



Kazakhstan – experience in testing a model set of questions and collecting data on poverty



Vienna, 2018

Project with the World Bank KAZSTAT

“Improving the statistical system of Kazakhstan”

2015

- ✓ studying the experience of similar budget surveys in other countries, including UE-SILC
- ✓ revision and optimization of all statistical forms according to the standard of living of the population
- ✓ the whole methodology was revised: the design of survey frames, the organization of the survey, interviewing techniques, forecasting indicators and estimating current income

2016

- ✓ In connection with the transition to the CISS (Computerized Individual Questioning System, CAPI), the household sampling survey toolkit was significantly optimized.
- ✓ the following changes were introduced in survey questionnaires:
 - - changing questions' order in the questionnaires - the employment status was moved from the quarterly questionnaire (Д004) to the annual (Д008), grouping of products according to the COICOP;
 - gender is not indicated for the purchased goods, since this information is reflected in the COICOP code;
 - - change in the duration of observations - information about the place of purchase will not be requested on regular basis, revision of the list of non-food consumer items in a two-week diary;
 - - information is grouped by aggregated product groups, certain types of goods are entered in the questionnaire.

Health Care Costs before the revision

Code		Yes-1 No-2	Total, tenge
1	2	3	4
06 1 1 0000	Pharmaceutical products		
06 1 3 1001	Corrective glasses		
06 1 3 1002	Contact lens		
06 1 3 2001	Blood Pressure Monitor		
06 1 3 2002	Corsets, bandages		
06 1 3 2003	Hearing aid		
06 1 3 2004	Prosthetic-orthopedic devices		
06 1 3 2005	Orthopaedic appliances and racks		
06 1 3 2006	Wheelchair		
06 1 3 2007	Crutches		
06 1 3 2099	Other medical equipment and devices		
06 1 2 0000	Other medicinal products		
06 2 1 0000	Medical service		
06 2 2 0000	Dental service		
06 2 3 1000	Medical lab services		
06 2 3 2000	Nursing and midwifery services		
06 2 3 3000	Specialized paramedical services		
06 3 0 0000	Hospital Services		
06 3 1 0001	Health resorts		
06 3 1 0002	General practitioner services in hospitals		
06 3 1 0003	Services of rehabilitation centers		
06 3 1 0004	Inpatient treatment		
06 3 1 0005	Services of specialized doctors		
	Travel to the health care facility and back by the following means of transport:		
07 3 1 0000	Railway passenger transport		
07 3 2 0000	Car passenger transport		
07 3 3 0000	Air passenger transport		
231	Informal health care costs		
Checksum			

after the revision

Codes	Type of expenses	Total
A	B	1
6210001	Services of specialized doctors in hospitals	
6210002	Primary visit to the doctor	
62200	Dental service	
62310	Medical lab services	
62320	Nursing and midwifery services	
62330	Specialized paramedical services	
6300001	Health resort services	
6300002	General practitioner services in hospitals	
6300003	Services of rehabilitation centers	
6300004	Inpatient treatment	
6300005	Services of specialized doctors in hospitals	
231	Informal health care costs	
Checksum		

Health Care Costs

Average per capita, tenge

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Health care costs - total	10 651	11 915	11 810	14 818	16 557
Pharmaceutical products	5 476	6 331	4 464	5 792	6 417
Other medicinal products	123	142	53	61	66
Medical equipment and devices	402	441	295	376	331
Medical service	426	368	655	825	878
Dental service	2 219	2 372	3 110	3 423	4 020
Paramedical services	613	718	1 278	1 592	1 886
Hospital Services	1 176	1 296	1 801	2 576	2 800
Travel to the health care facility and back	149	173			
Informal health care costs	67	74	154	173	159

Costs Related to Education before the revision

Код		Yes-1 No-2	Total, tenge
1	2	3	4
	Nursery education		
10 1 1 0001	kindergarten fees		
10 1 1 0002	fees for school readiness centers		
	purchase of textbooks		
09 5 1 0002	school textbooks		
09 5 1 0003	university/college textbooks		
03 1 2 3105	School uniform		
	food expenses		
11 1 2 0002	meals for schoolchildren		
11 1 2 0003	meals for students		
	Railroad transportation		
07 3 1 2002	fare for schoolchildren		
07 3 1 2003	fare for students		
	Road passenger transportation		
07 3 2 1002	fare for schoolchildren		
07 3 2 1003	fare for students		
07 3 2 2001	Taxi		
07 3 2 3001	Inter-urban buses		
07 3 6 0002	Tram, trolley bus		
	Other paid transportation		
07 3 6 0003	fare for schoolchildren		
07 3 6 0004	fare for students		
07 3 3 0002	Student air fare		
10 1 1 0003	Primary school fees		
10 2 1 0001	General secondary education		
10 3 1 0001	Vocational secondary		
10 4 1 0001	Higher education		
05 6 2 0002	Private tuition fees		
04 1 1 0002	House renting fees for students (pupils)		
221	Informal costs for students		
222	Informal costs for pupils		
10 5 1 0099	Other expenses on adult education		
Checksum			

after the revision

Коды	Type of expenses	Total
A	Б	1
101000	Nursery and primary education	x
10100001	Kindergarten services	
10100002	fees for school readiness centers	
10100003	Primary school fees	
10200001	General secondary education	
10300001	Vocational secondary	
10400001	Higher education	
4110002	House renting fees for students (pupils)	
2212	Informal costs for pupils	
2211	Informal costs for students	
10500001	Adult education	
Checksum		

Costs Related to Education

	Average per capita, tenge				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Costs related to education- total	15945	16529	16360	16697	17474
Kindergarten fees	3288	3638	3936	4051	4477
Purchase of textbooks	462	480	107	86	76
Purchase of school uniform	677	776	474	668	550
Food expenses	2835	2974	2431	2787	3082
Fare for schoolchildren	1127	1190	967	870	872
Primary school fees	81	81	67	91	183
General secondary education fees	86	38	53	71	132
Vocational secondary education fees	1330	1206	1212	1185	1077
Higher education fees	3807	3752	4185	3939	3947
Informal education costs	843	954	1319	1243	1164
House renting fees for students	815	777	907	822	828
Private tuition fees	484	506	582	724	856
Adult education and other	110	157	120	160	230

Collaboration with FAO – revision of questionnaires for calculating SDG measures

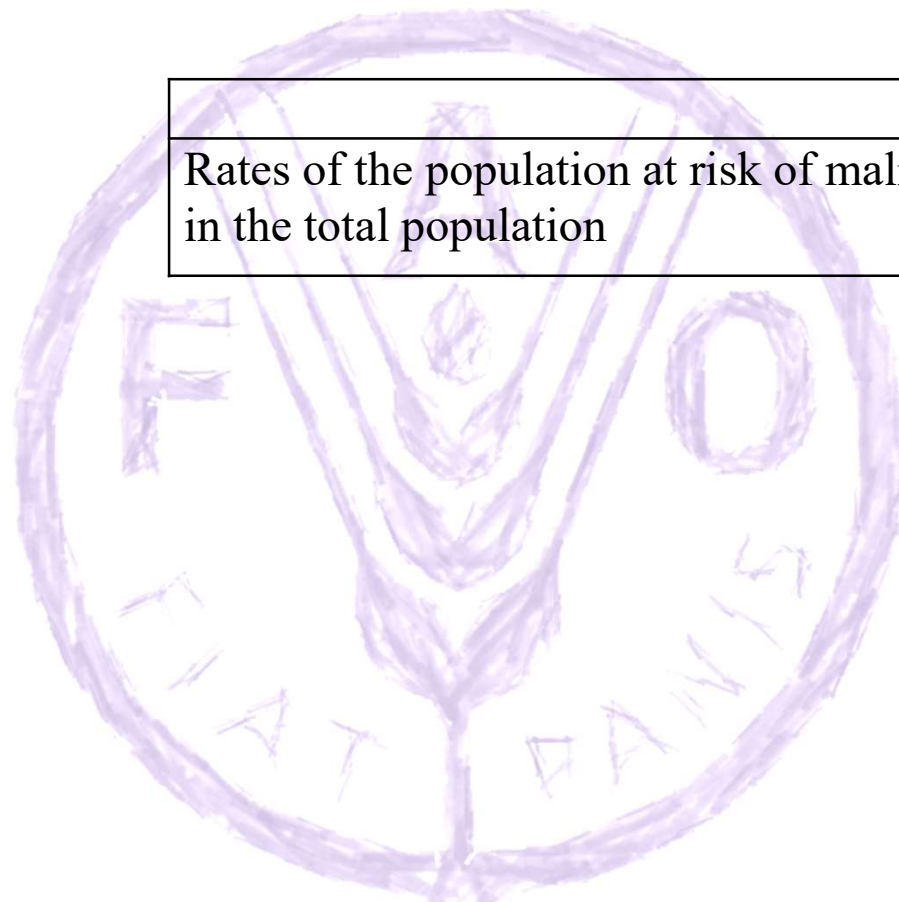


Goal 2 Task 2.1

Indicator 2.1.1 - Prevalence of Malnutrition

in percentage

	2015	2016	2017
Rates of the population at risk of malnutrition (hunger) in the total population	3,1	4,5	3,6



✓ changes in survey questionnaires:

- - requested data on increasing number of respondents;
- - analysis of missing data on consumption (free meals, stocks, etc.)

Collaboration with FAO – revision of questionnaires for calculating SDG measures



Goal 2 Task 2.1

Indicator 2.1.2 – Level of moderate or acute food insecurity based on the Food Insecurity Scale

in percentage

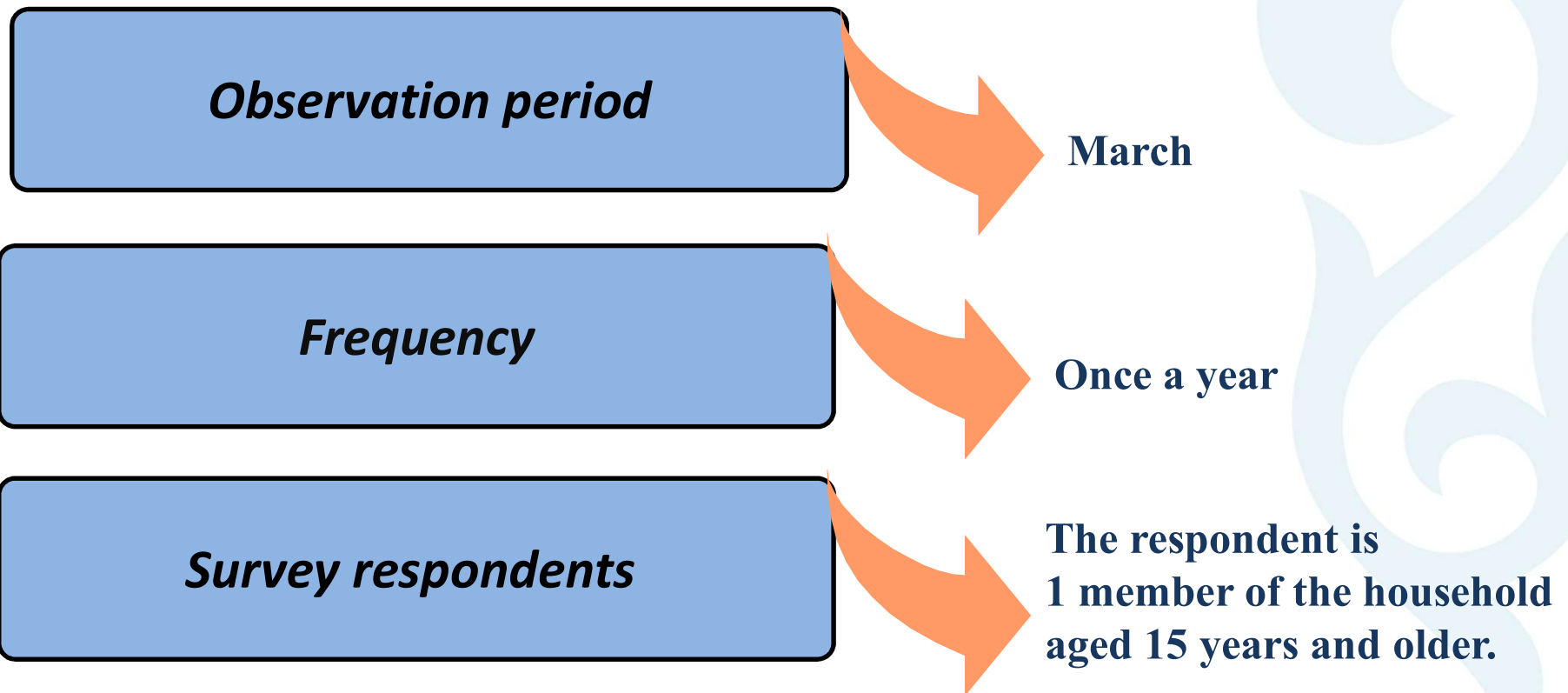
	Moderate + Acute Food Shortage		Acute Food Shortage	
	2014-2016	2015-2017	2014-2016	2015-2017
World	25,4	26,5	8,7	9,2
<i>Central Asia</i>	<i>13,0</i>	<i>15,2</i>	<i>2,1</i>	<i>2,6</i>
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	<i>7,0</i>	<i>7,8</i>	<i>0,9</i>	<i>1,4</i>

- ✓ changes in survey questionnaires:
 - - 8 questions included in the questionnaire “Quality of Life”

Additional module – questionnaire "Quality of Life"

Purpose – to obtain data reflecting the population's standard of living

Relevance - living-standard indicators include not only the level of material well-being, but they also affect the assessment of satisfaction with living conditions, health, financial situation, and other aspects



Additional module – questionnaire "Quality of Life"

1. In the last 12 months, has your household lacked money to pay:	1 – yes, once 2 – over two times 3 – no 4 – not relevant			
1.1 rent or mortgage payments	1	2	3	4
1.2 utility bills	1	2	3	4
1.3 interest payments, overdraft	1	2	3	4
2. Can your household afford to replace shabby furniture as and when necessary?				
3. Can your household afford to feed on hot dishes with fish, or meat or chicken, or equivalent vegetarian food (beans, lentils, peas, etc.) every two days?				
4. Is your household able to cover unexpected expenses in case of their occurrence without a loan or other financial assistance?				
5. Can your household afford annual weekly leave outside the home (money related activities)?				
6. Can you afford to meet with friends/family (relatives) at least once a month for dinner together or for a drink?				
7. Can your household organize ceremonial sites without building significant debt problems?				
8. Do your household members have any, and can they afford two pairs of suitable winter and summer shoes?				
9. Can members of your household afford to replace worn-out shoes and clothing with new ones?				
10. Can members of your household afford to spend a certain amount of money without discussion, and approval of other members of the household?				
11. Can members of your household afford to regularly take part in recreational activities, such as attending cinemas, concerts, playing sports, etc.?				
12. In your household, are there any persons who have used the Internet (at home, at work, at educational institutions, at an Internet cafe/club, other places) in the last 12 months?				
13. If so, how often have you used the Internet over the past 12 months?				

Additional module – questionnaire "Quality of Life"

14. Is there personal internet access in your house?

15. If not, for what reason:

shortage of providers

too expensive, we cannot afford

don't know anything about it

no need, use mobile internet

something else

16. Is there a child below schooling age who does not attend preschool in your household?

17. If yes, for what reason?

too expensive

no preschools in the area

inappropriate age

condition

relatives look after the child

a baby-sitter looks after the child

no registration

not necessary

other reasons

18. Have you been unable to use health services in the course of the year?

19. If so, for what reason have you been unable to use medical services in the course of the year?

self-medication

either way I will recover from the condition

high cost of services

too expensive medicine

long lines

lack of specialized doctors

health facilities are far away/no way to reach

lack of medicine

poor service/do not trust

other reasons

Additional module – questionnaire "Quality of Life"

Introduction of a multidimensional (integral) indicator Quality of Life Index (according to OECD methodology)

*contains a comparison of the totals for
11 aspects of well-being*



For physical living conditions?

1. financial well-being and income;
2. work and wages;
3. living conditions

For quality of life?

4. health status;
5. balance between work and personal life;
6. education and skills;
7. civil rights and authority ;
8. social connections ;
9. environmental quality ;
10. personal security ;
11. subjective well-being.



Poverty Measurement in Kazakhstan

As a rule, the subsistence minimum or the size of its food stocks is used as a criterion of absolute poverty

Subsistence minimum is calculated on a monthly basis for each region of Kazakhstan and for the following socio-demographic groups:



- 1) Children:**
under 1 year; 1-3; 4-6; 7-10; 11-13;
- 2) Adolescent boys and men:**
from 14-17; 18-29; 30-62; over 63;
- 3) Adolescent girls and women:**
from 14-17; 18-29; 30-57; over 58.

Poverty Measurement in Kazakhstan

Poverty assessment criterion is

Income Consumption (IC, ДИП)

- the amount of cash income used for consumption (without investment in production activities and accumulation), the cost of consumption from personal plots and transfers in kind.

$$\text{IC (ДИП)} = \text{consumption expenditure} + \text{personal plots (ЛПХ)}$$

The calculation is made by estimating household expenses, as well as the cost of consumption of home-grown products and transfers in kind.

When calculating the main poverty indicators in Kazakhstan, an equivalence scale is used - 0.8 for every second and subsequent member of the household.

The income equivalence scale is a correction factor that adjusts the required levels of per capita income in families of different sizes. Consider cost savings due to living together. The equivalence scale is **0.8** for the second and subsequent members of the household..

Test results of household budget surveys

In May this year, an expert

Rafkat Khasanov

visited Kazakhstan to assist in the survey data analysis.

As part of the UNECE project on

“Harmonization of Poverty Indicators for Monitoring Sustainable Development in the CIS Countries”,

the National Statistical Services of the CIS countries developed

a model set of questions for household budget surveys

for collecting poverty statistics in order to establish a common approach to poverty measurement.

Basic principles for the development of a model set of questions:

- ✓ harmonization of the questionnaires with the indicators of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;
- ✓ classification of expenses, incomes and deprivations on the basis of certain principles;
- ✓ codification exercise of expenses, incomes and deprivations;
- ✓ ensuring the highest possible harmonization under the given conditions.

Test results of household budget surveys

Household consumption expenditure recommendations:

- 1. Consider the possibility of the return to the previous integrated format of the sections** "2. Expenditures on housing and utility services and fuel", "4. Expenses related to education", "5. Expenses related to health care" and a corresponding change in the section "7. Expenditures on transport services", applied by the Statistics Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan before 2015. The "Expenditures and incomes of households of the Republic of Kazakhstan" newsletter presents data on expenditures on education and health care in an integrated way.
- 2. Consider the need and the possibility of separating the costs to cover expenses linked to the organization of recreation and entertainment in a separate section of the Questionnaire, based on functional target.**
- 3. Clarify the procedure for listing services and their codings in the section "6. Expenditure on individual and other services" in accordance with the sections and classes of the COICOP.**
- 4. Refine codes for individual classes and categories of expenditures to bring them in full compliance with the COICOP.**
- 5. Provide a complete and unified record of household financial expenditures in a separate section of the questionnaire "Miscellaneous costs", transferring to it the relevant expenditure classes from sections 6, 8 and 12.**

Test results of household budget surveys

Household **Income** Recommendations:

1. **Clarify income classification.** This Directory is a good basis for such a classification.
2. **Implement income coding properly.** In this regard, a similar principle used for expenses should be applied for coding, i.e. the hierarchical principle of COICOP.
3. **It is necessary to put into practice the calculation of disposable cash income based on the household survey statistics.** In addition, guidance material on social transfers in kind should be stated more clearly. Adding this indicator to the calculation will allow to calculate the adjusted disposable income.
4. **Get as clear a definition and composition of specific indicators.** This will also improve the classification of income of household survey. The types of transfers received should be expanded.
5. **Based on the clarification of the definitions, it is necessary to amend the Instruction.**
6. **A more detailed list of sources of income should be added to questionnaires.** Such sources include government, the private sector, non-profit organizations, households, and income from abroad. This will increase the potential of household budget surveys as an analytical tool for the impact of social and economic policies on poverty and inequality.

Test results of household budget surveys

Recommendations on household deprivation:

1. **Changing the wording of current questions in the questionnaire "Quality of life of the population" and in the "Questionnaire for the core interview" on material well-being and provision of amenities**
2. **Creating new blocks of questions in the questionnaire "Quality of life of the population"**



13 recommendations



6 recommendations

Thank you for your Attention!

