



Collecting data on household income and expenditure during a pandemic and quarantine period. Experience of Kazakhstan



Household survey features

- Network of 12,000 households (0.3% of the total population)
- Quarterly survey
- Data collection on paper
- Collecting data on 6 statistical forms
- Annual rotation of 1/3 households
- The interviewing staff is 400 people



Challenges during a pandemic

- Difficult contact with respondents
- Remote operation of central and territorial statistical bodies employees
- Annual rotation of 1/3 of the sample
- Implementation of E-statistics and tablets (CSIO)
- Restriction of movement within the country and within cities
- Outbreaks of disease and interviewers vaccinations



Operational Action by the Bureau of National Statistics

- An action plan was developed, monitoring was carried out
- Detailed recommendations were sent to the regions with deadlines for the stages of work
- Collecting primary data by phone
- Employees group chats Created in WhatsApp Messenger
- Zoom meetings
- Primary data collection schedule is frozen and shifted
- Using krawdsourcing for the city of Almaty



Pending issues

- New survey methods - the use of interactive platforms to collect primary data
- Change in terms of rotation
- New methods of forming a households network - crowdfunding for cities, voluntary extension of participation in the survey up to 4 years
- Official advice from Eurostat to justify the change in the methodology for organizing and conducting the survey



**Interaction with UNECE consultant
Rafkat Khasanov
based on the results of his analysis of the
household income and expenditure survey in
Kazakhstan in the pandemic
context**



- Shortening of questionnaires. Since most countries, including Kazakhstan, have previously indicated a significant time investments due to transition to telephone surveys during the pandemic.
- Harmonization of HBS questionnaires in accordance with international principles - disaggregation, reconciliation of issues on material deprivation and multidimensional poverty, taking into account the Poverty Measuring Guidelines.



Implementation of expert recommendations

- Questions on deprivations have been updated in the forms in accordance with the EU SILC questionnaire, implementation in 2022
- Developing disaggregation questions for disability in 2022
- Updating the List of goods and services used to conduct a household sample survey. The names of groups of goods and services have been changed in the forms, in conformity with the List.



Further work

- Processing the results of the 2021 Population Census
- Analysis of the population census results
- Using the results of socio-demographic indicators of the population census to improve the households sample
- Comparison of data on income, sources of livelihood, income size and the changes in connection with the pandemic, as well as the dependence of sources of livelihood and employment of the population
- Development of proposals for further improvement

Thank you for your attention!

