


MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
Kazakh National Research and Technical University named after K.I. Satbayev
Project Management Institute
Scientific and Educational Centre of Mathematical Economics

Admitted to the defence
Head of the Scientific and
Educational Centre of
Mathematical Economics


Aubakirova S.K.
“4th” of June 2021

DIPLOMA PROJECT

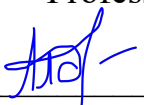
Consumption patterns in Kazakhstan

Major 5B070500 – Mathematical and computer modelling

Completed by:

Alexandra Li

Research supervisor:
Alisher Aldashev
Professor



“3rd” of June 2021

Almaty, 2021

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ASSIGNMENT
for the diploma project

Full name of the student: Li Alexandra

Full title of the project: Consumption patterns in Kazakhstan

Approved by the Order from the Rector of Satbayev University №2131-b from
24.11.2020

Deadline for the completion of the diploma project: 23.05.2021

Summary of the diploma project:

- 1) *Consumption concepts*
- 2) *Descriptive statistics of the survey*
- 3) *Regression results and summary*
- 4) *Graphical interpretation of consumption patterns*

The list of graphical material (with an exact indication of the mandatory drawings)
shown in: *10* slides of presentation work





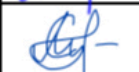
Recommended main bibliography: *11* references

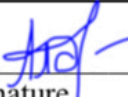
Almaty, 2021

**Schedule
for preparation of the diploma project**


Section name	Submission deadline	Notes
Literature review	11.01.2021 – 25.01.2021	
Hypothesis and research plan	26.01.2021 – 08.02.2021	
Research and analysis	09.02.2021 – 22.03.2021	
Conclusions	23.03.2021 – 05.04.2021	
Compilation of the work according to standards	06.04.2021 – 21.05.2021	

**Signatures
of the consultants and normcontroller on the finished diploma project
based on the sections that applied to them**

Section name	Consultant's full name (academic degree, job title)	Date of signature	Signature
Literature review	A.A. Aldashev, PhD, professor	25.01.2021	
Hypothesis and research plan	A.A. Aldashev, PhD, professor	08.02.2021	
Research and analysis	A.A. Aldashev, PhD, professor	22.03.2021	
Conclusions	A.A. Aldashev, PhD, professor	05.04.2021	
Normcontroller	S.K. Aubakirova, MSc, head of the centre	21.05.2021	

Research supervisor  _____
Signature

Aldashev A.A.
Full name

Student accepts all the assigned tasks  _____
Signature

Li A.V.
Full name

Date

11th of January 2021

REVIEW
OF THE RESEARCH SUPERVISOR

to the diploma project of **Alexandra Li**
(Full name of the student)
5B070500 - "Mathematical and Computer Modelling"
(code and name of the major)

Title of the diploma project: Consumption Patterns in Kazakhstan

The diploma work analyses the patterns of consumption based on household expenditure data of Kazakhstan statistical agency. In this work Alexandra had only raw unorganized data which she had to clean and this required programming in R and Stata. Then the ready-to-use dataset was analysed using econometric techniques. Statistical analysis performed by Alexandra Li revealed interesting patterns. First, the expenditure on clothing (as percentage of income) remained stable over the period 2012-2017 whereas there was a dramatic rise in the expenditure on utilities following devaluation in 2014. She also estimated the marginal propensity to consume to be 0.7.

In my view, the student did a remarkable job showing skills in data management using programming methods and data analytics skills in interpretation of the results. Alexandra Li deserves the highest mark.

Research supervisor

Alisher Aldashev, Professor of the NSE



(signature)

«06» June 2021

АННОТАЦИЯ

Дипломная работа на тему «Потребительские модели в Казахстане» содержит 32 страниц текста, в том числе 1 схему, 7 графиков и 15 таблиц, и включает следующие составные части: Введение; Ресурсы и продукция потребления; Потребительские модели и Уровень жизни; Категории потребления, основанные на нуждах и желаниях человека; Ограничения на потребление; Описательная статистика исследования; Прирост денежных расходов; Классификация регионов Республики Казахстан; Потребительские модели непродовольственных товаров в регионах; Комментарии к описательной статистике; Результаты регрессии и их обобщение; Графическая интерпретация потребительских моделей; Заключение; Список использованной литературы; Приложения.

АНДАТПА

«Қазақстандағы тұтынушылық модельдер» тақырыбындағы дипломдық жұмыс 32 бет мәтіннен тұрады, соның ішінде 1 схема, 7 график пен 15 кестеден тұрады және келесі бөліктерін қамтиды: Кіріспе; Тұтынудың кірістері мен шығыстары; Тұтыну модельдер мен тұрмыс деңгейі; Адамның қажеттіліктер мен тіліктер негізделген тұтыну категориялар; Тұтыну шектеулер; Зерттеу бойынша сипаттайтын статистика; Ақшалай шығындардың артуы; Қазақстан Республикасының өңірлердің сыныптама; Азық-түліктік емес тауарлардың тұтыну модельдер; Сипаттайтын статистикаға түсініктеме; Регрессия қорытындысы; Тұтыну модельдерге графикалық түсіндіру; Қорытынды; Пайдаланылған әдебиеттер тізімі; Қосымша.

ANNOTATION

The thesis on “Consumption patterns in Kazakhstan”. Diploma work contains 32 pages of text, including 1 scheme, 7 graphs and 15 tables. Paper consists of the following parts: Introduction; Consumption concepts; Inputs and outputs of consumption; Consumption patterns and Standard of living; Consumption categories based on human needs and wants; Constraints on consumption; Descriptive statistics of the survey; The growth of monetary expenditures; Classification of regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan; Consumption patterns of non-food categories in regions; Comments on descriptive statistics; Regression models and Summary; Graphical interpretation of consumption patterns; Conclusion; References; Appendix.

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INTRODUCTION

The diploma work provides the analysis of trends and models of household consumption behaviour in different regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan in a period of 2011-2017 years.

The relevance of this work is due to the fact that consumption is one of the fundamental concepts in economics and is extremely important because it helps determine the growth and success of the economy. Households are institutional agents and react on market state of financial processes through changes in income from selling and acquiring assets, that is volume of consumption and savings. Today individuals represented by the citizens of Kazakhstan are considered as households. Data on patterns of income and consumption can serve as a source information about boundaries in development of households and specific groups of population from the perspective of improving their level of economic activity. The analysis of income indicator and its use provides insight into consumption possibilities of Kazakhstan households and predicts most likely changes in standard of living. Moreover, household sector becomes more powerful participant in important market decision-making processes.

Households have different composition, location, income and other arrangements, which definitely influence their consumption behaviour.

The goal of the research is to reveal the consumption patterns in the Republic of Kazakhstan. We are interested in the effect of income growth on the households' propensity to consume. If the person of specific area group experiences higher income growth one could expect his consumption level be higher. The difference in income growth between areas has a measurable economic effect and influences the consumption behavior. Moreover, location in specific area determines the household's composition due to specific institutional features of a society and of long lasting cultural norms, reflecting differences in tendency of having bigger families or birth rate. The hypothesis of the work is that households located in urban area and having more members tend to consume higher level of goods and services than those in rural area or consisting of less members.

The object of research is consumption of non-food goods in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2011-2017.

The subjects of research are households of the Republic of Kazakhstan located in different regions and areas.

1 CONSUMPTION CONCEPTS

1.1 Inputs and outputs of consumption

The household as a system for production and consumption is shown in Figure 1. In this model, consumption is viewed as a stage in a process that begins with the acquisition of inputs to household production - goods and services and various raw materials purchased or rented from market sources or provided by the community, real property and durables owned by the household, and the time, skills, and knowledge of household members. These inputs are used primarily to produce commodities for consumption in the household: food that is prepared and ready to eat, the bed ready to sleep in, the clean, comfortable house that shelters household members. These inputs may also be used to produce inputs for future household production: tools, stocks of durable and nondurable goods, and other forms of wealth. In some case goods and services are produced for sale or barter to individuals outside the household.

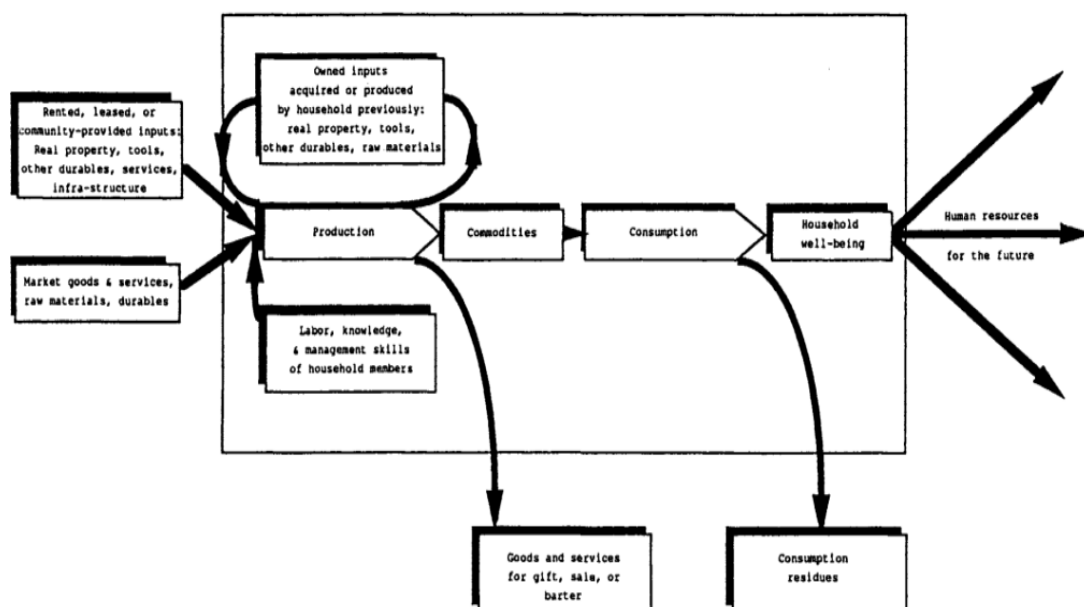


Figure 1. Model of household production and consumption.

Two kinds of output result from the consumption of household commodities: (1) satisfaction and feelings of well-being experienced by members of the household and (2) productive resources - paid and unpaid labour used in other sectors of society, participation in public decision making and other essential functions of the larger society, and children, who will provide both labour and leadership in the future. Consumption is not merely a means of obtaining satisfaction; it is also a means of developing human resources for use in other sectors of society.

Consumption is the use of commodities by households. It is a three-stage process, encompassing acquisition of goods and services from all sources, their use to

maintain household well-being, and the disposal of consumption residues. Although, purchase of goods and services has received and continues to receive by far the most attention, many goods and services are actually obtained from non market sources. Such items include the use of parks and other recreational areas, streets and highways, subsidised transportation systems, fire and police protection, public education and educational services, and free or subsidised health care. Disposal of consumption residue is another neglected aspect of consumption that is being forcefully brought to our attention by growing problems of solid waste disposal and environmental deterioration.

1.2 Consumption patterns and Standard of living

Davis (1945) proposed a useful distinction between consumption and living. Consumption is the use of goods and services - food, clothing, child care and so on - by households. Living, according to Davis, includes consumption but also community services, working conditions, freedoms of various sorts, something Davis calls "atmosphere", and other intangibles that contribute to the household's well-being. Davis also differentiated between level of living or consumption (the collection of goods and services and other elements that is actually used or experienced by the household) and standard (that which is regarded as a goal and earnestly strived for). Higher levels of consumption or living yield higher levels of satisfaction or well-being.

Consumption pattern is the way elements of consumption are combined to form level of consumption as a whole. According to Kyrk (1933), there are three ways of describing level of consumption: by the kinds and amounts of goods and services consumed in the household (how many pounds of butter, pairs of shoes, and so forth); by the way these commodities are organised to use (the tendency for products to be chosen in clusters, with choice of one product leading to choice of others of the same style, and the activities and rituals associated with product use); and by the values that underlie the choices of a household. Kyrk believed that to understand consumption fully, one should examine all of these aspect (pp.377-379).

Kyrk believed that elements of consumption are incorporated into the standard of living because of specific consumption values. According to her, a household's needs and wants are the basis from which consumption values - which include survival value, prestige value, and group-created value - arise. They are related to needs for physiological requirements, needs for social prestige, distinction and recognition; and religious interests. According to Kyrk, most irrational consumption patters are fostered by prestige venues, by which expenditure is incorporated into standards of living as symbols of a certain social class.

Cochrane and Bell (1956) viewed wants as a fundamental factor influencing consumer choice. According to them, the consumption process has two stages. First, the consumer decides which want is to be satisfied and to what degree; then he or she decides which combination of goods and services will be acquired to satisfy the pattern of wants already determined. Cochrane and Bell considered consumption-related human wants to include physiological requirements and social-made wants.

Physiological requirements refer to wants for food, the protection provided by shelter and clothing, family and social activities. Social-made wants refer to the wants resulting from group and social activities. They classified social-made wants according to their source of motivation: custom-made wants, derived from custom; conspicuous consumption wants, which stem from the desire for display; fashion-made wants, for conforming to the prevailing style in consumption; imitative wants, for copying neighbours and others; and producer-made wants, created by advertising and by technological development. Cochrane and Bell argue that social-made wants are limitless and hence have a great impact on consumers' decision.

1.3 Consumption categories based on human needs and wants

Conventional categories of goods and services include food, housing, clothing, education, health and recreation. These categories, however, have limited power to provide an appropriate explanation of why households consume such items. They do not have a clear and unambiguous relationship to the underlying needs and wants. To take food as an example, people are usually considered to consume food to satisfy basic needs, such as physiological requirement, but this does not hold true for all subcategories of food.

Several attempts have been made to categorise goods and services based on the source and intensities of needs and wants of households. A common way of categorising goods and services is to classify them as necessities, usually thought of as goods that one ought to have, and luxuries, defined variously as those goods that bring about a desirable state of affairs, those one ought not to possess, or those that do not increase productive efficiency (Kyrk, 1933).

Hawtrey (1925) identified two classes of objects of consumption: "defensive products," intended to prevent or alleviate physical discomfort, and "creative products", which supply some positive gratification or satisfaction. Hawtrey regarded each class of product as meeting a need: in the case of the defensive product the need arises from the distress caused or threatened by some physical condition... In the case of the creative product, on the other hand, the need can only arise from a knowledge of the possibility of the product. (pp.189-190)

The distinction between pleasure and comfort was discussed also by Scitovsky (1976, pp. 59-63). Comfort, according to Scitovsky, includes such gratifications as belonging, being useful, and sticking to our habits. It hinges on our level of arousal being at or close to its optimum. Pleasure accompanies changes in the level of arousal toward the optimum. When we are comfortable, we do not experience pleasure. Pleasure occurs when our needs for physical and mental stimulation are satisfied.

Hoyt (1938) analysed standard of living in terms of three types of consumption elements: physiological, conventional, and personal and individual elements. Physiological elements include proper food, clothing, and other things that enhance physical health and vitality. Conventional elements include consumption items that satisfy needs for social approval. Hoyt believed that the relative amounts of satisfaction received from social approval may differ among people, as does the kind of

consumption items belonging to conventional elements. Personal and individual elements include consumption items one chooses because one likes them.

Hoyt (1938) examined the relative importance of the three types of elements using actual data. She conducted an experimental study, giving each member of a group of a group of 100 students a sum of money to cover total expenditures for one college year. Each of the students was asked to record dollar expenditures for main consumption categories (food, room, clothing, etc.) and estimate the importance of different elements in dollar terms. In a typical student estimate, nearly half of the total expenditure was attributed to conventional, one-third to physiological, and the one-sixth to personal elements. Among health expenditures, physiological elements were considered to be most important. Conventional elements were most important in expenditures on barber and beauty shop services, clothing, recreation, and church and charity. Personal elements were most important for expenditures on candy, beverages, books, and reading. Hoyt concluded that the students differed with respect to which needs were of greater importance in determining a given expenditure.

In a later analysis, Hoyt categorised consumption items in terms of their influence on total welfare of a household. She classified them as prospective, expansive, and destructive elements. Protective elements give security to the current level of welfare of a household, while expansive elements raise and destructive elements lower the household's level of living. Protective elements satisfy individual and conventional needs and include physical necessities, social necessities, and compensatory elements. Compensatory elements are the consumption items a consumer chooses in the place of unmet needs; for example, a need for a conventional standard of housing could be compensated for by a better car or clothes when the consumer could not obtain the desired housing. Expansive elements serve to raise the standard or level of living. They include education, travel, some kinds of recreation, and religion. Destructive elements, which include recreational drugs and alcoholic beverages, tend to lower the standard or level of living. When compensatory elements are carried too far and displace protective or expansive elements (as when interest in car or clothing becomes obsessive) or lead to health problems (as when eating to reward oneself becomes overeating), they also become destructive.

Roberts and Dant (1988) attempted to categorise expenditure items so that a household's budget allocation among categories would reflect its consumption needs. They defined five categories of expenditure:

1. Rent, including taxes and some obligatory payments.
2. Subsistence funds: Expenditures spent to satisfy minimal needs for survival.
3. Replacement funds: Expenditures in contemporary cultural necessities. For example, personal computers.
4. Ceremonial funds: Expenditures for the purpose of maintaining and cultivating social relationships, for example, expenditures on family parties, vacations, participation in sporting, religious and cultural events.
5. Personal funds: Expenditures devoted to self and that serve personal goals.

Roberts and Dant pointed out that replacement, ceremonial, and personal funds are relatively more important for modern consumers than are rent and subsistence funds.

They argued that the rapid development of technology and cultural change make some products unavailable, while other products become essentials in everyday life and thereby stimulate need for replacement and ceremonial funds.

1.4 Constraints on consumption

The basic model for studying consumption choices can be summarised as follows: choice is influenced by two types of determinants: the resources commanded by the household, which enable it to acquire commodities for consumption, and the factors that affect or make up the household's tastes, preferences, and needs for consumption commodities. The environment within which choice occurs may affect both household resources and tastes and preferences. Consumption results in well-being, which, in turn, affects the pool of resources.

Constraints on consumption include the price or cost of goods and services, the amount of resources (especially money income, wealth, and the household's own labour) available to the household for use in acquiring household commodities, and characteristics of the environment or choice situation.

Resources are generally categorised as human and nonhuman resources. Non-human resources include income, that is, the flow of resources received by the household during a given time period, and wealth, the stock of accumulated resources that might be drawn upon.

- Human Resources

Human resources consist of the labour available to the household that can be used to earn income through paid employment or be used in household production. Productivity of human resources in either use depends partly on the innate endowment of the individual; partly on acquired knowledge, skills, and managerial ability; partly on motivation; and partly on the tools and other nonhuman resources used by the labourer. Quality of human resources is influenced by the kind and quality of consumption. For example, research indicates that the physical and intellectual capacity of adults may be influenced by their nutritional status in infancy and even by the nutritional status of their mothers during and prior to the pregnancy (e.g., Rhodes, 1979).

- Income

It is useful to differentiate between money income and real income. Money income is money received from earnings, interest or dividends, rent, pensions, or other sources. Real income is the flow of goods and services consumed (or available for consumption) by the household. Although the underlying concept of real income is an actual flow of goods and services, it is in practice measured by the purchasing power of money income.

Household consumption choices are influenced not only by the amount of income available to it but by the other characteristics of income as well. The regularity and certainty of income may affect the proportion of income used for current consumption. Expectations regarding future income may also affect the savings rate

and willingness to use credit to pay for current consumption. Source of income and number of earners may affect decisions about income use.

- Wealth

Wealth and consumer credit provide means of acquiring commodities without the use of income. Wealth includes financial assets, which might be liquidated and used for consumption. It also includes durable goods, which provide services to the household. Dwellings, furnishing and equipment, and automobiles are the durables most commonly owned. The use of wealth and consumer credit for current consumption affects future consumption, since financial assets can be used up, durables deteriorate, and debts must be repaid out of future income. On the other hand, saving out of current income can be used up to build up wealth and increase total lifetime consumption.

- Price

Resources influence consumption in combination with price - the quantity of a resource needed to acquire a unit of commodity. Although we are most familiar with money price, we should also recognise that time is another resource needed for consumption of commodities. In some cases, we need to take account of the time, as well as the money cost, of consumption.

- Other constraints

Availability of market goods and services is an environmental constraint on consumption choices; households cannot purchase products that are not offered for sale. Availability depends in part on the state of technology, which determines the kinds and characteristics of goods produced, and on the distribution system, which makes items accessible to potential consumers. Consumer knowledge of the availability of goods and services, their price, and their quality is also a constraint.

- Household well-being

Well-being is an outcome of consumption. It is the state of health, comfort, or happiness that results from (among other things) the consumption of goods and services. Individuals and households have numerous needs and desires, many of which require consumption of goods and services to satisfy. Some of those needs are essential for maintaining life, some are based on culturally determined prescriptions of how to live, and some are rooted in individual tastes and preferences. All yield satisfaction to the individual when they are satisfied.

Given this close association between consumption and well-being, it is reasonable to assume that measures of consumption are good indicators of well-being, and they are generally accepted as such. Access to goods and services (as opposed to the actual acquisition or possession of them) is also used as an indicator of well-being.

Although the actual relationship between consumption and well-being is difficult, perhaps impossible, to measure directly with any degree of accuracy, several theories have evolved concerning the nature of that relationship. The simplest theory is that more is better, and hence the more that is consumed, the higher is the level of well-being. This theory, widely used in both researches designed to aid policymakers and by consumers themselves, is a useful simplification, although it has many well-known exceptions.

2 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF THE SURVEY

2.1 The growth of monetary expenditures

Constraint on money income is central in this work. Real income is the flow of goods and services consumed (or available for consumption) by the household. During the observed period from 2011 to 2017 the indicator of population income growth rose by 57,5%: in 2012 – by 11,4%, in 2013 – by 7,3%, in 2014 – by 7,2%, in 2015 – by 5,1%, in 2016 – by 8%, in 2017 – by 8,3% from a previous year. A slowdown in income growth from 2012 to 2015 can be explained by rising inflation rate (inflation rate in 2013 – 4,8%, 2014 - 7,4%, 2015 – 13,6% 2016 – 8,5%, 2017 – 7,3%).

The most significant increase of population income used for consumption from 2011 to 2017 was in the East Kazakhstan region - by 100,9%; in the South Kazakhstan region - by 84,4%; in Almaty region - by 82,1%. These figures are high in relative sense, not in absolute. In 2017 most of the income was spent on consumption in Almaty. In Nur-Sultan it was spent by 17,2%. Karaganda region was on the third place. The least spendings on consumption in 2017 were in Zhambyl region - less than in Almaty by 53,0%. Little expenditures on consumption were also in the South Kazakhstan region and in Kyzylorda region.

The financial turnover of households can be examined from two sides: through acquisition of goods and services and through savings, which can be used for investment in gaining additional income and, consequently, result in a higher standard of living. The financial turnover of households has two cycles. The first cycle is about purchase of goods and services, its consumption and the way it works to bring income and future satisfaction of households' needs. The second cycle is about savings of households, which can bring additional income.

Analysing the average monetary expenditures of households in the Republic of Kazakhstan, monetary expenditures across country increased from 2011 to 2017, the growth was 17 387 tenge. Households of Almaty spent more than in other regions in reference period, the least amount of money was spent in Zhambyl region. The gap is 35 794 tenge. However, in relative sense there is another pattern: in Almaty in reference period the growth of indicator was 57,7% while in Zhambyl region it was 75,0%.

Comparing two big cities in the Republic of Kazakhstan, then Almaty was a leader in household expenditures opposed to Nur-Sultan from 2011: 2011 – by 15,3%, 2012 - by 20,4%, in 2013 - by 9,1%, in 2014 –by 6,7%, in 2015 –by 3,7%, 2016 – by 8,7%.

The growth of monetary expenditures in the Republic of Kazakhstan from previous year were: 2012 by 18,1%, 2013 –by 10,3%, 2014 –by 9,10%, 2015 – by 6,7%, 2016 - by 3,7%, 2017 – by 8,7%. From 2012 there was a slowdown in growth of households' monetary expenditures.

The average share of household spending on consumption in 2011-2017 was 32% given that the growth of income used for consumption was 57,5%. The largest increase of observed indicator was 104,9% in the East Kazakhstan region.

2.2 Classification of regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan

In order to identify structural features of consumption in regions based on statistical data about consumer spending of households aimed for consumption of non-food categories and purchase of services as one of the key elements of population's standard of living, the classification of regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan is made.

The first group (leaders) included regions with high level of consumer spending (more than 500 000) – Nur-Sultan (561 461 tenge), Almaty (543 492 tenge), Mangystau region (527 662 tenge), Almaty region (508 888 tenge). It can be explained by the specifics of the regions: high level of income, developed spheres of culture and entertainment, sphere of education. In these regions there is a high level of expenditures on purchase of non-food goods, organization of leisure and cultural events, payment of compulsory payments and contributions, transportation costs.

Consumer spending in Nur-Sultan were higher than in Almaty by 17 969 tenge or by 3,3% comparing to Almaty, by 33 799 tenge or 6,4% higher than in Mangystau region, by 52 573 tenge or 10,3% higher than in Almaty region.

The amplitude of the indicator “consumer spending in the Republic of Kazakhstan” in the first group:

max 561 461 tenge Nur-Sultan

min 508 888 tenge Almaty region

The second group (middle) included regions with middle level of consumer spending less than 500 000 tenge but more than 400 000 tenge – Atyrau region (492 819 tenge), Kyzylorda region (417 510 tenge), Karaganda region (409 188 tenge). It can be explained by the specifics of the regions: lower level of urbanizations, predominance of subsistence farming and industrial sector in economy.

Average nominal monetary income of population in Atyrau region was 44 887 tenge or 10,0% higher than in Kyzylorda region, 75 309 tenge of 18,0% higher than in Aktope region, 83 631 tenge or 20,4% higher than in Karaganda region.

The amplitude of the indicator “consumer spending in the Republic of Kazakhstan” in the first group:

max 492 819 tenge Nur-Sultan

min 409 188 tenge Almaty region

The third group (outsiders) included regions with low level of consumer spending (less than 400 000 tenge) – the South Kazakhstan region (369 654 tenge), Pavlodar region (366 842 tenge), Akmola region (363 888 tenge), the East Kazakhstan region (356 751 tenge), the West Kazakhstan region (355 375 tenge), Zhambyl region (347 917 tenge), the North Kazakhstan region (331 496 tenge), Kostanay region (297 374 tenge).

Consumer spending in the Republic of Kazakhstan indicator in the South Kazakhstan region was 2 812 tenge or 0,08% higher than in Pavlodar region, 5 766 tenge or 1,6% higher than in Akmola region, 12 903 tenge or 3,6% higher than in the east Kazakhstan region, 14 179 tenge or by 4% higher than in the West Kazakhstan region, 21 737 tenge higher than in the Zhambyl region, 38 158 tenge or 11,5% higher

than in the North Kazakhstan region, 72 280 tenge or 24,3% higher than in Kostanay region.

The amplitude of the indicator “consumer spending in the Republic of Kazakhstan” in the first group:

max 369 654 tenge the South Kazakhstan region

min 297 374 tenge Kostanay region

2.3 Consumption patterns of non-food categories

The analysis of consumption of non-food goods and services was conducted through division it on 7 categories:

- Clothes
- Household maintenance
- Utilities
- Education
- Healthcare goods and services
- Services
- Transportation expenditures

Furthermore, the reference period is every quarter of 2011-2017 years. Since there are five geographical areas in Kazakhstan, five regions from each was taken as a representative - Akmola region, Karaganda region, Zhambyl region, Mangystau region, the East Kazakhstan region, and two big cities - Almaty and Nur-Sultan. Every region was further divided by rural and urban areas to reveal more specified features of consumption.

2.3.1 Clothes

Group “Clothes” consists of three units: clothes, shoes and services related to it, e.g. laundry, atelier services.

Akmola region. Consumption in this region is specified as being higher in rural area than in the urban. The difference in spending between urban and rural area in 2011 was 4 177 498 tenge, in 2012 – 9 212 657 tenge, in 2013 – 15 233 108 tenge, in 2014 – 15 517 766 tenge, in 2015 – 13 946 125 tenge, in 2016 – 17 871 001 tenge, in 2017 – 18 599 076 tenge. Moreover, fraction of urban area consumption out of total spending on this category in Akmola region declined over the period – from 46,8% in 2011 to 42,2% in 2017, while in the rural area this indicator uncreased from 53,2% in 2011 to 57,8% in 2017. The positive trend of rural area prevailed and share of total consumption in total expenditures increased by 1,2% from 2011 to 2017.

Karaganda region. In this region city households tended to consume more than rural ones. Spending on clothes increased gradually from 2011 to 2017 in both areas. The cumulative consumption was 103 597 103 tenge in 2011, 115 372 352 tenge in 2012 (11,3% higher), 115 401 261 tenge in 2013 (0,025% higher), 121 843 863 tenge in 2014 (5,5% higher), 150 665 081 tenge in 2016 (16,1% higher) and 163 900 339

tenge in 2017 (8,78% higher). However, in relation “consumption of category – total consumption” its share fell from 27,9% in 2011 to 25,8% in 2017.

Mangystau region. Despite a sharp rise in consumption in 2012 (6 523 230 tenge) afterwards it gradually declined till the end of the reference period in urban area. Nevertheless, city households spent on clothes about half (57,4%) of cumulative consumer spending in both areas leaving rural households behind. Regarding rural households, there was significant rise in consumption even though it experienced fall in 2015 (by 8 280 590 tenge) and recovered rapidly in the next period. So, in rural area consumption increased by 49,8% from 48 525 960 tenge in 2011 to 72 699 330 tenge in 2017 in absolute terms. Relatively to total expenditures of the region, contribution of clothes group decreased from 38,2% in 2011 to 37,4% in 2017.

The East Kazakhstan region. Spending on clothes were higher in rural area till 2015, then city households became leaders. On average two areas divided total consumption by half in given period. In both urban and rural areas consumption increased by 3,15% in 2012, 20,76% in 2013, 0,17% in 2014, 29,5% in 2015, 6,37% in 2016 and 16,5% in 2017. As opposed to urban area, in rural households consumption level increased only from 39 658 578 tenge in 2011 to 50 218 383 tenge in 2012, from 46 982 511 tenge in 2015 to 52 620 830 tenge in 2016 and from this level to 65 511 198 tenge in 2017. Despite falls in consumption in rural area in the rest of the period, overall share of cumulative consumption in both areas to total expenditures in region increased from 27,2% in 2011 to 27,6% in 2017.

Almaty. The biggest in population city of the Republic of Kazakhstan consumed the biggest amount of “Clothes” category goods and, moreover, experienced constant growth in consumption: from 129 657 617 tenge in 2011 to 152 356 731 tenge in 2012 (by 17,05% from previous year), to 154 121 891 tenge in 2013 (by 1,16%), to 167 583 897 tenge (by 8,73%) in 2014, to 189 886 317 (by 13,3%) in 2015, to 208 839 908 tenge (by 9,98%) in 2016 and to 249 783 695 tenge (by 19,6%) in 2017.

Nur-Sultan. Consumption pattern of “Clothes” category goods in this region was similar to those in Almaty. However, share of consumption of these goods out of total consumption gradually declined from 2014 to 2017 and stopped at 27,59% in 2017 which was lower than in 2011 (28,3%).

2.3.2 Household maintenance

“Household maintenance” group includes purchase of furniture and home appliances, repair expenses.

Akmola region. Expenditures on group “Household maintenance” in rural area was almost twice as much as in urban area from 2012 to 2016 – by 42% higher in 2012, by 52% in 2013, by 50% in 2014, by 46% in 2015, 55% in 2016. In urban area despite the drop in 2012 by 1 614 346 tenge from 2011, further there was a constant growth from 10 928 500 tenge in 2012 to 21 200 010 tenge in 2017 or by 93,98%. In rural area drop happened in 2013 and amounted to 15,0% from 2012, to the end of the period consumption experienced positive growth – by 60,13% from 2013 to 2017. Consumption of goods in category “Household maintenance” in relation “total

spending – total expenditures” in both areas rose from 10,6% to 11,4% in reference period.

Karaganda region. Both urban and rural areas experienced fall in consumption in 2012 and 2016 years – by 761 595 tenge in 2012 and by 212 118 tenge in 2016 in urban area, by 546 524 tenge in 2012 and by 2 334 805 tenge in 2016 in rural area, Overall consumption in urban area was higher than in rural area with constant growth in the rest of the period, which also true for rural area.

The difference in consumption between urban and rural area was 15 549 484 tenge in 2011, 15 334 413 tenge in 2012, 20 745 509 tenge in 2013, 23 311 337 tenge in 2014, 21 110 202 tenge in 2015, 23 232 889 tenge in 2016 and 16 058 852 tenge in 2017. The average share of both areas’ cumulative consumption in total one was 11,8% in a given period, which started with 12,2% in 2011 and ended up with 11,4% in 2017.

Zhambyl region. In this region average share of on clothes expenditures in total consumption basket was the highest and equal to 38,9%. Consumption in rural area was higher than in urban area except 2016, but even then the gap was not very large (548 905 tenge). In rural area a period of 2014-2016 can be characterized with fall in consumption – the drop from a year before was 1 193 560 tenge in 2014, 8 363 750 tenge in 2015, 7 787 245 tenge in 2016. Cumulative consumption in both areas increased from 90 001 015 in 2011 to 96 156 955 tenge or by 6 155 940 tenge, by 16 058 325 tenge in 2013, by 5 095 859 tenge in 2014 tenge, -6 050 285 tenge in 2015, -1 082 790 tenge in 2016 and by 15 852 589 tenge in 2017. The increase from 2011 to 2017 was 36 029 629 tenge in absolute terms, but in relative to total consumption terms spending on house maintenance decreased from 38,0% to 36,8%.

Mangystau region. Despite the fact that consumption in urban area was higher than in rural area, city households experienced significant drop in consumption of household maintenance goods while in rural area it increased capturing urban area’s share in cumulative consumption to the end of the period.

The highest level of consumption in urban area happened in 2015 – 50 350 310 tenge, which was 194% higher than those in 2017. Cumulative consumption of both areas increased to 86 042 550 tenge in 2015 but dropped to 59 930 647 tenge to the end of the period. The same happened to the share in total consumption basket – it fell from 21,3% in 2011 to 14,3% in 2017.

The East Kazakhstan region. Both city and rural households experienced fall of different magnitude in 2015, but recovery was immediate and in the next year consumption was on even higher level than in 2014. In total, expenditures on household maintenance at the end of the reference period were 210,8% higher than in the beginning. Excluding 2015 year drop, there was a positive tendency in consumption relative to total consumption in region – the indicator rose from 10,7% in 2011 to 12,6% in 2017.

Almaty. Both total consumer spending on this category and its share in total expenditures increased to the end of the reference period – from a year before the growth was 326 445 tenge in 2012, 2 415 583 tenge in 2013 (growth of share was 0,31%). 14 180 170 tenge in 2014 (growth of share was 2,1%), 24 000 614 tenge in 2015 (growth of share was 1,6%), 1 651 445 tenge in 2016 (growth of share was

negative 0,5%), - 6 976 610 tenge in 2017 (growth of share was negative 1,7%). Total increase in consumption was 203% and 126% rise in share.

Nur-Sultan. The consumption increased throughout 2011-2016 period but fell in 2017 not significantly. Overall increase in consumption in the observed period was from 29 441 271 in 2011 to 49 544 979 tenge in 2017 or by 68,28%. However, the share of consumption in total region consumption increased only by 0,2% from 8,4% in 2011 to 8,6% in 2017.

2.3.3 Utilities.

Group “Utilities” represents utility charges, network connection, expenses on fuel for households without access to gas.

Akmola region. This unit of non-food goods was leading in the consumption basket with average 32% share in total expenditures. The gap between spending in rural and urban areas was very big – the smallest difference was 6 755 890 in 2011 and the biggest one was in 36 747 842 in 2017. In both areas growth of consumption was significant and led to more than twice increase – from 34 009 397 tenge to 74 905 361 tenge by 120% in urban area and from 40 765 287 tenge to 111 653 203 tenge by 173% in rural area from 2011 to 2017. Furthermore, seasonality can be noticed in the second and third quarters in reference years – spending on utilities are lower in warmer time of the year. The overall share in total expenditures increased from 26,0% in the beginning to 37,4% at the end of the period.

Karaganda region. Till 2013 the consumption in urban area was higher than in the rural area, but later tendency changed and rural households consumed more than city households by 1 812 142 tenge in 2013, 3 833 191 tenge in 2014, then the gap became very large – 25 741 603 tenge in 2015, 32 064 311 tenge in 2016 and 13 469 121 tenge in 2017. The share of rural consumption in cumulative areas’ consumption increased from 44,7% in 2011 to 54,8% in 2017. The opposite happened in urban area, where this share fell from 55,3% to 45,2%. Overall share of expenditures increased from 16,5% to 22,3% during the reference period.

Zhambyl region. Consumption in rural area was higher than in urban area. In both urban and rural area a period of 2014-2015 can be characterized with a sharp increase in consumption – the rise from a year before was 16 571 576 tenge in rural area and by 14 124 018 tenge in urban area in 2015, which constituted to the highest increase in all period. Cumulative consumption in both areas increased from 42 946 840 tenge in 2011 to 48 569 623 tenge or by 5 622 783 tenge, by 5 528 694 tenge in 2013, by 5 718 161 tenge in 2014 tenge, 30 695 600 tenge in 2015, 1 367 892 tenge in 2016 and by 7 842 845 tenge in 2017. The increase from 2011 to 2017 was 36 029 629 tenge in absolute terms, but in relative to total consumption terms spending on house maintenance decreased from 38,0% to 36,8%.

Mangystau region. Category “Utilities” represented the highest growth in consumption throughout the reference period in both areas. As before, city households were ahead of the rural ones capturing more than half of cumulative consumption. In rural area consumption increase from a year before was – 4% in 2012, 25% in 2013,

6% in 2014, 78% in 2015, 11% in 2016, 13% in 2017, while in urban area growth constituted to 11% in 2012, -9% in 2013, 16% in 2014, 90% in 2015, 10% in 2016 and 17% in 2017. The cumulative consumption growth was 194,28%.

The East Kazakhstan region. Urban households spent more on utilities than rural ones. The difference in consumption was 489 256 tenge in 2011, 1 454 575 tenge in 2012, 3 772 957 tenge in 2013, 3 034 942 tenge in 2014, 9 591 302 tenge in 2015, 13 726 658 tenge in 2016, 16 940 393 tenge in 2017. During the observed seven years the gap in consumption between areas grew from year to year. Both areas experienced increase in consumption by more than 200%, which is also reflected in rise of cumulative consumption level and its share in total consumption (from 22,3% to 32,6%).

Almaty. Expenditures on utilities experienced constant growth in consumption: from 110 166 248 tenge in 2011 to 112 408 270 tenge in 2012 (by 2,04% from previous year), to 125 480 478 tenge in 2013 (by 11,6%), to 122 658 656 tenge (by 2,24%) in 2014, to 208 708 986 (by 70,15%) in 2015, to 224 940 908 tenge (by 7,78%) in 2016 and to 250 090 427 tenge (by 11,2%) in 2017. Share in total consumption increase from 22,09% in 2011 to 31,1% in 2017.

Nur-Sultan. Consumption pattern of “Utilities” category goods in this region was similar to those in Almaty. However, share of consumption of these goods out of total consumption gradually declined from 2011 to 2014, then tended to increase and stopped at 29,5% in 2017 which was higher than in 2011 (23,61%).

2.3.4 Services.

Group “Services” is the biggest one, because it includes a great variety of cultural and leisure activities: beauty service, going to cinema, theatre and other cultural events, funeral services, restaurants and cafes, tourism and photography.

Akmola region. Purchase of services was higher in rural area than in the urban till 2016, and afterward city households outrun rural ones. The difference between consumption in rural and urban areas was 6 126 863 tenge in 2011, 7 689 525 tenge in 2012, 5 855 893 tenge in 2013, 5 778 404 tenge in 2014, -2 935 105 tenge in 2015, -232 161 tenge in 2016, -2 392 302 tenge in 2017. In urban area consumption increase from 44,5% to 52,6% relative to cumulative consumption in both areas, while in urban area share decreased from 55,5% to 47,4%. Negative trend was dominant and overall share of consumption in Akmola region fell from 19,2% to 9,4%.

Karaganda region. City households purchased significantly more services than rural households having average share in cumulative consumption about 70,2% leaving only 29,8% to rural area. There was a significant drop in 2013 in urban area – from 65 263 925 tenge in 2012 by 19 782 697 tenge, but eventually rose up to 73 976 887 tenge in 2017. In rural area in 2017 the level of consumption was lower than in 2011 by 5 218 707 tenge or 18,63%. In relative terms, share of spending on services out of total spending fell from 23,3% to 15,2%.

Zhambyl region. Consumption in rural area was higher than in urban area. Urban households spent on services more than half of cumulative expenditures with average

share of 56,3%. In both areas consumption fell not significantly over the period – from 18 437 250 tenge in 2011 to 17 161 180 tenge in 2017 in urban area and from 20 569 387 tenge in 2011 to 20 318 625 tenge in 2017 in rural area. There was no clear trend across years, since consumption fluctuated from year to year. In relative terms, share of spending on services out of total spending fell from 16,5% to 10,9%.

Mangystau region. Rural area households tended to spend less than those in urban area by 1 084 600 tenge in 2011, by 3 198 360 tenge in 2013 and 5 304 500 tenge in 2015. In the rest of the period rural area was ahead of urban area – the highest gap was 16 373 400 tenge in 2014. Both cumulative consumption level and its share in total consumption rapidly increase from 2013 to 2014 – from 5 160 640 tenge (1,4%) in 2013 to 21 556 400 tenge (5,6%) in 2014. However, households couldn't stay on this level and in 2017 it was even less than in the beginning of the period – 1 225 300 tenge with corresponding share of 0,3%.

The East Kazakhstan region. Urban households accounted for the bigger proportion of consumption (60,7% on average). In urban area consumption declined from 2011 (31 256 722 tenge) till 2014 (19 266 384 tenge), but later tended to increase and reached its highest in 2017 at 34 490 594 tenge. The total increase during 2011-2017 period amounted to 3 233 872 tenge or by 10,3%. In rural area decline of consumption was longer than in urban area – till 2015, and even later growth couldn't make it at least as high as in 2011 – consumption level ended up at 18 866 214 tenge which is 3 004 185 tenge or by 13,73% lower than at the start of the period. Therefore, the share of cumulative consumption out of total consumption declined from 19,6% in 2011 to 11,0% in 2017.

Almaty. Expenditures on utilities fluctuated in 2011-2017 period with increase in 2012 (by 4,8%), in 2014 (by 15,15%), 2015 (by 9,44%), 2016 (by 7,58%), 2017 (by 13,56%) and drop in 2013 (by 30,3%). Though, consumption increased in the observed period, its share in total consumption fell from 21,5% to 15%.

Nur-Sultan. Consumption pattern of “Services” category goods experienced increase only in 2013-2015: by 13,28% in 2014, 16,65% in 2015, and in 2017 by 12,58%. Decline trend prevailed increase tendency, so the share in total consumption ended up at 15,1% (decreased by 6,36% from 2011).

2.3.5 Education. Healthcare. Transportation.

“Education” represents expenditures on education, tutor services, related spending on rent for students and transportation costs.

“Healthcare” group includes healthcare goods (pharmaceuticals) and medical services (e.g. dental).

“Transportation” stands for expenditures on fuel, transportation costs (e.g. taxi, bus).

These groups are viewed together because its share in total consumption was very small in 2011-2017 period and was on the fifth, sixth and seventh places respectively in all regions.

Akmola region. Spending on education as usually was higher in rural area than in urban. Urban area experienced fall in spending in 2014 (by 6,51% from 2013) and in 2016 (by 22,42% from 2015), but overall consumption in this area increase almost twice – from 7 809 365 tenge in 2011 to 14 924 264 tenge in 2017 or by 91,1%. In rural area on education spending fell not significantly by 2 561 374 tenge in seven years. However, in relative sense, the share of education expenditures out of total dropped from 9,4% to 7,3% at the end of the period.

Consumption of healthcare goods and services in urban area was higher than in rural area in 2016 and 2017, the rest of the reference period urban area was leading. Since rural area had a greater share in consumption, its declining trend (from 60,6% in 2011 to 47,6% in 2017) was prevailing over rise trend in urban area (from 39,4% in 2011 to 52,4% in 2017), the total share of consumption of this unit fell from 6,7% to 3,6% relative to total consumption.

Transportation expenditures were the least popular with average share of 3,7% in total consumption. Though, spending in urban area peaked at 9 038 300 tenge in 2014, it fell dramatically to only 633 400 tenge in 2017. The same happened in rural area in 2016-2017 period, when consumption reached the highest of 14 697 910 tenge and dropped to 5 203 115 tenge, which was twice lower than spending in 2011.

Karaganda region. Spending on education was higher in urban area than in rural. Urban area experienced fall in spending in 2013 (by 1,9% from 2012) and in 2016 (by 11,14% from 2015), but overall consumption in this area increased – from 13 334 750 tenge in 2011 to 16 766 771 tenge in 2017 or by 25,74%. In rural area on education spending rose not significantly by 2 591 374 tenge in seven years. However, in relative sense, the share of education expenditures out of total dropped from 8,7% to 6,1% at the end of the period.

Consumption of healthcare goods and services in urban area was higher than in rural area during the given period. Despite that urban area had a greater share in consumption, its increasing trend (from 72,3% in 2011 to 75,9% in 2017) was not prevailing over decrease trend in rural area (from 27,7% in 2011 to 24,1% in 2017), the total share of consumption of this unit fell from 7,3% to 4,3% relative to total consumption.

Transportation expenditures were the least popular with average share of 4,4% in total consumption. Though, spending in rural area peaked at 10 633 370 tenge in 2014, it fell dramatically to only 5 747 695 tenge in 2017. The same happened in urban area in 2012-2016 period, when consumption reached the highest of 24 441 854 tenge and dropped to 6 443 285 tenge, but further there was an enormous increase to 19 837 674 in 2017. So, the total consumption of goods and services related to transportation increased in both absolute and relative sense.

Zhambyl region. Spending on education was higher in rural area than in rural. Urban area experienced fall in spending in 2014 (by 24,3% from 2013) and in 2016 (by 23,12% from 2015), but overall consumption in this area increased – from 8 871 630 tenge in 2011 to 10 729 910 tenge in 2017 or by 20,95%. In rural area on education spending rose not significantly by 1 858 280 tenge in seven years. Therefore,

in relative sense, the share of education expenditures out of total spending increased by mere 0,4% to the end of the period.

Consumption of healthcare goods and services in rural area was higher than in urban area during the given period. Despite that rural area had a greater share in consumption, its increasing trend (from 52,7% in 2011 to 54,2% in 2017) was not prevailing over decrease trend in urban area (from 47,3% in 2011 to 45,8% in 2017), the total share of consumption of this unit fell from 16,5% to 10,9% relative to total consumption.

Transportation expenditures were the least popular with average share of 0,3% in total consumption. Though, spending in rural area peaked at 1 241 700 tenge in 2015, it fell to only 1 037 300 tenge in 2017. The same happened in urban area in 2015, when consumption reached the highest of 489 500 tenge and dropped to 310 200 tenge in 2017. Taking the difference between the beginning and the end of the period in rural area it amounted to 816 200 tenge (369%) and to 228 420 tenge (279,3%) in urban area. So, the total consumption of goods and services related to transportation increased in both absolute and relative sense.

Mangystau region. Spending in education were higher in urban area till 2017, when rural households spent by almost 4 million tenge more. In urban area spending on education increased from 7 115 458 tenge in 2011 to 12 689 938 tenge in 2017, while in urban area it decreased from 8 814 415 tenge to 8 709 950 tenge. The growth in rural area compensated the fall in urban area and cumulative consumption of "Education" category increased from 15 929 873 tenge (with 4,5% share in total consumption) in 2011 to 21 399 888 tenge (5,1%) in 2017.

Consumption of healthcare goods and services in urban area was higher than in rural area during the given period except 2017. Despite that urban area had a greater share in consumption, its decreasing trend (from 66,6% in 2011 to 41,6% in 2017) was prevailing over increase trend in rural area (from 33,4% in 2011 to 58,4% in 2017), the total share of consumption of this unit fell from 5,3% to 3,0% relative to total consumption.

Transportation expenditures were the least popular with average share of 1,8% in total consumption. Though, spending in rural area peaked at 18 964 900 tenge in 2014, it fell dramatically to only 1 015 300 tenge in 2017. The same happened in urban area in 2014-2017 period, when consumption reached the highest of 12 824 500 tenge and dropped to 210 000 tenge, with no further improvement. So, the total consumption of goods and services related to transportation decreased in both absolute and relative sense.

The East Kazakhstan region. Spending on education in rural area were higher than in urban area from 2011 to 2013, but then city households outdid rural households till the end of the observed period. There was no clear trend across years. Overall, consumer spending rose from 26 512 790 tenge up to 32 055 927 tenge, but share out of total spending fell from 9,8% to 6,6%.

City households were leaders in consuming healthcare goods and services in this region. In 2015 their spending fell almost twice in comparison with the previous year, then growth recovered but didn't return to 2014 level. Still from 2011 to 2017 its share

out of total spending increased – from 57,8% to 64,6%. Rural area’s share of spending on education dropped from 42,2% to 35,4%. Regarding share of total spending on education out of all spending, indicator decreased by 3% from 2011 to 2017.

Transportation expenditures were the least in this region. Its proportion in total spending increased to the highest of 6,4% in 2015 from 2,1% in 2011, but fell to 4,4% in 2017, which is still higher than in 2011.

Almaty. Outlays of education spending were 51 420 021 tenge in 2012 and 58 967 598 tenge in 2013, the gap is 7 547 577 tenge. Though, from 2011 to 2017 level of spending increase, but in relative terms its share dropped from 10,9% to 6,9% in respective years.

As for healthcare goods and services, there is a similar pattern as in “Education” group. In 2014 spending fell by 33,9%, then growth recovered, but its share in total expenditures declined.

Transportation spending constantly decreased from year to year, overall drop was 19 341 855 tenge to mere 0,2% in 2017.

Nur-Sultan. Expenditures on education increased almost twice from 24 606 927 tenge in 2011 to 49 163 754 tenge in 2017. Generally, the same is true about its share in total expenditures, but growth was not gradual – it increased from 2011 till 2013, then dropped till 2016, but recovered in 2017 – and ended up at 8,6%.

The growth of spending on health from previous year was positive in 2012 (by 4 795 522 tenge or by 14,7%), in 2014 (by 4 904 041 tenge or by 15,97%), in 2016 (by 7 251 000 tenge or by 22%), in 2017 (by 17 151 286 tenge or by 42,8%), and negative in 2013 (by -6 726 580 tenge or by -17,9%), in 2015 (by -2 792 131 tenge or by -7,8%). But positive trend prevailed and in relative terms consumption spending increased.

Transportation expenditures experienced the same trend as in Almaty. The highest spending level was in 2014 (9 652 300 tenge) with the highest share in total consumption (2,1%). At the end of the period both spending and share fell to 2 241 300 tenge and 0,4% respectively.

2.4 Comments on descriptive statistics

“Clothes” was dominant consumption category in most of the regions of Kazakhstan excluding west. There was a slowdown in consumption growth in 2013-2014, then accelerated in following periods. Regarding the share of expenditures on clothes out of income, it on average was 10,12% throughout the period, but overall it fell by 0,54% from 2011 to 2017. The share of “Clothes” consumption in total spending constituted on average to 31% in country. Consumer spending relative to total expenditures tended to decrease in the observed period of 2011-2017, although in absolute average sense in increased from 2011 to 2017 by 51,3%. The region with the highest level of consumption was Zhambyl region (south). The region with the lowest level of consumption was Akmola region (north).

Spending on household maintenance on average constituted to 11,7% out of total spending and to 4,10% out of income. Total growth on the north and in the east, Almaty and Nur-Sultan couldn’t compensate for decline in in the central, southern and western

parts of the country and overall consumption share stayed about the same from 2011 to 2017. Absolute average consumption increased by 47,9%. In both relative and absolute terms, there was a sharp rise from 2014 to 2015. It can be explained by tenge devaluation in 2015 and price increase on import goods, which made consumption costlier and therefore, consumer spending increased. It follows that “Household maintenance” group is mostly composed of import goods.

Utilities were on the second place across the country except north and west, where its consumption was on the first and third places respectively. Furthermore, in every region, excluding south, its share in total consumption level increased during the observed period. Big cities – Almaty and Nur-Sultan – also experienced growth from 2011 to 2017. Fast growth in 2013-2015 can be related to increase in expenditures on network, increase in cost of utilities like electricity, water and heating. For example, in 2015 price on electricity was by 130% higher than in 2009. Slowdown in income growth didn’t affect utilities consumption because utilities bundle cannot be replaced with cheaper goods or be excluded from consumption.

“Services” category of goods was the last in top-three in most of the country. The average share of consumption out of total expenditures constituted to 14,5% and out of income was 4,6%. The share of consumer spending in income declined by 2,62% given that income growth was 57,5%. With a slowdown in income growth, share of spending decreased as well and recovered in 2016. Consumption of services presented negative trend in both relative and absolute average senses across country in 2011-2017 period.

The last three categories “Education”, “Healthcare” and “Transportation expenditures” had a very small share in total consumption. Spending on education increased only in the southern, western parts and in Nur-Sultan, while in the rest of the country it fell. Healthcare goods and services experienced decline in its consumption in the whole country except Nur-Sultan. Transportation expenditures also decreased in the reference period though in some parts – central, southern and eastern – it increased.

3 REGRESSION RESULTS AND SUMMARY

3.1 Regression models

In order to analyse consumption patterns multiple regressions have been run where the role of dependent variable has been consumption growth. Regressors have been growth of income, number of adults in household (the effect of this variable was interpreted as if number of adults in household increased by one), kids dummy (interaction between consumption and having kids in households, kids are assumed to be less than 15 years old), area dummy (to see the difference in consumption between city and rural households), time trend (t is dummy variable for each quarter of years). The first quarter of 2011 was taken as a benchmark.

Total eight regressions have been generated – one for each group of consumed goods and one for total consumption growth per capita to observe the overall pattern.

In the first model we regress the growth of consumption of “Clothes” group’s goods. $R\text{-squared}=0,2657$, so independent variables explain only 26,57% of the variability of consumption growth. When income grows by 1%, the growth of consumption amounts to 67,5%. The t statistic is 227,40 and $P>|t|=0,000$, so the coefficient is significant. When households increased in size by one adult, growth of consumption was 7,95%, which is statistically significant since t statistic is 47.98 and $P>|t|=0,000$. For households in urban area consumption was 5,1% higher than for those in rural area. The t statistic is 16,50 indicating that consumption in urban area was significantly higher than in rural area. Households without kids consumed by 18,84% less than those with kids. The t statistic is 22,58, therefore consumption in no kids households was significantly lower (Appendix 8). Regarding time trend, it is significant for every quarter of each year except the second quarter of 2012. In the second quarter of 2011 there was a decrease in consumption by 5,8% compared to benchmark period of the first quarter in 2011. In absolute terms, consumption growth was positive in every period in comparison with benchmark period. All time dummies are statistically significant – t statistics are big and $P>|T|=0,000$.

In the second model we regress the growth of consumption of “Household maintenance” group’s goods. $R\text{-squared}=0,1527$, so independent variables explain only 15,27% of the variability of consumption growth. When income grows by 1%, the growth of consumption amounts to 75,06%. The t statistic is 144,03 and $P>|t|=0,000$, so the coefficient is significant. When households increased in size by one adult, growth of consumption was 4,83%, which is statistically significant since t statistic is 16,36 and $P>|t|=0,000$. For households in urban area consumption growth was 22,33% lower than for those in rural area. The t statistic is -41.05 indicating that difference in consumption growth in urban area was significantly higher than in rural area. Households without kids experienced consumption growth by 2,6% lower than those with kids. However, the t statistic is -1,71 and $p\text{-value}=0,087>0,05$ (Appendix 9). Regarding time trend, it is not significant for the first and fourth quarter of 2012, the first and fourth quarter of 2013, the first and fourth quarters of 2014. For the quarters of other years coefficients are significant and in absolute terms consumption of household

maintenance goods increased in every period compared to the first quarter of 2011. The smallest consumption growth was in the fourth quarter of 2011 and was 4,53% higher than in the benchmark period, while the highest growth of consumption compared to the first quarter of 2011 was in the third quarter of 2017 and amounted to 77,96%.

In the third model we regress the growth of consumption of “Utilities” group’s goods. $R\text{-squared}=0,4177$, so independent variables explain only 41,77% of the variability of consumption growth. When income grows by 1%, the growth of consumption amounts to 31,28%. The t statistic is 150 and $P>|t|=0,000$, so the coefficient is significant. When households increased in size by one adult, decline of consumption was 0,68%, which is statistically significant since t statistic is 47.98 and $P>|t|=0,000$. For households in urban area consumption was 26,35% higher than for those in rural area. The t statistic is 119,78 indicating that consumption in urban area was significantly higher than in rural area. Households without kids consumed by 1,03% lower than those with kids, but coefficient is not significant since the t statistic is -1,73 and p-value is 0,083 (Appendix 10). Regarding time trend, it is significant for every period. From Table 10 it can be seen that seasonality is present in the model, because from 2011 till 2014, in the second and third quarters consumption growth was negative compared to the first quarter of 2011: by 37,73% in the second quarter and 30,32% lower in the third quarters of 2011, 34,60% and 23,94% lower in the second and third quarters of 2012, 26,26% and 20,97% lower in the second and third quarters of 2013, 19,58% and 13,89% lower in the second and third quarters of 2014. In the rest of the period consumption growth was positive.

In the fourth model we regress the growth of consumption of “Education” group’s goods. $R\text{-squared}=0,0847$, so independent variables explain only 8,47% of the variability of consumption growth. When income grows by 1%, the growth of consumption amounts to 61,92%. The t statistic is 68,58 and $P>|t|=0,000$, so the coefficient is significant. When households increased in size by one adult, growth of consumption was 14,11%, which is statistically significant since t statistic is 30,03 and $P>|t|=0,000$. For households in urban area consumption was 40,98% higher than for those in rural area. The t statistic is 43,95 indicating that consumption in urban area was significantly higher than in rural area. Households without kids had consumption level by 17,77% higher than those with kids (Appendix 11). The t statistic is 8,61 meaning that consumption growth is significantly higher in households without kids. Regarding time trend, it is not significant for the second quarter of 2011, the first and second quarters of 2012, the third quarter of 2013, the fourth quarter of 2014. For the quarters of other years coefficients are significant and in absolute terms consumption of “education” group’s goods declined in every period compared to the first quarter of 2011. The smallest consumption decline was in the second quarter of 2013 and was 7,02% lower than in the benchmark period, while the highest drop of consumption compared to the first quarter of 2011 was in the fourth quarter of 2017 and amounted to 29,6%.

In the fifth model we regress the growth of consumption of “Healthcare goods and services” group’s goods. $R\text{-squared}=0,1408$, so independent variables explain only 14,08% of the variability of consumption growth. When income grows by 1%, the

growth of consumption amounts to 45,98%. The t statistic is 102,6 and $P > |t| = 0,000$, so the coefficient is significant. When households increased in size by one adult, growth of consumption was negative 1,26%, which is statistically significant since t statistic is -5.33 and $P > |t| = 0,000$. For households in urban area consumption was 32,01% higher than for those in rural area. The t statistic is 67,89 indicating that consumption growth in urban area was significantly higher than in rural area. In households without kids consumption was by 11,4% higher than those with kids. The t statistic is 10,29 meaning that consumption growth is significantly higher in households without kids (Appendix 12). Regarding time trend, it is not significant for the second quarter of 2011, the third and fourth quarters of 2012, the third and fourth quarters of 2013. For the quarters of other years coefficients are significant and in absolute terms consumption of healthcare goods and services declined in 2011 in the third quarter by 9,25% and 8,32% in the fourth quarter, afterwards it increased compared to the benchmark period. The smallest consumption growth was in the second quarter of 2012 and was 5% higher than in the benchmark period, while the highest rise of consumption compared to the first quarter of 2011 was in the second quarter of 2017 and amounted to 59,5%.

In the sixth model we regress the growth of consumption of “Services” group’s goods. $R\text{-squared} = 0,2310$, so independent variables explain only 23,10% of the variability of consumption growth. When income grows by 1%, the growth of consumption constitutes to 73,6%. The t statistic is 205,66 and $P > |t| = 0,000$, so the coefficient is significant. When households increased in size by one adult, growth of consumption was 5,61%, which is statistically significant since t statistic is 28,0 and $P > |t| = 0,000$. Households in urban area consumed by 32,44% more than for those in rural area. The t statistic is 86,74 indicating that consumption growth in urban area was significantly higher than in rural area. In households without kids consumption was 15,54% lower than in those with kids. The t statistic is -15,43 meaning that consumption growth is significantly lower in households without kids (Appendix 13). Regarding time trend, it is not significant for the second quarter of 2011, the first and second quarter of 2012 and for whole 2012. For the quarters of other years coefficients are significant and in absolute terms consumption of services declined in every period compared to the first quarter of 2011. The smallest consumption decline was in the third quarter of 2011 and meaning it was 3,64% lower than in the benchmark period, while the highest drop of consumption compared to the first quarter of 2011 was in the third quarter of 2013 and amounted to 69,94%.

In the seventh model we regress the growth of consumption of “Transportation expenditures” group’s goods. $R\text{-squared} = 0,0863$, so independent variables explain only 8,63% of the variability of consumption growth. When income grows by 1%, the growth of consumption amounts to 77,07%. The t statistic is 30,53 and $P > |t| = 0,000$, so the coefficient is significant. When households increased in size by one adult, growth of consumption was negative 7,86%, which is statistically significant since t statistic is -6,24 and $P > |t| = 0,000$. For households in urban area consumption was 1,45% higher than for those in rural area. However, the t statistic is 0,57 and $p\text{-value} = 0,566$ meaning that coefficient is not significant. Households’ without kids consumption was by 18,11% higher than those with kids. The t statistic is 2,33 meaning that consumption

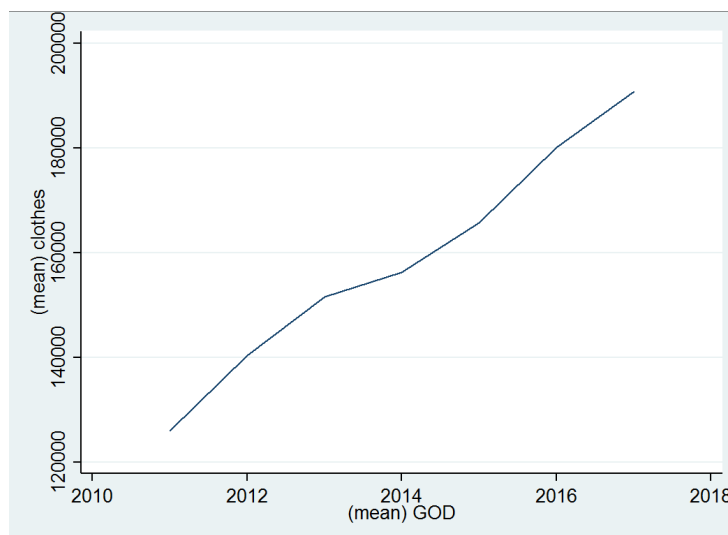
growth is significantly higher in households without kids (Appendix 14). Regarding time trend, it is significant only from the third quarter of 2015 till the fourth quarter of 2017. Compared to the benchmark period consumption decreased at least by 22,77% in the second quarter of 2017 and at most by 47,56% in the first quarter of 2017.

3.2 Summary on regression analysis

The eighth model was a regression of consumption per capita growth on income per capita growth, area dummy, year and quarter dummies. $R\text{-squared}=0,3971$, so independent variables explain only 39,71% of the variability of consumption growth. When income per capita grows by 1%, the growth of consumption per capita amounts to 66,61%. The t statistic is 333,72 and $P>|t|=0,000$, so the coefficient is significant. For households in urban area consumption was 16,20% higher than for those in rural area. The t statistic is 78,74 indicating that consumption in urban area was significantly higher than in rural area (Appendix 15). Regarding time trend, it is significant for every year and quarter. The benchmark year was 2011, relative to which in 2012 the growth of consumption per capita was 2,61%, in 2013 – (-1,76%), in 2014 – (-6,01%), in 2015 – 17,46%, in 2016 – 17,77%, in 2017 – 20,05%. The benchmark quarter was the first quarter. In the second quarter consumption growth per capita was negative 12,17%, in the third quarter - 4,41%, in the fourth quarter – 7,21% compared to the first quarter.

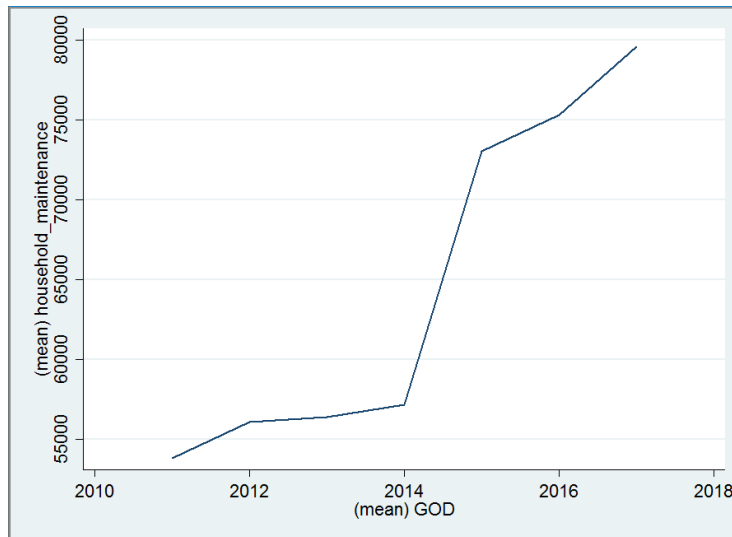
4 GRAPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

From Graph 1, average households' consumption of clothes increased gradually from 2011 to 2017 by 64 706 tenge or 51,3% from 125 996 tenge to 190 702 tenge. There was a slowdown in consumption growth in 2013-2014, then accelerated in following periods.



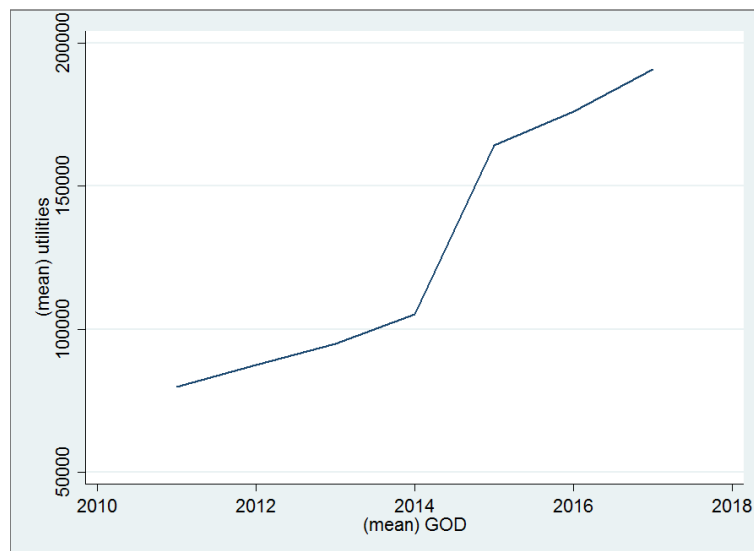
Graph 1. Average consumption of clothes.

Average consumption of home appliances and expenditures on repair also tended to grow in reference period. Growth was very small from 2011 till 2014, but in the following period of 2014-2015 growth was enormously fast as it can be seen on Graph 2 – from 57 131 tenge to 79 582 tenge (by about 40%). Overall, increase in average consumption was 47,9% from 53 797 tenge to 79 582 tenge in 2011-2017. there was a sharp rise from 2014 to 2015. It can be explained by tenge devaluation in 2015 and price increase on import goods, which made consumption costlier and, therefore, consumer spending increased. It follows that “Household maintenance” group is mostly composed of import goods.



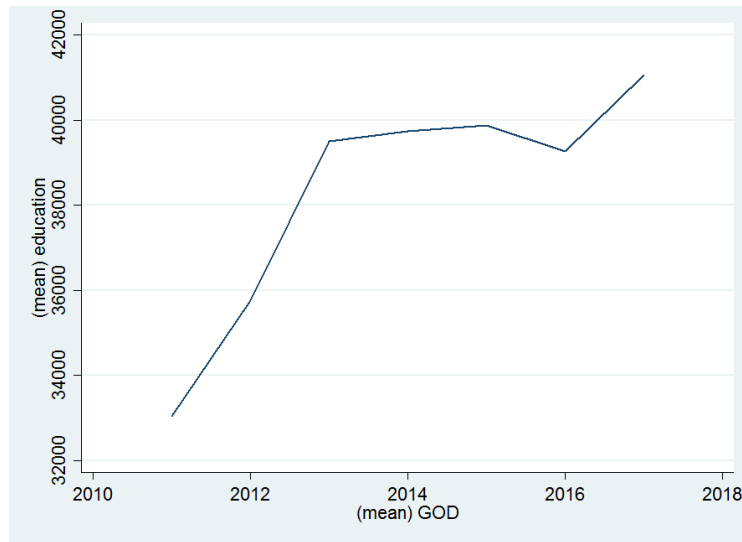
Graph 2. Average consumption of household maintenance goods.

Average consumption of category “Utilities” increased slowly from 2011 till 2014 and from 2015 till 2017 compared to a dramatic rise in 2014-2015 period (Graph 3). In absolute value, growth in 2011-2014 was from 79 739 tenge to 105 319 tenge (by 32,07%) and in 2015-2017 it amounted to 26 478 (by 8,34%) tenge, while in 2014-2015 growth in consumption was 59 035 or by 56%. Fast growth in 2013-2015 can be related to increase in expenditures on network and increase in cost of utilities like electricity, water and heating. For example, in 2015 price on electricity was by 130% higher than in 2009.



Graph 3. Average consumption of utilities.

Growth of average expenditures on education was always positive except 2015-2016 period when the sign of growth was negative. As it is shown on Graph 4, growth was very fast in 2011-2013 – from 33 043 tenge to 39 499 tenge or by 6 456 tenge (19,53%). It was followed by a slowdown in 2013-2015 and fell in 2016 from 39 862 tenge to 39 265 tenge - on even lower level than in 2013. Nevertheless, growth recovered quickly and in 2017 average spending on education was 41 048 tenge.



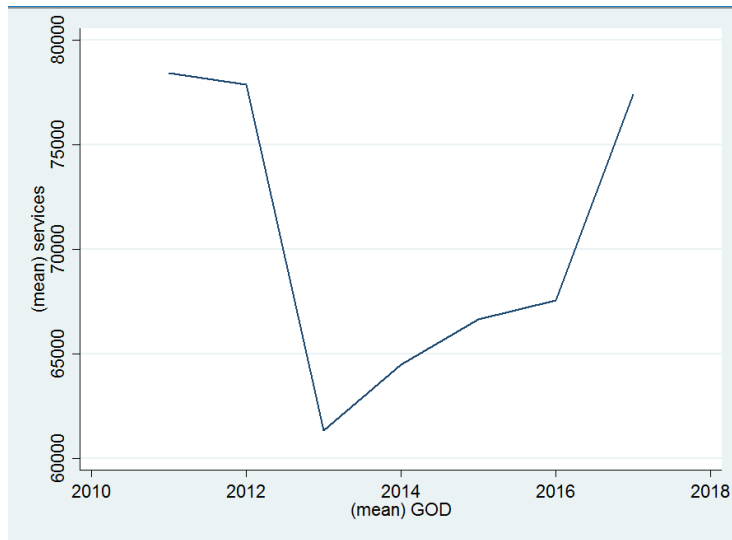
Graph 4. Average expenditures on education.

Healthcare goods and services experienced growth in its consumption from 2011 till 2014. In 2014 consumption sharpened at 37 106 tenge and fell dramatically to 21 253 tenge in 2016. Later, in 2017 it increased to 28 884 tenge, which was only 597 tenge higher than in 2011 (Graph 5).



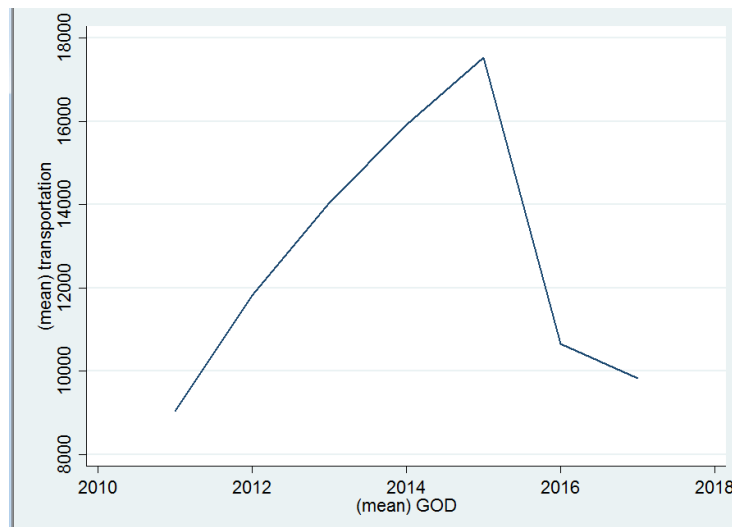
Graph 5. Average consumption of healthcare goods.

Average consumption of services dropped by little from 2011 to 2012 by 551 tenge, but in 2013 it declined dramatically to its lowest 61 336 tenge or by 14 751 tenge as it is shown on Graph 6. In later period gradual growth changed with slowdown and then consumption increased rapidly to 77 399 tenge, but level was still lower than in 2011. Overall, average consumption declined.



Graph 6. Average consumption of services.

Average expenditures on transportation increased substantially from 2011 till 2015 from 9 043 tenge to 17 520 tenge or by 93,7%. But in 2015 trend changed to decline and in 2016 expenditures fell to 10 652 tenge by 6 868 tenge, and in 2017 decreased further by 818 tenge to 9 835 tenge. Overall, average consumption increased from 9 043 tenge to 9 835 tenge in given period as it is depicted on Graph 7.



Graph 7. Average expenditures on transportation.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of the research was to reveal consumption pattern in the Republic of Kazakhstan. After objects of expenditures were categorized in seven groups, consumption of each group was viewed from three perspectives: relative to households' income in given year and region, relative to total expenditures in given year, region and area; on average across country.

The share of household spending on consumption in 2017 was 32% given that the growth of income used for consumption was 57,5%.

Regarding shares of categories consumption in total consumer basket, households used to consume "Clothes" category goods most in regions of Kazakhstan excluding west but spending relative to total expenditures tended to decrease in the observed period of 2011-2017. Spending on household maintenance on average constituted to 11,7% out of total spending. Consumption of it declined in the central, southern and western parts of the country, while it increased on the north and in the east, Almaty and Nur-Sultan. Utilities were on the second place across the country except north and west. Furthermore, in every region, excluding south, consumption level increased during the observed period. Big cities – Almaty and Nur-Sultan – also experienced growth from 2011 to 2017. "Services" category of goods' consumption presented negative trend across country in 2011-2017 period. The last three categories "Education", "Healthcare" and "Transportation expenditures" had a very small share in total consumption. Spending on education increased only in the southern, western parts and in Nur-Sultan, while in the rest of the country it fell. Healthcare goods and services experienced decline in its consumption in the whole country except Nur-Sultan. Transportation expenditures also decreased in the reference period though in some parts – central, southern and eastern – it increased.

Share of consumption in income decreased from 2011 to 2014 with a slowdown of income growth. However, from 2014 share of expenditure and income growth went in opposite directions. In 2015 growth of income was the lowest while consumption share was the highest. It is explained by characteristics of the environment or choice situation - inflation, governmental policies (increase in utility price).

Regarding the composition of consumption, increase in clothes consumption in 2015 was not as sharp as for house maintenance goods. It leads to opinion that goods for household maintenance were mainly imported, while clothes were domestic goods.

Thus, because of economic crisis in 2015 and following sharp rise in prices, which made consumption of some goods unaffordable, households found themselves on consumer survival standard desisting from expenditures on clothes, services, education, transportation and healthcare, but increasing income share on spending on utilities because of rising tariffs and high popularization of network services.

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Протокол анализа Отчета подобия заведующего кафедрой

Заведующий кафедрой заявляет, что ознакомился (-ась) с Полным отчетом подобия, который был сгенерирован Системой выявления и предотвращения плагиата в отношении работы:

Автор: Ли Александра Васильевна

Название: Consumption patterns in Kazakhstan

Координатор: Алдашев Алишер Алмазович

Коэффициент подобия 1: 2.68%

Коэффициент подобия 2: 1.25%

Замена букв: 0

Интервалы: 0

Микропробелы: 408

Белые знаки: 0

После анализа Отчета подобия констатирую следующее:

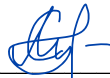
- обнаруженные в работе заимствования являются добросовестными и не обладают признаками плагиата. В связи с чем, признаю работу самостоятельной и допускаю ее к защите;
- обнаруженные в работе заимствования не обладают признаками плагиата, но их чрезмерное количество вызывает сомнения в отношении ценности работы по существу и отсутствием самостоятельности ее автора. В связи с чем, работа должна быть вновь отредактирована с целью ограничения заимствований;
- обнаруженные в работе заимствования являются недобросовестными и обладают признаками плагиата, или в ней содержатся преднамеренные искажения текста, указывающие на попытки сокрытия недобросовестных заимствований. В связи с чем, не допускаю работу к защите.

Обоснование:

Все цитаты были оформлены верно и источники указаны корректно в библиографии. Заимствование из одного источника не превышало 1%. Плагиат не был обнаружен после анализа всего текста. Вся работа была выполнена самостоятельно.

4 июня 2021

Дата



Аубакирова С.К.
Подпись заведующего кафедрой

Окончательное решение в отношении допуска к защите, включая обоснование:

Допускаю Ли А.В. к защите дипломной работы, согласно анализам отчёта подобия научного руководителя и заведующего кафедрой. Все цитаты были оформлены верно и источники указаны корректно в библиографии. Заимствование из одного источника не превышало 1%. Плагиат не был обнаружен после анализа всего текста. Вся работа была выполнена самостоятельно.

4 июня 2021

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Подпись заведующего кафедрой

Метаданные

Название

Consumption patterns in Kazakhstan

Автор

Александра Ли

Научный руководитель






Алишер Алдашев

Подразделение

ИУП

Список возможных попыток манипуляций с текстом

В этом разделе вы найдете информацию, касающуюся манипуляций в тексте, с целью изменить результаты проверки. Для того, кто оценивает работу на бумажном носителе или в электронном формате, манипуляции могут быть невидимы (может быть также целенаправленное вписывание ошибок). Следует оценить, являются ли изменения преднамеренными или нет.

Замена букв		0
Интервалы		0
Микропробелы		408
Белые знаки		0
Парафразы (SmartMarks)		33

Объем найденных подоби

Обратите внимание! Высокие значения коэффициентов не означают плагиат. Отчет должен быть проанализирован экспертом.



КП1

25

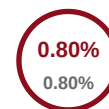
Длина фразы для коэффициента подобия 2



КП2

12523

Количество слов



КЦ

81138

Количество символов

Подобия по списку источников

Просмотрите список и проанализируйте, в особенности, те фрагменты, которые превышают КП №2 (выделенные жирным шрифтом). Используйте ссылку «Обозначить фрагмент» и обратите внимание на то, являются ли выделенные фрагменты повторяющимися короткими фразами, разбросанными в документе (совпадающие сходства), многочисленными короткими фразами расположенные рядом друг с другом (парафразирование) или обширными фрагментами без указания источника ("криптоцитаты").

10 самых длинных фраз

Цвет текста

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1	https://asrjetsjournal.org/index.php/American_Scientific_Journal/article/download/5230/2029/	120	0.96 %
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1	http://kea.ne.kr/conference-2017/download/S5-6-1_Young%20Sook%20Chung.docx	142 (5)	1.13 %
2	https://www.slideshare.net/mandalina/consumption-pattern-and-expenditure	128 (7)	1.02 %
3	https://asrjetsjournal.org/index.php/American_Scientific_Journal/article/download/5230/2029/	125 (2)	1.00 %
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Список принятых фрагментов

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https://asrjetsjournal.org/index.php/American_Sc...		120 (0.96%)	
1	of consumption Consumption is the use of commodities by the household It is a ...	120 (0.96%)	

Consumption level in Akmola region

CLOTHES							
Akmola region							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	6 736 723	7 483 550	6 011 820	7 238 943	9 999 646	9 805 155	10 749 826
2	5 808 632	6 914 275	6 368 970	7 379 418	8 671 707	8 390 369	10 918 473
3	7 637 715	6 817 569	7 314 390	8 492 095	11 492 835	14 252 905	13 452 398
4	10 427 915	8 525 367	8 558 415	9 555 328	11 934 681	14 128 788	15 500 029
total	30 610 985	29 740 761	28 253 595	32 665 784	42 098 869	46 577 217	50 620 726
share	46,8	43,3	39,4	40,4	42,9	42,0	42,2
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	6894500	10318978	9001875	10867950	12584220	14179214	16018209
2	6344100	7445970	8752905	10844825	11050459	11343830	13100514
3	8918390	9631960	10746750	11010000	14301940	17442884	19494799
4	12631493	11556510	14985173	15460775	18108375	21482290	20606280
total	34 788 483	38 953 418	43 486 703	48 183 550	56 044 994	64 448 218	69 219 802
share	53,2	56,7	60,6	59,6	57,1	58,0	57,8
TOTAL	65 399 468	68 694 179	71 740 298	80 849 334	98 143 863	111 025 435	119 840 528
SHARE	22,8	22,4	23,0	23,2	22,6	24,0	24,0
HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE							
Akmola region							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2271542	2659313	2374842	2341126	4015211	4125897	4147728
2	3420711	2373356	3191458	2684199	4336212	4274471	4559347
3	3268678	3468217	3295456	3279023	3768035	5276078	7225888
4	3581915	2427614	2812412	3399322	3067329	4094102	5167047
total	12 542 846	10 928 500	11 674 168	11 703 670	15 186 787	17 770 548	21 100 010
share	41,2	29,4	34,3	33,2	31,6	35,6	37,1
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2451455	5756644	4509310	4599831	8333052	6054818	7102467
2	5998972	7574847	8280347	8492585	8957304	9940009	11610151
3	5508776	8473105	5836052	6227489	7994463	8142283	8547519
4	3932147	4455701	3691341	4237538	7612773	8045875	8477016
total	17 891 350	26 260 297	22 317 050	23 557 443	32 897 592	32 182 985	35 737 153
share	58,8	70,6	65,7	66,8	68,4	64,4	62,9
TOTAL	30 434 196	37 188 797	33 991 218	35 261 113	48 084 379	49 953 533	56 837 163
SHARE	10,6	12,1	10,9	10,1	11,1	10,8	11,4
UTILITIES							
Akmola region							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	9999254	10701793	11183459	11778558	18402059	19249772	19939213
2	7112860	7053396	7656274	8323764	15403537	15678731	16387113
3	6710256	8091271	8444264	8472436	15766565	17779856	17641641
4	10187027	10007611	10761274	10499791	18678297	21130933	20937394
total	34 009 397	35 854 071	38 045 271	39 074 549	68 250 458	73 839 292	74 905 361
share	45,5	41,4	40,3	38,8	43,6	43,1	40,2
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	8356558	10857270	10312979	11105185	17830115	19559546	21870356
2	6305377	7528751	7314522	8465689	15281615	16989884	16690622
3	10919133	16024911	19474287	20700223	27373050	28629975	35091489
4	15184219	16243916	19224132	21278679	27684801	32267167	38000736
total	40 765 287	50 654 848	56 325 920	61 549 776	88 169 581	97 446 572	111 653 203
share	54,5	58,6	59,7	61,2	56,4	56,9	59,8
TOTAL	74 774 684	86 508 919	94 371 191	100 624 325	156 420 039	171 285 864	186 558 564
SHARE	26,0	28,3	30,3	28,9	36,0	37,0	37,4

EDUCATION							
Akmola region							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2082460	2296260	3634475	3725370	4907081	2767825	3897369
2	1524185	2564437	3026851	2591443	3688245	2629476	2904226
3	1914573	2037686	3121211	3126195	3419130	3306124	3905007
4	2288147	2553706	4036768	3476412	3438105	3284483	4217662
total	7 809 365	9 452 089	13 819 305	12 919 420	15 452 561	11 987 908	14 924 264
share	29,0	34,5	41,5	37,1	40,7	36,2	40,7
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	5118250	5848155	4840730	6095983	6559298	5520275	5413289
2	3466045	3810370	3981364	4067489	4633060	4352450	4916466
3	4925341	3938482	6315311	6306235	5907725	5357135	5949145
4	5598897	4314213	4341613	5411760	5380232	5896438	5421007
total	19 108 533	17 911 220	19 479 018	21 881 467	22 480 315	21 126 298	21 699 907
share	71,0	65,5	58,5	62,9	59,3	63,8	59,3
TOTAL	26 917 898	27 363 309	33 298 323	34 800 887	37 932 876	33 114 206	36 624 171
SHARE	9,4	8,9	10,7	10,0	8,7	7,2	7,3
HEALTHCARE							
Akmola region							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2163789	2822881	2452721	3293083	1860590	1856649	2354385
2	1649131	2027054	2504671	3462182	1462966	2225838	2548830
3	1734294	2631500	2145097	3075637	1076048	2211495	2576780
4	2013698	2249751	2429296	3544683	1194880	1756165	1916045
total	7 560 912	9 731 186	9 531 785	13 375 585	5 594 484	8 050 147	9 396 040
share	39,4	47,2	40,2	48,1	46,0	57,0	52,4
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	3047566	3000355	3392736	4348311	1890630	2102265	1688365
2	3528512	2745966	3983816	3934243	1579445	1629100	2957285
3	2609053	2775130	3428846	3055371	1674170	1119513	1936973
4	2428564	2358240	3350539	3079488	1419350	1217185	1939350
total	11 613 695	10 879 691	14 155 937	14 417 413	6 563 595	6 068 063	8 521 973
share	60,6	52,8	59,8	51,9	54,0	43,0	47,6
TOTAL	19 174 607	20 610 877	23 687 722	27 792 998	12 158 079	14 118 210	17 918 013
SHARE	6,7	6,7	7,6	8,0	2,8	3,1	3,6
SERVICES							
Akmola region							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	5357379	5739805	4832616	5412362	5589170	4965786	4893682
2	6625486	5602151	5289196	4977958	5614178	4320537	5415362
3	5639112	5903196	3915633	5015834	6238736	5842972	7688968
4	6953304	5551324	4205138	4768057	4795362	5022449	6563380
total	24 575 281	22 796 476	18 242 583	20 174 211	22 237 446	20 151 744	24 561 392
share	44,5	42,8	43,1	43,7	53,5	50,3	52,6
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	7976231	8007760	6723575	7839768	5407910	4175158	4999945
2	7761772	7849790	5883733	6777434	4599360	6038915	5001572
3	6473785	7258760	4856754	4796725	3900821	4696956	5003268
4	8490356	7369691	6634414	6538688	5394250	5008554	7164305
total	30 702 144	30 486 001	24 098 476	25 952 615	19 302 341	19 919 583	22 169 090
share	55,5	57,2	56,9	56,3	46,5	49,7	47,4
TOTAL	55 277 425	53 282 477	42 341 059	46 126 826	41 539 787	40 071 327	46 730 482
SHARE	19,2	17,4	13,6	13,3	9,6	8,7	9,4

TRANSPORTATION							
Akmola region							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	404000	810020	1540000	180000	3015350	66000	14000
2	110150	40750	1751000	49200	2418700	684000	190700
3	41920	883800	19500	8805000	138750	136000	268000
4	11000	5000	755700	4100	1725600	2032000	160700
total	567 070	1 739 570	4 066 200	9 038 300	7 298 400	2 918 000	633 400
share	4,5	15,9	38,4	44,3	43,2	16,6	10,9
RURAL AREA							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	950900	1419500	300600	1328926	683400	1657200	375000
2	5426900	4234410	3636870	471546	3906740	1925650	1388400
3	5149750	1693515	1982770	5611700	2090600	7552910	857315
4	431050	1842910	601500	3967400	2921950	3562150	2582400
total	11 958 600	9 190 335	6 521 740	11 379 572	9 602 690	14 697 910	5 203 115
share	95,5	84,1	61,6	55,7	56,8	83,4	89,1
TOTAL	12 525 670	10 929 905	10 587 940	20 417 872	16 901 090	17 615 910	5 836 515
SHARE	4,4	3,6	3,4	5,9	3,9	3,8	1,2

Consumption level in Karaganda region

CLOTHES							
KARAGANDA REGION							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	13434631	15052058	16075779	14928120	19855952	20166534	23371691
2	14767663	16006940	15731679	17719539	19704381	20937264	23645389
3	16729364	18543488	19310288	19830472	26040890	26387751	28220312
4	22077287	25774494	22969719	24076662	27230699	29592568	31634910
total	67 008 945	75 376 980	74 087 465	76 554 793	92 831 922	97 084 117	106 872 302
share	64,7	65,3	64,2	62,8	65,6	64,4	65,2
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	6075075	8398770	9327101	9425870	10562350	10981434	10942930
2	6472003	6889595	8405595	8954495	9188255	10167680	11077520
3	10547305	10518470	10710155	12756335	13379740	15315255	16993412
4	13493775	14188537	12870945	14152370	15538705	17116595	18014175
total	36 588 158	39 995 372	41 313 796	45 289 070	48 669 050	53 580 964	57 028 037
share	35,3	34,7	35,8	37,2	34,4	35,6	34,8
TOTAL	103 597 103	115 372 352	115 401 261	121 843 863	141 500 972	150 665 081	163 900 339
SHARE	27,9	26,4	27,1	25,9	25,8	26,9	25,8
HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE							
KARAGANDA REGION							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	5347885	7266523	8047819	6379548	10937217	11737871	9437914
2	7407923	5628324	7972267	11002889	9542126	10161536	12181565
3	9356444	8063463	11597181	13605836	12120430	10799661	12282766
4	8285520	8677867	8584261	9934515	12273050	11961637	10376950
total	30 397 772	29 636 177	36 201 528	40 922 788	44 872 823	44 660 705	44 279 195
share	67,2	67,5	70,1	69,9	65,4	67,6	61,1
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	1619415	2791052	2768918	3115816	4698973	4281893	4483690
2	4679475	2867965	3951347	5306190	8516986	6506024	7106673
3	5082159	5478604	4978347	5252595	6150430	6251539	9984656
4	3467239	3164143	3757407	3936850	4396232	4388360	6645324
total	14 848 288	14 301 764	15 456 019	17 611 451	23 762 621	21 427 816	28 220 343
share	32,8	32,5	29,9	30,1	34,6	32,4	38,9
TOTAL	45 246 060	43 937 941	51 657 547	58 534 239	68 635 444	66 088 521	72 499 538
SHARE	12,2	10,0	12,1	12,4	12,5	11,8	11,4
UTILITIES							
KARAGANDA REGION							
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	5049780	7819261	7957145	9481858	15226387	15937048	17894179
2	4307327	4547607	5308790	6210436	11536367	12063609	12925901
3	7683577	8346068	8744033	9590070	16103215	17821329	18792476
4	10296677	13309816	14475748	18870203	22224958	22856282	28011547
total	27 337 361	34 022 752	36 485 716	44 152 567	65 090 927	68 678 268	77 624 103
share	44,7	36,6	51,3	52,3	62,3	65,2	54,8
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	7128434	15943453	5685625	15384295	5799902	14282495	11477205
2	7670501	18333099	7361786	16057314	6330225	6780857	15887036
3	9061213	19391791	7712711	4259366	12983638	7088257	18364542
4	9939114	5237852	13913452	4618401	14235559	8462348	18426199
total	33 799 262	58 906 195	34 673 574	40 319 376	39 349 324	36 613 957	64 154 982
share	55,3	63,4	48,7	47,7	37,7	34,8	45,2
TOTAL	61 136 623	92 928 947	71 159 290	84 471 943	104 440 251	105 292 225	141 779 085
SHARE	16,5	21,2	16,7	17,9	19,0	18,8	22,3

EDUCATION							
KARAGANDA REGION							
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2635829	3279365	2984901	3310925	3195170	2770045	3985365
2	1629846	3018165	2308381	2843211	2849275	2298946	3457660
3	4719684	4092402	4887959	4792640	5852901	4884974	4949350
4	4349391	3611608	3553817	4935683	5658330	5646570	4374396
total	13 334 750	14 001 540	13 735 058	15 882 459	17 555 676	15 600 535	16 766 771
share	41,1	43,9	41,4	42,1	43,8	42,5	43,6
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	5118250	5848155	4840730	6095983	6559298	5520275	5413289
2	3466045	3810370	3981364	4067489	4633060	4352450	4916466
3	4925341	3938482	6315311	6306235	5907725	5357135	5949145
4	5598897	4314213	4341613	5411760	5380232	5896438	5421007
total	19 108 533	17 911 220	19 479 018	21 881 467	22 480 315	21 126 298	21 699 907
share	58,9	56,1	58,6	57,9	56,2	57,5	56,4
TOTAL	32 443 283	31 912 760	33 214 076	37 763 926	40 035 991	36 726 833	38 466 678
SHARE	8,7	7,3	7,8	8,0	7,3	6,6	6,1
HEALTHCARE							
KARAGANDA REGION							
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	1700288	2322773	2589851	3085789	1522240	1361704	1961266
2	1876018	2318981	2345426	3060574	1318978	1814229	1226538
3	2108039	2372917	2713892	2435674	2218918	1631930	1845026
4	1856289	2637814	2447166	2825269	1170425	1098020	1548740
total	7 540 634	9 652 485	10 096 335	11 407 306	6 230 561	5 905 883	6 581 570
share	27,7	27,6	26,3	25,4	29,3	22,3	24,1
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	4917722	6695946	7780856	8762703	3200953	5166964	4882834
2	5039183	6100631	7214418	7428308	4275369	5501296	5315554
3	4818768	6372987	6674694	8638591	3883280	5745408	5996091
4	4866955	6137029	6560129	8595140	3694261	4136538	4529488
total	19 642 628	25 306 593	28 230 097	33 424 742	15 053 863	20 550 206	20 723 967
share	72,3	72,4	73,7	74,6	70,7	77,7	75,9
TOTAL	27 183 262	34 959 078	38 326 432	44 832 048	21 284 424	26 456 089	27 305 537
SHARE	7,3	8,0	9,0	9,5	3,9	4,7	4,3
SERVICES							
KARAGANDA REGION							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	14133258	15446752	12072253	10080083	11772633	10720700	16888734
2	15346442	17353983	10003798	12564633	12399278	13919820	17622712
3	14250923	16302041	11735276	11942301	15955178	15708959	19534495
4	14843624	16161149	11669901	11207596	12012858	16274644	19930946
total	58 574 247	65 263 925	45 481 228	45 794 613	52 139 947	56 624 123	73 976 887
share	67,7	69,5	66,8	65,2	73,3	72,5	76,5
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	7093413	7283743	6024905	6313672	4876026	4278455	4899723
2	6997732	6224363	5302704	5598568	4447054	5313249	5548846
3	6301829	7544721	4970120	5839760	4986756	5358225	5657596
4	7612113	7614697	6297751	6678400	4640693	6474392	6680215
total	28 005 087	28 667 524	22 595 480	24 430 400	18 950 529	21 424 321	22 786 380
share	32,3	30,5	33,2	34,8	26,7	27,5	23,5
TOTAL	86 579 334	93 931 449	68 076 708	70 225 013	71 090 476	78 048 444	96 763 267
SHARE	23,3	21,5	16,0	14,9	13,0	13,9	15,2

TRANSPORTATION							
KARAGANDA REGION							
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	732600	82800	5014000	1150400	5894690	159300	684600
2	548460	1014700	2011080	3934870	1830560	317200	3327800
3	868900	2627700	282400	3438700	607020	2555000	1134250
4	791850	2793100	265900	2109400	708400	1470300	601045
total	2 941 810	6 518 300	7 573 380	10 633 370	9 040 670	4 501 800	5 747 695
share	33,2	21,1	33,8	46,6	33,4	37,7	22,5
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	922970	1773089	2769700	6611870	1952230	515219	4003352
2	809375	2800820	6920229	4571915	3248485	1456787	7460739
3	3573850	10961351	3991997	666873	5833574	4042613	7675889
4	625121	8906594	1145566	321577	7033100	1428666	697694
total	5 931 316	24 441 854	14 827 492	12 172 235	18 067 389	7 443 285	19 837 674
share	66,8	78,9	66,2	53,4	66,6	62,3	77,5
TOTAL	8 873 126	30 960 154	22 400 872	22 805 605	27 108 059	11 945 085	25 585 369
SHARE	2,4	7,1	5,3	4,8	4,9	2,1	4,0

Consumption level in Zhambyl region

CLOTHES							
ZHAMBYL REGION							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	7126380	7711710	9549820	10713760	11681590	12864270	12179200
2	7941430	7952810	9054880	10018860	10937850	11981660	11335530
3	8370070	8530525	9102140	11558040	12785865	14163030	13387970
4	9920695	11656645	12619310	14324900	13253720	16354520	17982530
total	33 358 575	35 851 690	40 326 150	46 615 560	48 659 025	55 363 480	54 885 230
share	37,1	37,3	35,9	39,7	43,7	50,2	43,5
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	11647480	15163975	15715680	17088390	18167360	13056160	16882970
2	13337530	11685960	14445110	14771510	12770040	10828660	14647780
3	13142360	13981380	16761610	17569800	15914240	14449335	16531950
4	18515070	19473950	24966730	21265870	15750180	16480420	23082714
total	56 642 440	60 305 265	71 889 130	70 695 570	62 601 820	54 814 575	71 145 414
share	62,9	62,7	64,1	60,3	56,3	49,8	56,5
TOTAL	90 001 015	96 156 955	112 215 280	117 311 130	111 260 845	110 178 055	126 030 644
SHARE	38,0	40,5	42,3	42,3	36,1	36,5	36,8
HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE							
ZHAMBYL REGION							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2027289	2711208	2140170	1903010	2537365	2720535	2964410
2	2771850	2253955	3374115	2908985	2577428	3342225	3842350
3	5377108	2062780	3770945	3065740	3474504	3810690	3109100
4	1616771	1949863	2319920	3730560	2457170	3667420	3941925
total	11 793 018	8 977 806	11 605 150	11 608 295	11 046 467	13 540 870	13 857 785
share	33,4	36,5	36,7	36,1	31,0	35,2	31,4
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	6518280	4142970	3813645	4666680	6189877	6186205	6681660
2	6803245	4627895	6121004	7548590	7065155	7821927	8673305
3	6501310	3900970	6885860	5032591	6111010	6100876	7456846
4	3709660	2936210	3178755	3271135	5177598	4777480	7467818
total	23 532 495	15 608 045	19 999 264	20 518 996	24 543 640	24 886 488	30 279 629
share	66,6	63,5	63,3	63,9	69,0	64,8	68,6
TOTAL	35 325 513	24 585 851	31 604 414	32 127 291	35 590 107	38 427 358	44 137 414
SHARE	14,9	10,3	11,9	11,6	11,6	12,7	12,9
UTILITIES							
ZHAMBYL REGION							
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	8516570	9680192	10611941	12720318	17162030	16834626	18288578
2	3704526	4554465	4673131	5476872	9964085	9543302	9468027
3	4596993	5542833	5561179	6024170	9657738	9772520	11103640
4	10165386	11740199	13280729	13832295	17841384	19292632	17736514
total	26 983 475	31 517 689	34 126 980	38 053 655	54 625 237	55 443 080	56 596 759
share	62,8	64,9	63,1	63,6	60,4	60,3	56,8
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	5050456	5587577	6970613	7367310	11127828	11117513	13255448
2	3069325	2968277	3405772	3636005	7304321	7439260	8542875
3	2778641	2675968	3132986	3497278	6882801	6860520	8638753
4	5064943	5820112	6461966	7262230	10571891	11019597	12688980
total	15 963 365	17 051 934	19 971 337	21 762 823	35 886 841	36 436 890	43 126 056
share	37,2	35,1	36,9	36,4	39,6	39,7	43,2
TOTAL	42 946 840	48 569 623	54 098 317	59 816 478	90 512 078	91 879 970	99 722 815
SHARE	18,1	20,4	20,4	21,6	29,4	30,4	29,1

EDUCATION							
ZHAMBYL REGION							
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	1785950	1899785	2666120	2097745	2652650	2678750	2646300
2	2152720	2427000	3153660	1837325	2974095	2552544	2314170
3	1848320	2193910	2792075	2682420	4110220	2583810	3165305
4	3084640	3100280	3051085	2206905	3209560	2138080	2604135
total	8 871 630	9 620 975	11 662 940	8 824 395	12 946 525	9 953 184	10 729 910
share	66,2	58,5	62,4	57,2	63,0	56,4	51,9
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	1567880	1974920	1805100	1925630	1924830	2392870	2960370
2	1006900	1198930	1734300	1543090	2063570	1768730	1870105
3	828710	1420960	1544035	1606410	1894030	1563275	2201730
4	1116360	2240515	1950880	1536660	1715850	1954090	2900810
total	4 519 850	6 835 325	7 034 315	6 611 790	7 598 280	7 678 965	9 933 015
share	33,8	41,5	37,6	42,8	37,0	43,6	48,1
TOTAL	13 391 480	16 456 300	18 697 255	15 436 185	20 544 805	17 632 149	20 662 925
SHARE	5,6	6,9	7,0	5,6	6,7	5,8	6,0
HEALTHCARE							
ZHAMBYL REGION							
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2373005	2347065	2445800	3355780	1727000	1473233	1929610
2	1758848	2336103	3458665	3835500	2216000	1602170	2081720
3	1970517	2396529	3135790	3390785	2145330	1366960	1972265
4	1700530	2403720	2746057	3484350	1546515	1239160	1529300
total	7 802 900	9 483 417	11 786 312	14 066 415	7 634 845	5 681 523	7 512 895
share	49,3	56,9	59,5	62,7	65,1	59,2	65,5
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	1553072	1660900	2141859	2007890	1005650	1057400	888600
2	2156717	1739449	1956750	1972325	983550	957350	943700
3	1863593	1732545	1957450	2072307	1429560	1167200	1266900
4	2459250	2057503	1953220	2298735	671180	737000	852800
total	8 032 632	7 190 397	8 009 279	8 351 257	4 089 940	3 918 950	3 952 000
share	50,7	43,1	40,5	37,3	34,9	40,8	34,5
TOTAL	15 835 532	16 673 814	19 795 591	22 417 672	11 724 785	9 600 473	11 464 895
SHARE	6,7	7,0	7,5	8,1	3,8	3,2	3,3
SERVICES							
ZHAMBYL REGION							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	4268182	4254795	2884610	3375340	3442480	3011810	3412680
2	4571650	4291048	2917560	3431755	3363790	3281595	4353980
3	4883904	3604377	3129620	3444425	3080530	3203900	3773975
4	4713514	3902476	3024615	3387860	2711340	3143805	5620545
total	18 437 250	16 052 696	11 956 405	13 639 380	12 598 140	12 641 110	17 161 180
share	47,3	47,2	43,1	47,8	35,3	39,5	45,8
RURAL AREA							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	4043572	4295720	4262640	3830525	5359340	4465698	5113350
2	5015689	4711078	3866160	3924465	7066265	6144200	5476040
3	6431238	4540970	3757085	3494190	6061485	5130765	4740645
4	5078888	4395519	3885590	3624675	4566235	3586525	4988590
total	20 569 387	17 943 287	15 771 475	14 873 855	23 053 325	19 327 188	20 318 625
share	52,7	52,8	56,9	52,2	64,7	60,5	54,2
TOTAL	39 006 637	33 995 983	27 727 880	28 513 235	35 651 465	31 968 298	37 479 805
SHARE	16,5	14,3	10,4	10,3	11,6	10,6	10,9

TRANSPORTATION							
ZHAMBYL REGION							
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	11000	32500	130000	299500	330000	254800	14000
2	71100	201500	236800	145500	283500	295500	595200
3	123000	35000	108200	105400	132500	273500	379800
4	16000	91000	12000	46000	495700	121100	48300
total	221 100	360 000	487 000	596 400	1 241 700	944 900	1 037 300
share	73,0	69,4	67,0	73,5	71,7	68,9	77,0
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2780	0	40000	66100	73500	71300	46000
2	25000	97800	46900	59500	104500	86000	78000
3	39000	49000	38000	82000	184000	113000	134200
4	15000	11800	115500	7950	127500	155500	52000
total	81 780	158 600	240 400	215 550	489 500	425 800	310 200
share	27,0	30,6	33,0	26,5	28,3	31,1	23,0
TOTAL	302 880	518 600	727 400	811 950	1 731 200	1 370 700	1 347 500
SHARE	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,6	0,5	0,4

Consumption level in Mangystau region

CLOTHES							
MANGYSTAU REGION							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	23355950	26319650	23549180	27908160	24985240	24781850	22496900
2	15801930	18003370	18447740	18083650	17279780	18139540	16461550
3	18106570	20451450	18713250	19787260	18407250	20141820	18955750
4	30665810	29679020	25286390	23210820	27168830	23240980	25961700
total	87 930 260	94 453 490	85 996 560	88 989 890	87 841 100	86 304 190	83 875 900
share	64,4	62,2	54,3	55,5	58,2	53,5	53,6
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	12123930	15691500	19312660	22028380	16442430	17092980	18648540
2	9137460	10136490	14453260	13561060	12462200	16215610	16467350
3	11696370	12242250	16976183	16095690	13729490	19745770	16819860
4	15568200	19399770	21672680	19748900	20519320	22055200	20763580
total	48 525 960	57 470 010	72 414 783	71 434 030	63 153 440	75 109 560	72 699 330
share	35,6	37,8	45,7	44,5	41,8	46,5	46,4
TOTAL	136 456 220	151 923 500	158 411 343	160 423 920	150 994 540	161 413 750	156 575 230
SHARE	38,2	37,1	42,0	41,5	33,0	37,6	37,4
HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE							
MANGYSTAU REGION							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	11990850	10800815	8725260	8476335	10539780	12845840	6657360
2	14161110	14756490	11016290	9184755	14715255	10761460	6780770
3	12966610	14398010	8946190	8631550	14305625	8229610	6374575
4	7830995	10394995	8060100	5020030	8783795	4491425	6137170
total	46 949 565	50 350 310	36 747 840	31 312 670	48 344 455	36 328 335	25 949 875
share	61,6	63,6	54,5	53,4	56,2	51,5	43,3
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	6249910	7144890	7959200	7447170	13275180	9057585	7251690
2	8990490	10178960	9487895	7060720	9456885	10403435	11414570
3	8649310	6602605	7962180	7953170	9042850	8557705	9104980
4	5349310	4877245	5209040	4907630	5923180	6157250	6209532
total	29 239 020	28 803 700	30 618 315	27 368 690	37 698 095	34 175 975	33 980 772
share	38,4	36,4	45,5	46,6	43,8	48,5	56,7
TOTAL	76 188 585	79 154 010	67 366 155	58 681 360	86 042 550	70 504 310	59 930 647
SHARE	21,3	19,3	17,8	15,2	18,8	16,4	14,3
UTILITIES							
MANGYSTAU REGION							
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	5032208	5278849	6646221	6555488	11022046	11889655	14663699
2	3280663	2831233	4754350	4374765	8873850	8747115	11330990
3	3140887	3056355	3611544	3479643	8296053	9306984	10579025
4	4457077	5355366	5629480	7496335	10905295	13605425	12437140
total	15 910 835	16 521 803	20 641 595	21 906 231	39 097 244	43 549 179	49 010 854
share	38,7	37,0	44,7	42,5	41,0	41,3	40,5
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	7466500	8653313	7427097	7010775	14501015	15616677	19140226
2	5155550	6184981	5926969	6018924	13712027	13911645	16329958
3	4946753	5451468	5190489	5302292	13011356	14082256	16360439
4	7655742	7788305	6997963	11339438	15061133	18166558	20210491
total	25 224 545	28 078 067	25 542 518	29 671 429	56 285 531	61 777 136	72 041 114
share	61,3	63,0	55,3	57,5	59,0	58,7	59,5
TOTAL	41 135 380	44 599 870	46 184 113	51 577 660	95 382 775	105 326 315	121 051 968
SHARE	11,5	10,9	12,2	13,3	20,8	24,6	28,9

EDUCATION							
MANGYSTAU REGION							
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	1861049	2349050	4268670	2672570	2858730	3333570	3727174
2	1129351	2278858	2651950	2594140	2130840	2016930	2861480
3	2154016	2287015	3168275	2720870	3182840	4265520	3249050
4	1971042	2841560	2440150	2730750	3116390	2880570	2852234
total	7 115 458	9 756 483	12 529 045	10 718 330	11 288 800	12 496 590	12 689 938
share	44,7	35,3	45,1	43,3	42,7	47,0	59,3
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2010400	4601460	4401330	4133310	3904560	4108890	2462670
2	1644165	3960000	3922520	2930760	2810450	3272430	1755450
3	2755550	4992790	3630430	4419530	4301610	3543965	2679130
4	2404300	4326360	3319400	2553225	4108975	3154070	1812700
total	8 814 415	17 880 610	15 273 680	14 036 825	15 125 595	14 079 355	8 709 950
share	55,3	64,7	54,9	56,7	57,3	53,0	40,7
TOTAL	15 929 873	27 637 093	27 802 725	24 755 155	26 414 395	26 575 945	21 399 888
SHARE	4,5	6,7	7,4	6,4	5,8	6,2	5,1
HEALTHCARE							
MANGYSTAU REGION							
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	1414300	2283128	2198730	2072340	1195200	1817000	1211800
2	1696190	2878080	2351980	2248400	1654000	2630000	2070100
3	1379360	2791980	1940950	4863210	2647750	2017400	2545400
4	1786955	2133100	1920600	1985900	1624200	1577000	1446500
total	6 276 805	10 086 288	8 412 260	11 169 850	7 121 150	8 041 400	7 273 800
share	33,4	36,3	39,1	40,7	40,8	42,9	58,4
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2387740	3047386	3550760	3119100	1468000	1701000	1441200
2	4003950	4689240	3736330	3698860	2645500	5468400	1141400
3	3490370	5637585	3177680	6666820	3992400	2400700	1139100
4	2638040	4323300	2613460	2821750	2223000	1135900	1458800
total	12 520 100	17 697 511	13 078 230	16 306 530	10 328 900	10 706 000	5 180 500
share	66,6	63,7	60,9	59,3	59,2	57,1	41,6
TOTAL	18 796 905	27 783 799	21 490 490	27 476 380	17 450 050	18 747 400	12 454 300
SHARE	5,3	6,8	5,7	7,1	3,8	4,4	3,0
SERVICES							
MANGYSTAU REGION							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	10850430	10202457	7136260	6644945	8570510	7374670	5899900
2	10016235	12638833	8465895	6109615	10506595	6880910	5397380
3	10201063	13037609	7275945	6876995	12408480	6481180	6705830
4	11872215	13155719	6147215	5254150	9459355	5073410	6595620
total	42 939 943	49 034 618	29 025 315	24 885 705	40 944 940	25 810 170	24 598 730
share	64,2	64,2	58,4	60,2	67,5	58,1	53,5
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	5706340	5843554	5424115	4151560	4762850	4018270	5083360
2	4388375	7179493	6305180	4188925	4889060	5071320	4883820
3	6803970	7559842	4495190	4356680	5187355	4250240	5703110
4	7095845	6786679	4424270	3724110	4882290	5252580	5734290
total	23 994 530	27 369 568	20 648 755	16 421 275	19 721 555	18 592 410	21 404 580
share	35,8	35,8	41,6	39,8	32,5	41,9	46,5
TOTAL	66 934 473	76 404 186	49 674 070	41 306 980	60 666 495	44 402 580	46 003 310
SHARE	18,7	18,7	13,2	10,7	13,2	10,4	11,0

TRANSPORTATION							
MANGYSRAU REGION							
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	16000	52000	164500	7051000	4500000	245500	158000
2	92000	62000	448690	2341400	2531500	364000	446500
3	18000	230600	276500	1291500	202000	283000	230800
4	0	307300	91450	8281000	286500	210000	180000
total	126 000	651 900	981 140	18 964 900	7 520 000	1 102 500	1 015 300
share	9,4	62,5	19,0	88,0	37,0	70,5	82,9
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	26000	15000	237600	107500	3508000	87000	13000
2	1120600	115000	507900	2279000	3023000	226500	151000
3	64000	187000	3363500	118000	6253500	82000	36000
4	0	74000	70500	87000	40000	65000	10000
total	1 210 600	391 000	4 179 500	2 591 500	12 824 500	460 500	210 000
share	90,6	37,5	81,0	12,0	63,0	29,5	17,1
TOTAL	1 336 600	1 042 900	5 160 640	21 556 400	20 344 500	1 563 000	1 225 300
SHARE	0,4	0,3	1,4	5,6	4,4	0,4	0,3

Consumption level in Almaty

CLOTHES							
ALMATY							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	28982736	37025093	38735214	39707044	51183962	53805879	58364403
2	23055434	31057784	30624680	36791428	35857646	44492603	50636518
3	30446479	34752270	35219057	40328389	45264376	47639683	64044467
4	47172968	49521584	49542940	50757036	57580333	62901743	76738307
TOTAL	129657617	152356731	154121891	167583897	189886317	208839908	249783695
SHARE	26,01	29,27	29,82	30,17	27,57	28,23	31,10
HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	6326699	8861146	7279876	10760507	19400285	21652125	15983107
2	8351403	7944143	8337512	13790094	17535056	17881760	15101337
3	8324770	8606343	10823679	14800718	19549013	20119901	19622526
4	11486852	9404537	10790685	12060603	18928182	17410195	19380401
TOTAL	34489724	34816169	37231752	51411922	75412536	77063981	70087371
SHARE	6,92	6,69	7,20	9,26	10,95	10,42	8,73
UTILITIES							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	34807170	34841871	42010446	41801977	66219993	70031133	72884652
2	22295728	21855971	24283726	25099293	45942061	50926411	57373701
3	20237660	19466303	21942658	22496588	41056869	47056979	51396753
4	32825690	36244125	37243648	33260798	55490063	56926385	68435321
TOTAL	110166248	112408270	125480478	122658656	208708986	224940908	250090427
SHARE	22,10	21,59	24,28	22,08	30,30	30,41	31,14
EDUCATION							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	14014749	14067548	14715188	16082099	17454499	15247653	14255706
2	14126029	11421921	14844725	16491467	12830854	13680630	13586781
3	12530408	11708218	14429660	13518485	12222763	12428844	13041990
4	13711506	14222334	14978025	11519863	11894868	11890956	14588093
TOTAL	54382692	51420021	58967598	57611914	54402984	53248083	55472570
SHARE	10,91	9,88	11,41	10,37	7,90	7,20	6,91
HEALTHCARE							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	10910484	12153219	12237206	14530796	8857557	12439250	12078275
2	11042671	10865618	12519083	14369355	9211036	10759093	11751499
3	9420762	10434902	11566366	12924602	10592600	12568425	14677988
4	9918701	11054037	12971734	13407879	7852505	11055855	13489935
TOTAL	41292618	44507776	49294389	55232632	36513698	46822623	51997697
SHARE	8,28	8,55	9,54	9,94	5,30	6,33	6,47
SERVICES							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	23098586	24096754	15000087	18870112	23411477	26262136	26326403
2	26003150	25869499	19163022	21397848	21486297	26670065	28016521
3	27586126	34108942	25053678	30166116	29769261	26770982	36029298
4	30548716	28313256	19083150	19732178	24012819	26397639	30125971
TOTAL	107236578	112388451	78299937	90166254	98679854	106100822	120498193
SHARE	21,51	21,59	15,15	16,23	14,33	14,34	15,00
TRANSPORTATION							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	4661800	5113650	199500	251800	7916200	1583440	324150
2	6595600	1422400	4635600	2609300	5752000	9839409	447495
3	3461300	2449600	476700	4230200	3684200	5946500	363900
4	5866900	1597800	4208800	112000	3309402	312000	108200
TOTAL	20585600	10583450	9520600	7203300	20661802	17681349	1243745
SHARE	4,13	2,03	1,84	1,30	3,00	2,39	0,15

Consumption level in Nur-Sultan

CLOTHES							
NUR-SULTAN							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	21309640	22719160	31797260	37820080	39462418	38655609	38921387
2	18220375	22488126	27404967	31524711	32380682	33789265	35276386
3	24527577	27173444	35625038	37729307	37845831	43599687	40432599
4	34747425	42300406	51372070	51407493	52463798	54760956	43950770
TOTAL	98805017	114681136	146199335	158481591	162152729	170805517	158581142
SHARE	28,31	30,62	36,14	34,33	29,65	29,32	27,60
HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	5885415	6215473	7306462	10713692	11330919	12511922	12075815
2	7950008	7880707	9973080	10995441	14246408	11214728	12946407
3	8510754	9985527	7641949	9633702	11338047	13980747	14520925
4	7095094	8655721	9703872	8821217	13654702	12914470	10001832
TOTAL	29441271	32737428	34625363	40164052	50570076	50621867	49544979
SHARE	8,44	8,74	8,56	8,70	9,25	8,69	8,62
UTILITIES							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	25706801	25236418	26844381	31379763	45591541	50291779	48608379
2	18001897	18152473	19797215	23480319	39453516	44011622	43173635
3	16663326	17679089	17129421	22534692	38405888	43906310	39096732
4	22038955	24259996	24927518	29469837	44257730	49558687	38807100
TOTAL	82410979	85327976	88698535	106864611	167708675	187768398	169685846
SHARE	23,61	22,78	21,93	23,15	30,67	32,23	29,53
EDUCATION							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	8039794	9084051	10538449	10649909	11914070	12721293	12724189
2	5092985	6396235	8197863	9800880	9836104	9558380	11941854
3	5648733	7163823	8975472	11157646	11845478	12213446	12808838
4	5825415	6847575	7543272	8636455	11254091	11996590	11688873
TOTAL	24606927	29491684	35255056	40244890	44849743	46489709	49163754
SHARE	7,05	7,87	8,71	8,72	8,20	7,98	8,56
HEALTHCARE							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	11174294	9513251	9178933	8374073	8413499	9545766	10316705
2	6724691	9762355	8247221	9193306	8850844	9077171	20096819
3	7831132	9300949	7911732	9526439	10005020	12510674	15633858
4	6909285	8858369	5370458	8518567	5550891	8937643	11175158
TOTAL	32639402	37434924	30708344	35612385	32820254	40071254	57222540
SHARE	9,35	9,99	7,59	7,71	6,00	6,88	9,96
SERVICES							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	18705323	16640880	13616734	17651591	16417554	15847480	21917022
2	18547621	18098240	17524031	18907427	19673828	18318321	21773247
3	18749265	17811990	13926848	15097779	21574787	20728298	22034845
4	18899272	17799808	15262429	16687739	22060821	22388636	21282169
TOTAL	74901481	70350918	60330042	68344536	79726990	77282735	87007283
SHARE	21,46	18,78	14,91	14,80	14,58	13,27	15,14
TRANSPORTATION							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	1412170	565000	165000	256800	2869300	855400	387700
2	1946366	856400	5687300	579000	1917717	4496400	1099900
3	93950	1012500	944800	2298500	1438500	860000	443000
4	1404000	275500	663500	6518000	522600	652100	310700
TOTAL	4856486	2709400	7460600	9652300	6748117	6863900	2241300
SHARE	1,39	0,72	1,84	2,09	1,23	1,18	0,39

Consumption level in the East Kazakhstan region

CLOTHES							
EAST KAZAKHSTAN REGION							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	6726460	8653080	9055605	9602814	11194550	13021174	14596665
2	6801820	7738518	8111490	9921470	12436154	13326788	14140320
3	9061335	8841915	10612913	10882483	14148320	15371020	18658915
4	11404400	9832635	14566815	12011549	17169425	16729822	20706449
total	33 994 015	35 066 148	42 346 823	42 418 316	54 948 449	58 448 804	68 102 349
share	46,2	41,1	42,3	43,3	53,9	52,2	51,0
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	7036428	12924755	14117205	13673760	11014365	12391500	15902060
2	6266070	9276700	10714435	10353870	9980540	11029755	12598428
3	9909950	13026228	13950150	14664970	12149436	13332450	16796035
4	16446130	14990700	18891480	16948365	13838170	16867125	20214675
total	39 658 578	50 218 383	57 673 270	55 640 965	46 982 511	53 620 830	65 511 198
share	53,8	58,9	57,7	56,7	46,1	47,8	49,0
TOTAL	73 652 593	85 284 531	100 020 093	98 059 281	101 930 960	112 069 634	133 613 547
SHARE	27,2	28,9	32,1	32,6	28,2	28,4	27,6
HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE							
EAST KAZAKHSTAN REGION							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2047789	3912417	4017765	3104385	4020279	5154361	6035952
2	2478000	2445849	5043186	4222489	5877376	5609203	7400318
3	4004826	4534847	4303967	3622156	5143424	6606735	9911930
4	3499629	2967627	4139153	4343703	4884685	8799789	7501270
total	12 030 244	13 860 740	17 504 071	15 292 733	19 925 764	26 170 088	30 849 470
share	41,6	44,4	46,9	43,6	47,3	49,5	50,5
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2343743	4514223	4824445	4545926	5016961	4953636	6469808
2	4674193	4933086	5451605	5470251	6705700	8567062	7923591
3	5734692	4598895	6399005	5492925	5816095	6387687	9637759
4	4156435	3331306	3165130	4305575	4703885	6776230	6149906
total	16 909 063	17 377 510	19 840 185	19 814 677	22 242 641	26 684 615	30 181 064
share	58,4	55,6	53,1	56,4	52,7	50,5	49,5
TOTAL	28 939 307	31 238 250	37 344 256	35 107 410	42 168 405	52 854 703	61 030 534
SHARE	10,7	10,6	12,0	11,7	11,7	13,4	12,6
UTILITIES							
EAST KAZAKHSTAN REGION							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	8407559	8877661	9838302	10119964	16892058	19320002	22264550
2	6772894	7066745	8153035	8095803	14687402	16852110	19904533
3	7453737	8420737	9463584	10149631	16499789	17350603	21182586
4	7799682	9544457	10214675	8767486	17356789	19722312	23879156
total	30 433 872	33 909 600	37 669 596	37 132 884	65 436 038	73 245 027	87 230 825
share	50,4	51,1	52,6	52,1	54,0	55,2	55,4
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	6031369	6998941	6779619	8261128	12973963	12794909	16551055
2	3914767	3995078	4332680	4945368	8791805	9836663	12254078
3	10296137	11256630	8085155	12407404	16686167	17995019	19729737
4	9702343	10204376	14699185	8484042	17392801	18891778	21755562
total	29 944 616	32 455 025	33 896 639	34 097 942	55 844 736	59 518 369	70 290 432
share	49,6	48,9	47,4	47,9	46,0	44,8	44,6
TOTAL	60 378 488	66 364 625	71 566 235	71 230 826	121 280 774	132 763 396	157 521 257
SHARE	22,3	22,5	23,0	23,7	33,6	33,6	32,6

EDUCATION							
EAST KAZAKHSTAN REGION							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2891177	3670782	3440115	3928068	3890145	4596720	5465025
2	2756873	2690226	3052280	3417910	2703229	3220495	4299217
3	3153424	2896660	2892683	3824678	3124481	4237410	5568312
4	3999753	3757175	3544990	3907785	3904375	4764855	5460848
total	12 801 227	13 014 843	12 930 068	15 078 441	13 622 230	16 819 480	20 793 402
share	48,3	46,6	50,0	62,2	58,1	61,7	64,9
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	3304143	4117303	3440040	2325560	2926220	3133450	2645870
2	2549640	2800438	2953490	2083219	2226920	2053475	2161335
3	3138742	4382308	3208891	2789265	2250950	2427460	3053460
4	4719038	3622255	3332787	1951419	2423386	2824515	3401860
total	13 711 563	14 922 304	12 935 208	9 149 463	9 827 476	10 438 900	11 262 525
share	51,7	53,4	50,0	37,8	41,9	38,3	35,1
TOTAL	26 512 790	27 937 147	25 865 276	24 227 904	23 449 706	27 258 380	32 055 927
SHARE	9,8	9,5	8,3	8,1	6,5	6,9	6,6
HEALTHCARE							
EAST KAZAKHSTAN REGION							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	3053447	2984950	3999862	4345500	2472990	2802948	3469792
2	2938251	3719516	3494162	3739026	1913960	2598457	3730352
3	3230758	2865979	3581750	3715526	1602405	2528980	3817475
4	2556042	3023810	3953101	3889753	1558953	2404925	3082530
total	11 778 498	12 594 255	15 028 875	15 689 805	7 548 308	10 335 310	14 100 149
share	57,8	58,7	59,2	59,6	57,0	68,0	64,6
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2325997	2223522	2939232	2526222	1712150	1381100	1638520
2	2121619	2184223	2517149	2634581	1809650	1226330	2080894
3	1950594	2318208	2429116	2830138	1175612	1208600	2294400
4	2208372	2134702	2456694	2647802	992378	1036500	1711070
total	8 606 582	8 860 655	10 342 191	10 638 743	5 689 790	4 852 530	7 724 884
share	42,2	41,3	40,8	40,4	43,0	32,0	35,4
TOTAL	20 385 080	21 454 910	25 371 066	26 328 548	13 238 098	15 187 840	21 825 033
SHARE	7,5	7,3	8,1	8,8	3,7	3,8	4,5
SERVICES							
EAST KAZAKHSTAN REGION							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	6972598	7399438	4394257	4750619	4713041	5831954	9735688
2	7671219	7458295	4574004	4787706	5216742	5373144	7393743
3	8096793	7969685	4716383	4446869	5480232	7273924	7832461
4	8516112	7796486	5473656	5281190	5574866	8087783	9528702
total	31 256 722	30 623 904	19 158 300	19 266 384	20 984 881	26 566 805	34 490 594
share	58,8	59,1	55,8	59,4	62,6	64,3	64,6
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	5093347	5706520	4102667	3373123	3006040	3861701	4028300
2	5371866	5081123	3801822	3024205	3863361	3117746	5465995
3	4911897	4876659	3169328	2966188	2992281	3212295	3553528
4	6493289	5513971	4097680	3819845	2695870	4584112	5818391
total	21 870 399	21 178 273	15 171 497	13 183 361	12 557 552	14 775 854	18 866 214
share	41,2	40,9	44,2	40,6	37,4	35,7	35,4
TOTAL	53 127 121	51 802 177	34 329 797	32 449 745	33 542 433	41 342 659	53 356 808
SHARE	19,6	17,6	11,0	10,8	9,3	10,5	11,0

TRANSPORTATION							
EAST KAZAKHSTAN REGION							
urban area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	48920	233500	37400	3703050	6410950	3286457	3613400
2	114280	1084800	10866230	803170	4720000	1558000	4332800
3	1301250	40720	3600170	45300	6204260	1119600	2074600
4	1676100	783000	735900	685600	739300	717100	1897835
total	3 140 550	2 142 020	15 239 700	5 237 120	18 074 510	6 681 157	11 918 635
share	55,5	23,9	99,2	46,8	78,6	60,9	55,4
rural area							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	1016000	1325500	75540	3065500	585200	638800	541550
2	572800	4149000	24000	631000	1707340	1789700	826800
3	25000	1286600	14300	2264100	1788750	1090700	7175540
4	901000	41000	15000	0	852000	778000	1055920
total	2 514 800	6 802 100	128 840	5 960 600	4 933 290	4 297 200	9 599 810
share	44,5	76,1	0,8	53,2	21,4	39,1	44,6
TOTAL	5 655 350	8 944 120	15 368 540	11 197 720	23 007 800	10 978 357	21 518 445
SHARE	2,1	3,0	4,9	3,7	6,4	2,8	4,4

Appendix 8

Regression results on “Clothes” consumption

	Coefficient	T statistic	P-value
Income growth	.6750522	227.40	.000
Number of adults	.795245	47.98	.000
Having kids dummy	.1884232	22.58	.000
City dummy	.511029	16.50	.000

Appendix 9

Regression results on “House maintenance” consumption

	Coefficient	T statistic	P-value
Income growth	.7506808	144.03	0.000
Number of adults	.048319	16.36	0.000
Having kids dummy	.0260974	1.71	0.087
City dummy	-.2233695	-41.05	0.000

Appendix 10

Regression results on “Utilities” consumption

	Coefficient	T statistic	P-value
Income growth	.31228342	150	0.000
Number of adults	-.0068685	-5.80	0.000
Having kids dummy	.0103433	1.73	0.083
City dummy	.2635069	119.78	0.000

Appendix 11

Regression results on “Education” consumption

	Coefficient	T statistic	P-value
Income growth	.6192016	68.58	0.000
Number of adults	.1411786	30.03	0.000
Having kids dummy	-.1772784	-8.61	0.000
City dummy	.4098812	43.95	0.000

Appendix 12

Regression results on “Healthcare” consumption

	Coefficient	T statistic	P-value
Income growth	.4598314	102.60	0.000
Number of adults	-.0126317	-5.33	0.000
Having kids dummy	-.114019	-10.29	0.000
City dummy	.320139	67.89	0.000

Appendix 13

Regression results on “Services” consumption

	Coefficient	T statistic	P-value
Income growth	.7360189	205.66	0.000
Number of adults	.0561032	28.00	0.000
Having kids dummy	.1554539	15.43	0.000
City dummy	.3243931	86.74	0.000

Appendix 14

Regression results on “Transportation” consumption

	Coefficient	T statistic	P-value
Income growth	.7707664	30.53	0.000
Number of adults	-.0785984	-6.24	0.000
Having kids dummy	-.1811824	-2.33	0.020
City dummy	.145285	0.57	0.566

Appendix 15

Regression results on “Total consumption per capita”

	Coefficient	T statistic	P-value
Income growth per capita	.6661	333.72	0.000
City dummy	.1620	78.74	0.000