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Migration and Remittances in Kazakhstan: Survey Technical Report

Barbara DIETZ^{*} and Kseniia GATSKOVA^{**}

* Osteuropa-Institut Regensburg and IZA Bonn; ** Osteuropa-Institut Regensburg and University of Konstanz; Correspondence to: Osteuropa-Institut Regensburg, Landshuter Strasse 4, D-93047 Regensburg, Germany; e-mail: dietz@osteuropa-institut.de



**OSTEUROPA-INSTITUT
REGENSBURG**

Landshuter Str. 4
93047 Regensburg
Telefon: 0941 943 5410
Telefax: 0941 943 5427
E-Mail: oei@osteuropa-institut.de
Internet: www.osteuropa-institut.de

Contents

Abstract	v
1 Introduction	6
2 Sampling strategy	8
2.1 Random route sampling	10
2.2 Selection of election districts, routes and starting houses	11
2.3 Selection of households and respondents	11
3 The questionnaire	13
4 Pretest and fieldwork	15
4.1 Pretest	15
4.2 Fieldwork	15
4.3 Accessibility of households	16
5 Training of interviewers and controllers	18
6 Quality control	21
7. Sample description	22
8. Concluding remarks	26
References	28
Annex	29

List of Tables

Table 1: Population size and ethnic composition in Kazakh cities	10
Table 2: Number of election districts	10
Table 3: Interview language across Kazakh cities	14
Table 4: Fieldwork summary	15
Table 5: Inaccessibility of households	16
Table 6: Quality control performed by supervisors and the central office of CIOM	21
Annex 1: Regional data on migration in Kazakhstan	29
Annex 2: Inaccessibility indicators and interviewer's tasks	34
Annex 3: Quality confirmation	34
Annex 4: Interviewer control sheet	35

List of Figures

Figure 1: Regions of Kazakhstan and city locations 9

Figure 2: Number of households 22

Figure 3: Gender of respondents 22

Figure 4: Age structure of respondents and household members 23

Figure 5: Household size 23

Figure 6: Education of respondents 24

Figure 7: Ethnicity of respondents 24

Figure 8: Place of origin of respondents 24

Figure 9: Migration experience of respondents and households 25

Figure 10: Subjective well-being of respondents 25

Abstract

This paper presents the technique of a household survey on migration and remittances in Kazakhstan which was conducted between October and December 2010. Based on a random route sampling strategy 2,227 households were interviewed in the cities Almaty, Astana, Karaganda and Pavlodar. The core part of this paper is devoted to a discussion of the survey's methodology and the questionnaire design. Furthermore, it is shown how interviewer training and quality control were implemented. Finally, a short overview over the characteristics of respondents and surveyed households is given.

JEL-Classification: C83, R23

Keywords: Kazakhstan, survey methods, internal migration

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1 Introduction

After declaring independence in 1991, Kazakhstan faced considerable external migration movements. These were motivated by political changes, institutional transformations, economic disparities and an ethnic unmixing following the break-up of the Soviet Union. Between 1992 and the end of 2003 Kazakhstan lost approximately 2.04 million people or 13 percent of its population. In 2004 the country turned from a net emigration to a net immigration region. In contrast, internal population flows in Kazakhstan were not that strong. They involved approximately 1.8 percent of the population on average each year. This is close to internal migration movements in other post-Soviet states such as Russia, but lower than in the USA or Canada. Nevertheless, internal migration is of high relevance in Kazakhstan as the country is characterized by high economic and social disparities (cf. Aldashev and Dietz, 2011; Ursulenko, 2010). Furthermore, the relocation of the capital city from Almaty to Astana in 1997 provoked a flow of people to the new capital.

To explore the determinants, patterns and consequences of recent migration movements in Kazakhstan, and to investigate the scope, transmission and use of remittances, a household survey was conducted in 2010. The survey was designed by the Osteuropa-Institut Regensburg and implemented in co-operation with the Center for Study of Public Opinion (CIOM), Almaty, Kazakhstan¹. The analysis of survey results is expected to produce and enhance knowledge in the field of migration and remittances in Kazakhstan and help to formulate policy recommendations relevant for this country and beyond.

This report describes the technique of the household survey on migration and remittances in Kazakhstan which faced a number of challenges concerning sampling strategy, questionnaire design, interviewer training and quality control. It is organized as follows: The second section presents the sampling strategy, including detailed information on the selection of households and respondents. In the third section the questionnaire design is

¹ CIOM was founded in 1988 and specializes in sociological and marketing research in Central Asian countries.

introduced while the fourth section describes the pretest results and the fieldwork. Section five focuses on the training of interviewers and controllers. The issue of data quality control is discussed in section six, followed by a short description of the respondents and their households in section seven. Section eight summarizes and concludes.

2 Sampling strategy

Our household survey on migration and remittances in Kazakhstan intends to collect first-hand information on determinants and consequences of recent migration movements in this country. Because emigration activities have lost importance and immigration flows have predominantly been short-term and often irregular, internal migration movements deserve more attention than they have received in the past. Accordingly, the survey focused on Kazakh households with international and internal migration experience and on households with no migration experience as a control group. In designing the household survey it had to be taken into account that migrants are relatively rare elements in the population of Kazakhstan, although the country has been experiencing considerable migration activities since independence. This situation had an impact on the sampling strategy, as a countrywide random sampling would not have guaranteed the inclusion of enough households with migration experience in the survey to allow a meaningful data analysis. Therefore, it was decided to choose regions with a high migration turnover and to define within these regions the ultimate units in which the survey would be conducted. This method is a well-established technique in international migration surveys (cf. Groenewold and Bilsborrow, 2008).

Statistical data revealed that Kazakh cities – first of all Almaty and Astana – had attracted by far the highest numbers of internal and international migrants and had likewise been important sending areas (see Annex 1). Therefore, it was decided to choose Almaty and Astana as sampling regions and define sampling units within these cities to conduct the household interviews. According to this method, the chance of having a reasonably high number of migrants in the survey on the basis of a random procedure was expected to be much higher than sampling households throughout the country, where a difficult screening procedure would have had to be employed to identify a sufficient number of migrant households. The choice of Astana further provided an opportunity to look at migration movements in the context of the relocation of the Kazakh capital from Almaty to Astana in 1997. However, an exclusive study of migration movements to Almaty and Astana might have lead to biased results, as the relocation of the capital city from Almaty to Astana was a unique event (supported by

the government). Moreover, Almaty has long been the country's most important urban centre and has traditionally attracted high numbers of migrants. Thus, two further cities (both oblast capitals) were included as sampling regions, partly to function as a control group. Because of their geographic location (see figure 1), their population size and their ethnic composition, Pavlodar and Karaganda were best qualified for such a comparison.

Figure 1: Regions of Kazakhstan and city locations



Until the relocation of the capital, Karaganda had been Kazakhstan's second city after Almaty in terms of population size, economic weight and human capital endowment, while Pavlodar had been comparable to Astana.² In later years, these cities followed different development paths. While in Almaty and even more so in Astana the population size grew steadily between 1989 and 2009, in Karaganda and Pavlodar the number of residents declined between 1989 and 1999, although it moderately increased again until 2009 (see table 1).

² Kazakhstan's new capital city Astana received its current name in 1998. Before that year it had been known as Tselinograd (from 1962 to 1992) and Akmola (after 1992).

Table 1: Population size (beginning of the year) and ethnic composition in Almaty, Astana, Karaganda and Pavlodar

City	1989	1999	2009
	Population size		
Almaty	1,121,400	1,128,989	1,365,105
Astana	277,365	326,939	639,311
Karaganda	613,800	436,864	465,634
Pavlodar	330,700	300,918	307,880
	Percentage of Kazakhs		
Almaty	23.8	38.5	50.1
Astana	17.5	40.9	63.4
Karaganda	12.6	24.2	35.4
Pavlodar	14.4	24.0	37.8

Source: Statistical Agency of Kazakhstan

Altogether, we intended to interview 2,000 households for the survey on migration and remittances in Kazakhstan. According to the relevance of the cities involved, 550 interviews were planned to be conducted in Almaty and Astana each, while in Karaganda and Pavlodar the number of questioned households was set to 450.

2.1 Random route sampling

Households within the four cities were selected by a standard random route procedure. In each city, the final routes were chosen randomly based on a full list of all streets within these cities. The street lists were compiled by our partner institution CIOM with the help of electoral registers published in the newspapers “Evening Almaty”, “Star of Priirtyshye”, “Industrial Karaganda” and “Evening Astana” in September 2005. The number of election districts in each city is presented in table 2 and shows that Almaty has the highest number of election districts, followed by Astana, Karaganda and Pavlodar.

Table 2: Number of election districts

City	Number of election districts
Almaty	426
Astana	180
Karaganda	147
Pavlodar	122

Sources: “Evening Almaty”, “Star of Priirtyshye”, “Industrial Karaganda” and “Evening Astana”

For the majority of streets within election districts, information on house numbers were available. Furthermore, driving directions were indicated. Every election district consisted of at least one street; on average it included ten to twelve streets. To define the routes of the survey, first an election district was selected and in a second step the relevant street (route) within the selected election district was chosen.

2.2 Selection of election districts, routes and starting houses

We aimed to have ten interviews per route. Accordingly, 55 routes were needed in Almaty and Astana, while in Karaganda and Pavlodar 45 routes had to be defined. They were selected from the full list of election districts in each city by the following procedure: To obtain the intervals for the district selection, the overall number of election districts in each city was divided by the number of required routes. Thus, in Almaty, every 8th district was selected from the list, in Astana and Karaganda every 3rd and in Pavlodar every 2nd election district was chosen. For each of the selected districts a complete list of streets was prepared. A random-number generator was used to choose the routes from this list.

The starting house number of each route was selected by the project manager of CIOM who randomly chose a number between one and ten. Beginning with this house number, the interviews were conducted in every large apartment building (more than twelve apartments) and in every third private house or small apartment building (up to twelve apartments). Interviewers were instructed to omit administrative and industrial buildings as well as all types of dormitories. Such omissions had to be recorded in the routing task documents.

2.3 Selection of households and respondents

The targeted households were determined through a systematic selection, using the pre-defined interval “plus five”. After the first private house or the first household in an apartment building had been determined by the project manager of CIOM, the next interview had to take place in the apartment defined by the systematic interval “plus five”. When interviewers were moving from one apartment building to another, the same systematic interval “plus five” was applied. For instance, if in a house with 27 apartments the last interview took place in apartment number 25, the first interview in the next

building had to be conducted in apartment number three. If the interview did not take place in the selected apartment, the interviewer had to document the reason for the inaccessibility of the household and choose the next target household according to the rules defined by CIOM (see Annex 2).

After receiving the permission to conduct the interview, the suitable respondent had to be defined. This could either be the head of the household or the second most “influential” person in the family, aged 18 years and older. In choosing the respondent, a gender quota reflecting the male/female ratio in the respective city was introduced. This was done to avoid a gender bias as one might expect females to be more often at home or more willing to respond to a survey. Only family members who permanently lived in the household were questioned.

During the field work, all impediments to conduct an interview had to be recorded by the interviewer in the routing task documents.

3 The questionnaire

The questionnaire was designed to obtain basic information on the determinants, patterns and consequences of migration and on the prevalence and use of remittances in Kazakhstan. These topics were embedded in a number of other questions related to the demographic characteristics of respondents and their household members and to the economic and social living conditions of their families. More precisely, the survey analysed differences in the economic and social behaviour of households with international and internal migration experience and of those without migration practice. In addition, information on household members who had left and were still abroad (“household members currently away”) was collected. This information included questions on these members’ motivation for moving, their destination and on the living and working conditions abroad. The interviews were conducted face to face. A number of questions involved the use of show cards to help the respondent select the correct answer.

The questionnaire comprised 130 questions and was divided into nine blocks. In the first block, basic information on the demographic characteristics of all household members were collected, while in the second block the respondent answered questions related to the educational attainment and the language competence of all family members. The third block included questions on the respondent’s current job such as the enterprise type, the economic sector and the wage. The fourth block concentrated on the respondent’s residence and work history, focussing on the years 1991 and 2001. In block five the migration experience of all household members was briefly recorded. If appropriate, the respondents were asked in detail about their most recent move, including questions on their motivation for migration and on the impact of the move on their earnings, job advancement and living conditions. Information about remittances was collected in block six, which looked at sending and receiving activities at the household level. The seventh block inquired about the respondent’s personal attitudes towards immigrants and immigration in Kazakhstan. In block eight, the respondent was questioned about the household’s income and living standard and in block nine about the household’s expenditures. As far as appropriate, the structure and the topics of the survey were adapted from established migration questionnaires (cf. Lucas, 2000).

The questionnaire and all other survey tools (show cards, coding lists) were first produced in English and discussed with our partners from CIOM. In a second step, the questionnaire and the survey tools were translated into Russian and Kazakh. The interviews were conducted either in Russian or Kazakh, depending on the respondent's choice. More than 90 percent of respondents chose Russian and the interview languages differed considerably across cities. While in Almaty 16 percent of respondents opted for the Kazakh language, in Pavlodar only 1.8 percent asked to be interviewed in Kazakh (see table 3). These choices reflect the high relevance of Russian in daily life in Kazakhstan, particularly in Pavlodar and Karaganda, where ethnic Russians make up the majority of the population.

Table 3: Interview language across Kazakh cities

	Almaty	Astana	Karaganda	Pavlodar	All
Kazakh	98	72	10	9	189
<i>in percent</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>8.5</i>
Russian	505	539	501	493	2038
<i>in percent</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>98.0</i>	<i>98.2</i>	<i>91.5</i>
All	603	611	511	502	2227

Source: migration database

The interview's length depended on the respondent's migration experience and on the size of his/her family. The shortest interview took 30 minutes; the longest lasted for 168 minutes. On average, the duration was 47 minutes.

4 Pretest and fieldwork

4.1 Pretest

To assess the quality of the questionnaire and uncover possible difficulties in answering the questions, a pretest was conducted in three cities: Almaty (ten questionnaires), Karaganda (eight questionnaires), and Astana (seven questionnaires) from October 6 to October 11, 2010. The proportion of male and female respondents in each city was approximately 50 percent. In total twelve men and thirteen women representing different age groups and different migration experiences participated in the pretest. On average, interviews lasted for 110 minutes (the minimum duration was 100 minutes and the maximum 140 minutes).

The results of the pretest showed that some respondents had difficulties in understanding of some questions. The phrasing of these questions was consequently revised and improved. The interviewers stated that the most complicated task during the pretest was to persuade respondents to answer questions related to household income and in particular to current wages.

4.2 Fieldwork

As initially planned, the survey in Kazakhstan was started on November 9, 2010 and finished on January 5, 2011. The fieldwork was organized and carried out by CIOM. Summary information on the number of valid questionnaires, household members, routes, interviewers, and supervisors involved in the survey project, are presented in table 4.

Table 4: Fieldwork summary

City	Number of valid interviews	Number of household members	Number of routes	Number of interviewers	Number of supervisors
Almaty	550	1,742	55	33	2
Astana	550	1,654	55	33	3
Karaganda	450	1,331	45	30	1
Pavlodar	450	1,362	45	25	1
Additional questionnaires CIOM*	227	664	–	–	–
Total	2,227	6,753	200	121	7

* Questionnaires filled out by interviewers, supervisors, controllers, and other CIOM staff during training sessions

CIOM undertook great effort to organize the networks of supervisors, controllers and interviewers in each of the four cities. In general, 4,907 interview attempts were made which led to 2,012 completed interviews. Twelve interviews were later discarded by CIOM because of their low quality. Thus, a response rate of 41 percent was achieved. According to the assessment of CIOM, this is quite typical for studies of this kind in Kazakhstan.

After completion of the fieldwork activities, CIOM submitted a technical report, which contained among other things a detailed list of problems that had arisen during the fieldwork. This list also included information on the efforts made by the interviewers to improve the response rate and the reasons for why they had not been able to interview a particular household.

4.3 Accessibility of households

According to the rules established by CIOM, every interviewer, if necessary, had to undertake up to three visits to interview a respondent. That means a target household had to be visited at different times and days if the required person was not at home or the interview was interrupted and the respondent agreed to answer the rest of the questions later (see Annex 2). The interviewers were instructed to move to the next apartment or house if the target respondent refused to participate in the survey, refused to open the door, or did not fit the gender quota. Out of 4,907 interview attempts, a total of 2,895 interviews were not realized. Table 5 presents the reasons for the inaccessibility of households.

Table 5: Inaccessibility of households

Reasons	Percent
The selected apartment is non-residential	3.8
Nobody was at home after three visits	4.6
The interviewer was not allowed to come in	40.0
The respondent was not found at home after three visits	2.4
The respondent refused to participate in the survey	45.5
The respondent did not fit the gender quota	3.7

The list of problems which occurred during the fieldworks differed across cities. According to the final report of CIOM, in Astana, for example, many streets and micro districts were renamed one year before the survey took place. Therefore, some of the actual street names within the selected routes did not correspond to the names indicated in the routing task documents.

Another difficulty interviewers faced during their work was a prevalence of door intercom systems and combination locks in large apartment buildings. This significantly complicated the accessibility of the households. A general distrust towards social surveys associated with the fear of fraud was often present among potential respondents (especially among older respondents). As a result, interviewers were sometimes not let into the house.

In general, during the interview respondents were friendly and interested in the survey. However, they were sometimes hesitant to answer questions concerning their income and living expenses. Because the interviewers were specially trained to deal with this problem, they were in most cases able to successfully overcome this difficulty by assuring their respondents that the answers would be treated confidentially and used only for scientific purposes.

5 Training of interviewers and controllers

CIOM was responsible for the selection, training, and supervision of interviewers, controllers and supervisors. In the process of interviewer selection, CIOM paid attention to the knowledge of Kazakh and Russian, as these were the languages of the questionnaire. The purpose of the interviewer training was to assure that the interviewers understood their tasks and were prepared for the fieldwork activities. During the interviewer training it was stressed that poorly executed interviewer work could lead to biased or imprecise results due to coverage, nonresponse and measurement errors. The general list of interviewer tasks encompassed:

1. Identification of sample elements and selection of a potential respondent.
2. Soliciting participation.
3. Measurement process.

The interviewer training consisted of three stages: (1) introduction to the survey, (2) test interview, and (3) final organizational meeting.

During the first meeting of the interviewers each of them received general information on their client (OEI Regensburg) and on the study's topics, questions and goals. This stage included a first introduction into the questionnaire and the first filling in of the questionnaire by the interviewers.

The second stage of the training included the test interview accompanied by a supervisor. Subsequently, mistakes were analyzed and interviewers learned how to work with the routing task documents and support materials (show cards). Afterwards, a second interview with a friend or a family member had to be conducted according to all rules.

During the last stage of the training the interviewers received the routing task documents and the supervisors defined the workload and schedule of the work for each interviewer. It was also explained how to write and submit an interviewer's report after the completion of fieldwork activities. Before starting the fieldwork, every interviewer, controller and supervisor signed a confidentiality agreement (a document where they stated to treat the personal data confidentially).

The list of tasks for the CIOM managers and supervisors during the interviewer training included the detailed discussion of the structure of the questionnaire and the meaning of every question. Furthermore, it comprised the checking of completed questionnaires during the training, the explanation of mistakes and quota requirements, the response to interviewers' questions, and the distribution of routing task documents. The CIOM managers also set up the day and time for the first accompanied interview for each of the interviewers. These interviews were conducted within three days after the first stage of the interviewer training.

The three-stage training was aimed at providing the best possible instruction for each interviewer and in this way to minimize technical errors during the measurement process and to assure a high quality of survey data. Another purpose of the training was to detect interviewers who were not capable to perform their tasks correctly.

During the interviewer training each interviewer received the following documents:

- An instruction with information on the survey, including tips and recommendations about how to behave in different situations (e.g. if the respondent is obviously lying or is not willing to answer a particular question).
- Questionnaires (in Russian and Kazakh).
- Cards with answer categories.
- A letter with information on the survey and contact data of CIOM.
- An identity card.
- Routing task documents with the starting point marked by a supervisor or manager of CIOM.

According to the rules established by CIOM, every interviewer conducted not more than 20 interviews. On the week-days interviews were conducted from 4 pm to 9 pm, and during the week-end from 10 am to 9 pm. Interviewers were not allowed to conduct more than two interviews per week-day and not more than four interviews on a Sunday or Saturday.

At the end of the fieldwork, every interviewer had to write a report about the work he/she had performed and sign a statement about the quality of the work (see Annex 3). Moreover, a similar statement was attached to every questionnaire. It confirmed that the interview had been conducted according to all rules, that the respondent had been selected according to the defined selection mechanism, and that the questionnaire had been filled out according to the information provided by the respondent.

In order to guarantee the survey's quality a group of controllers³ was additionally trained. The purpose of the training was to thoroughly prepare the controllers for their control tasks during the fieldworks. The control of the interviewers' work ensured the correct selection of households and respondents and the accurate interviewing of respondents (see Annex 4). During the accompanied interviews the controllers paid special attention to control the process of interviewing. This included that the questions were read exactly as worded in the questionnaire, that cards were used, and that the interviewer behaved neutrally and did not affect the respondent's answers.

³ Five to six controllers worked in each city.

6 Quality control

The work of interviewers was controlled not only by controllers but also by supervisors and the central office of CIOM. The key element of supervision was a systematic monitoring of the interviewer's work. In general, the supervisors controlled at least eleven percent of the interviews either by telephone or by accompanying an interviewer (cf. table 6). Additionally, the supervisors checked the routing sheets of their interviewers for accordance with the requirements of the random route procedure and coordinated the work of controllers. Every week a brief report on interviewers' and controllers' work was sent by the supervisor to the central office of CIOM. The methods of control included telephone control (27 percent of all interviews were controlled by telephone) and presence during the interviews (18 percent of the interviews were accompanied). Altogether, about 46 percent of all valid registered interviews or practically every second interview was controlled either by phone or by accompanying the interview. Additionally, every completed questionnaire was sent to the central office of CIOM and checked there for logic consistency before the data was entered.

Table 6: Quality control performed by supervisors and the central office of CIOM

City	Number of interviews		Phone control		Accompanied interview	
	Total	Control	Supervisor	CIOM	Supervisor	CIOM
Almaty	550	195	0	124	0	71
Astana	562	273	88	70	18	97
Karaganda	450	217	48	74	16	79
Pavlodar	450	234	40	104	18	72
CIOM employees	215					
Total	2227	919	548		371	

The CIOM managers developed a number of instructions for supervisors associated with different types of interviewers' mistakes. The list of possible violations included filling out questionnaire by the interviewer without interviewing a respondent, indicating a wrong address of a household, deviating from the random route or the gender quota, questioning the wrong person in a household, missing some questions in the questionnaire or insufficiently using the show cards during the interview. In these cases the violated rule led either to the elimination of the questionnaire or to a re-interviewing of the respondent and to a warning or dismissal of the interviewer.

7. Sample description

This section provides a brief description of the data collected in the framework of the project “Migration and Remittances in Central Asia: The Case of Kazakhstan and Tajikistan”⁴.

Figure 2: Number of households

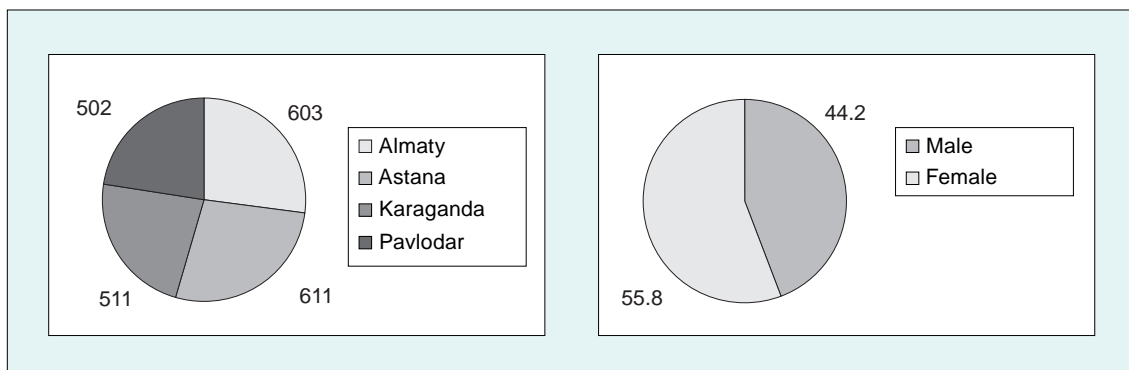
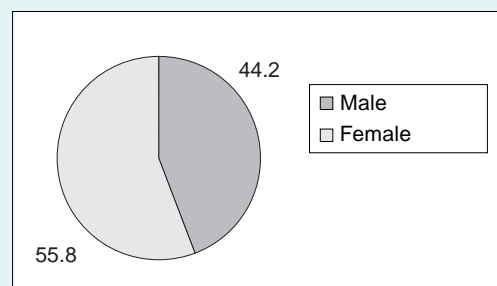


Figure 3: Gender of respondents, in percent

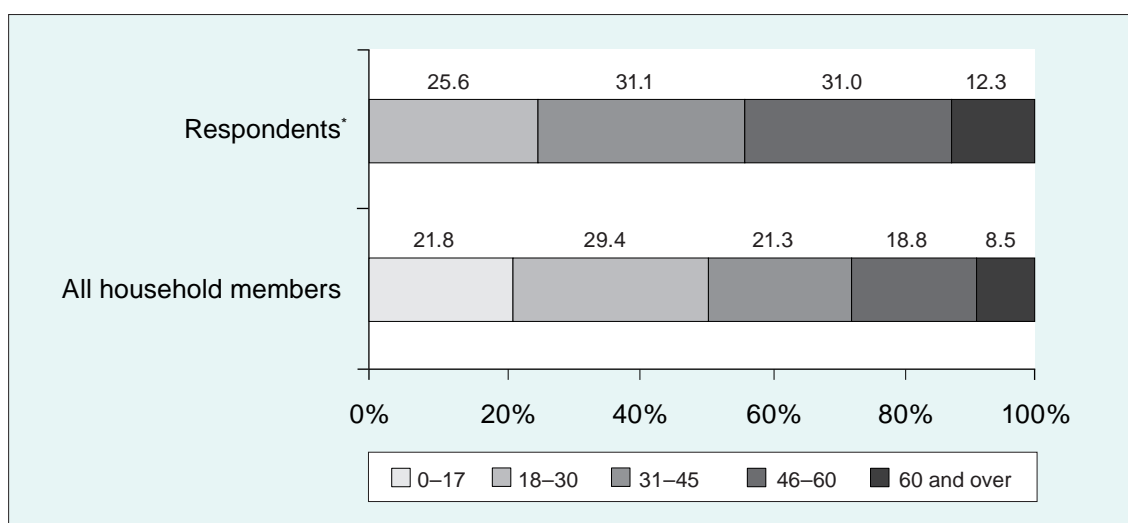


In total, 2,227 households were interviewed. According to the basic sample design, 550 interviews were conducted in Almaty and Astana and 450 interviews were completed in Pavlodar and Karaganda using the random route selection technique described above. The rest of the questionnaires that were added to the general sample (227 respondents) were filled out by the CIOM employees (including interviewers, controllers, supervisors and managers) for their own households (cf. figure 2). The gender distribution of respondents was predefined by quotas that were computed on the basis of official statistics and used by the interviewers during the selection of the respondents (cf. figure 3).

Figure 4 presents the age structure of respondents and of the total sample including all household members.

⁴ For a more detailed description see Dietz, Gatskova and Schmillen (2011).

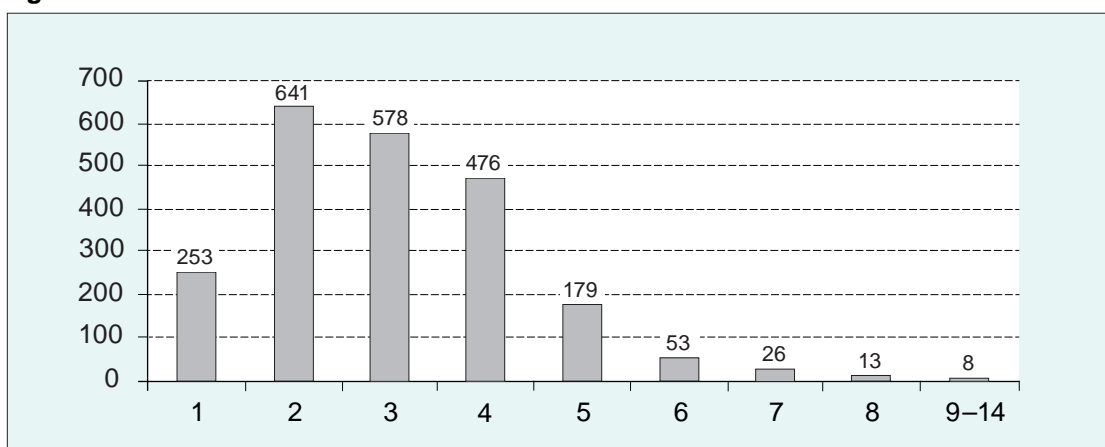
Figure 4: Age structure of respondents and household members, in percent



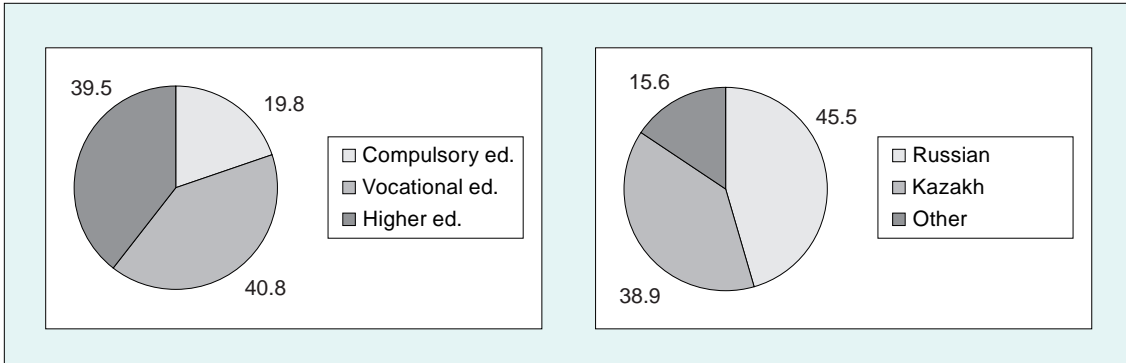
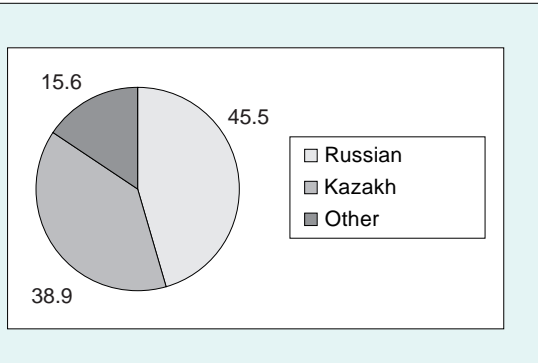
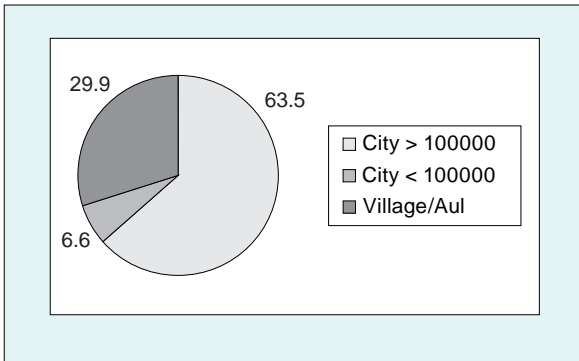
* Because the age limit for respondents was set to 18 years and older, the group of persons aged 0 to 17 years is not presented in the age structure of respondents.

The family size varies across the sample from one to 14 persons (cf. Figure 5). The average surveyed household has 3.03 members. This is in line with official statistics. According to the 2009 census the average family size in Kazakhstan was 3.5 persons and as a rule families living in cities are smaller than those in rural areas.

Figure 5: Household size



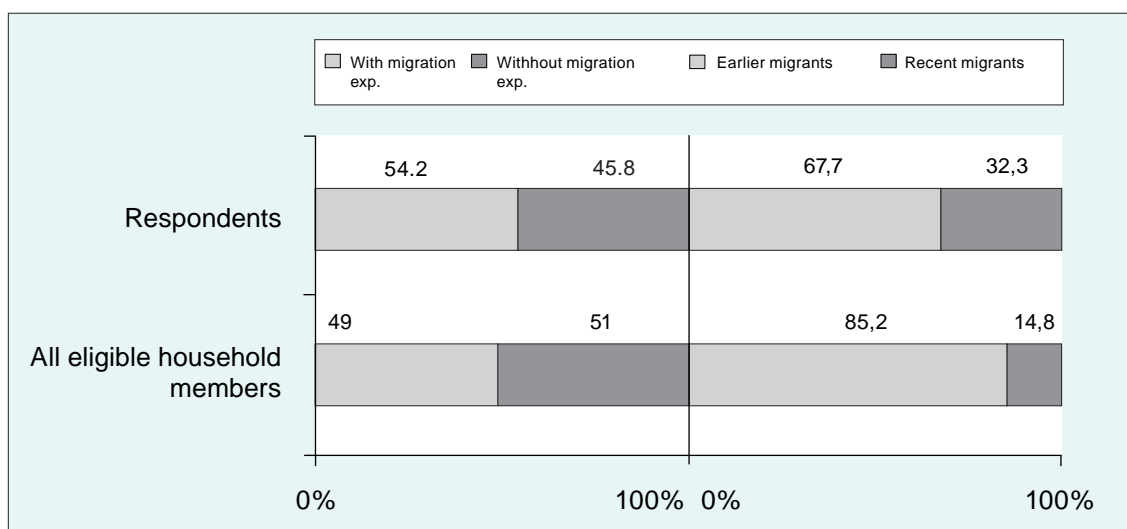
Figures 6 and 7 show the respondents' distribution according to their educational attainment and ethnicity. Most respondents are well educated persons; only 19.8 percent of them have no higher or vocational education. The dominant ethnic group in our sample are Russians (45.5 percent), who exceed the number of Kazakhs (38.9 percent).

Figure 6: Education of respondents, in percent**Figure 7: Ethnicity of respondents, in percent****Figure 8: Place of origin of respondents, in percent**

Not surprisingly, the overwhelming majority of respondents (63.5 percent) in the four surveyed cities come from large cities with a population of over 100,000 inhabitants. At the same time, a considerable part of respondents (29.9 percent) were born in villages (cf. figure 8). 54.2 percent of respondents have some migration experience (cf. figure 9), that is, they have changed their place of residence at least once during their life. This figure includes both external and internal migrants.

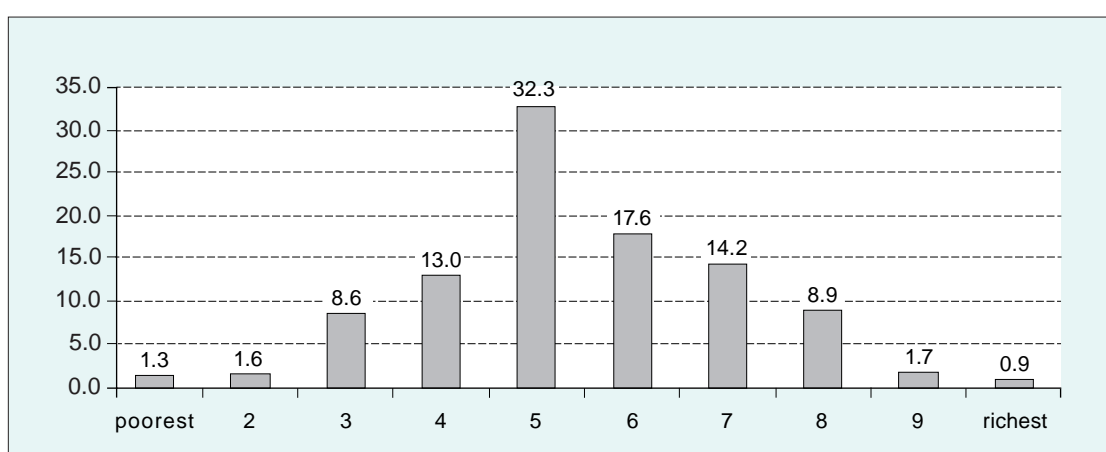
The questionnaire allows us to differentiate between external and internal migrants and to trace the movements of people between different points in time (1991, 2001 and 2010). We define recent migrants as those persons who have moved to their current place of residence after January 1, 2002 (cf. figure 9). Those who moved earlier are correspondingly labeled “earlier migrants”. This distinction allows us to assess developments in the intensity of migration in four of Kazakhstan’s biggest cities.

Figure 9: Migration experience of respondents and households, in percent



The households' economic status was measured both objectively (levels of income and expenditure) and subjectively (respondents assessed the well-being of their households on a so-called "social ladder", i.e. according to their own perception). Figure 10 reveals that based on the subjective evaluations of respondents, the majority of households are placed in the middle of the "social ladder".

Figure 10: Subjective well-being of respondents, in percent



8. Concluding remarks

This paper presents the technique of a household survey on migration and remittances in Kazakhstan which was conducted between October and December 2010. It describes the survey methodology by approaching the survey sampling structure, the questionnaire design, the procedures of training and controlling interviewers and controllers, and technical details concerning the implementation of the fieldwork activities.

The household survey on migration and remittances in Kazakhstan intended to collect up-to-date first-hand information on the determinants and consequences of recent migration movements in this country. Proceeding from the assumption, that a countrywide random sampling could not have guaranteed the inclusion of enough households with migration experience in the survey to allow a meaningful data analysis, it was decided to choose regions with a high migration turnover and to define within these regions the ultimate units in which the survey would be conducted. Therefore four cities: Almaty, Astana, Karaganda and Pavlodar were selected for the survey. Altogether 2,227 households were successfully interviewed during the fieldworks. According to the relevance of the cities involved, a higher number of interviews were conducted in Almaty (603) and Astana (611) than in Karaganda (511) and Pavlodar (502).

The selection of households in the cities was realized using a standard random route procedure. In each city, the routes were chosen randomly based on a full list of all streets, compiled by the partnering institution Center for study of public opinion (CIOM) on the basis of electoral registers for every city. As a result, 55 routes were defined for each of the biggest cities (Almaty and Astana), and 45 routes for Karaganda and Pavlodar respectively. The routes were randomly selected from the full list of election districts in each city.

The survey was conducted in the period between November 2010 and January 2011 and the fieldwork was organized and carried out by CIOM. The questionnaire consisted of 130 questions and was specially designed to obtain basic information on the determinants, patterns and consequences of migration and on the prevalence and use of remittances in Kazakhstan. In accordance with the preference of the respondent the interview

was conducted either in Kazakh or in Russian. With a response rate of 41 percent the targeted sample size of 2,000 households was achieved. After the completion of the fieldwork activities and subsequent controlling procedures the empirical data was entered and prepared for the data analysis.

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Annex 1: Regional data on migration in Kazakhstan

Immigration* by regions, 2000–2009										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Republic of Kazakhstan	324,100	325,300	327,300	357,300	386,200	373,400	361,800	365,100	390,800	405,400
Akmolinskaya	17,000	15,300	18,300	20,100	20,000	20,400	20,400	18,100	15,300	15,300
Aktubinsk	9,400	12,100	14,800	14,100	16,000	15,100	15,000	15,400	12,800	11,000
Almatinskaya	21,000	25,400	33,200	37,400	47,000	40,700	37,700	40,000	37,100	41,700
Atyrau	3,800	4,500	4,200	4,700	5,100	7,900	7,000	9,700	10,300	9,900
West Kazakhstan	10,800	16,000	19,500	15,100	13,700	15,400	13,700	15,500	13,800	15,500
Zhambyl	10,600	14,400	17,200	19,000	19,300	16,900	12,600	14,400	15,000	17,700
Karaganda	17,100	21,100	26,900	29,700	36,500	32,000	30,900	28,700	33,600	31,700
Kostanai	17,500	20,500	20,400	25,300	26,100	25,700	23,600	20,800	23,200	21,900
Kyzyl-Orda	4,700	4,300	6,700	6,300	4,800	6,900	6,900	7,600	9,100	11,100
Mangistau	9,900	13,300	13,000	13,200	11,800	12,800	14,300	14,600	18,600	20,300
South Kazakhstan	59,100	34,000	25,200	31,400	30,300	23,800	28,500	29,000	26,000	30,700
Pavlodar	15,400	16,500	20,700	20,100	19,500	16,600	15,600	16,900	16,400	16,000
North Kazakhstan	9,700	9,600	10,800	10,900	13,300	18,100	18,300	14,500	15,900	13,300
East Kazakhstan	25,800	27,800	32,500	29,700	30,800	26,600	24,200	24,500	34,600	33,700
Astana city	68,800	62,400	15,200	15,200	24,500	26,800	29,500	31,500	43,900	49,900
Almaty city	23,500	28,000	48,800	64,900	67,500	67,800	63,800	63,800	65,000	65,700

* Immigration includes international, interregional and intraregional movements, source: Statistical Agency of Kazakhstan

Annex 1: Regional data on migration in Kazakhstan (continued)

Immigration* by regions, 2000--2009 (percent of the population)											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Republic of Kazakhstan	2.18	2.19	2.20	2.40	2.57	2.47	2.36	2.36	2.49	2.55	
Akmolinskaya	2.16	2.00	2.43	2.69	2.67	2.73	2.73	2.42	2.05	2.07	
Akt'yubinsk	1.39	1.81	2.21	2.10	2.37	2.21	2.17	2.20	1.81	1.54	
Almatinskaya	1.35	1.63	2.13	2.39	2.97	2.55	2.34	2.45	2.24	2.48	
Atyrau	0.86	1.01	0.93	1.03	1.11	1.69	1.47	2.00	2.08	1.95	
West Kazakhstan	1.78	2.66	3.24	2.50	2.26	2.53	2.24	2.52	2.24	2.49	
Zhambyl	1.08	1.47	1.76	1.93	1.95	1.70	1.25	1.42	1.46	1.71	
Karaganda	1.24	1.56	2.01	2.23	2.74	2.40	2.31	2.14	2.50	2.35	
Kostanai	1.80	2.16	2.20	2.76	2.87	2.84	2.62	2.32	2.60	2.47	
Kyzyl-Orda	0.78	0.72	1.11	1.04	0.79	1.12	1.11	1.21	1.43	1.62	
Mangistau	3.12	4.11	3.90	3.84	3.32	3.48	3.74	3.66	4.47	4.66	
South Kazakhstan	2.91	1.65	1.20	1.47	1.40	1.08	1.26	1.26	1.10	1.28	
Pavlodar	1.97	2.16	2.75	2.69	2.62	2.23	2.10	2.27	2.19	2.13	
North Kazakhstan	1.37	1.38	1.57	1.61	1.98	2.72	2.76	2.21	2.44	2.06	
East Kazakhstan	1.71	1.86	2.20	2.03	2.13	1.85	1.69	1.72	2.44	2.38	
Astana city	16.76	13.37	3.06	3.00	4.71	4.96	5.24	5.35	7.07	7.54	
Almaty city	2.08	2.48	4.28	5.58	5.66	5.52	5.03	4.89	4.83	4.74	

* Immigration includes international, interregional and intraregional movements, source: Statistical Agency of Kazakhstan

Annex 1: Regional data on migration in Kazakhstan (continued)

Emigration* by regions, 2000–2009										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Republic of Kazakhstan	432,400	413,400	389,300	365,600	383,500	350,800	328,700	354,200	389,700	397,500
Akmolinskaya	40,600	37,200	26,100	19,800	23,100	21,600	20,000	20,900	24,200	23,400
Akt'yubinsk	19,900	17,100	17,700	14,600	14,900	13,400	13,300	14,900	14,000	14,200
Almatinskaya	33,500	34,900	37,500	37,800	41,700	39,000	35,900	35,800	37,000	38,900
Atyrau	6,200	4,900	4,400	4,900	4,700	5,900	6,300	8,000	8,700	8,300
West Kazakhstan	19,700	18,700	19,000	15,600	14,500	15,800	14,200	16,500	15,600	15,700
Zhambyl	22,900	26,000	23,800	23,100	25,000	20,800	19,400	21,400	22,100	23,800
Karaganda	42,200	41,500	37,800	33,500	37,600	31,600	29,400	29,800	34,900	34,200
Kostanai	46,200	43,900	36,600	31,300	32,300	29,300	26,000	26,400	29,000	27,100
Kyzyl-Orda	11,800	10,900	11,400	10,600	9,900	10,000	10,500	12,100	12,800	14,000
Mangistau	9,700	8,300	7,500	7,600	6,400	7,300	6,600	7,100	10,800	11,300
South Kazakhstan	45,200	39,100	25,500	28,800	30,000	25,800	26,800	31,900	34,900	40,400
Pavlodar	34,100	31,100	31,000	24,600	22,900	19,000	15,700	17,900	18,400	18,600
North Kazakhstan	19,800	19,900	18,800	17,600	21,200	20,500	19,600	20,600	22,000	19,000
East Kazakhstan	41,700	42,600	48,000	39,900	45,100	38,100	33,200	34,500	39,900	39,700
Astana city	11,100	11,000	8,500	9,900	10,400	11,100	11,700	12,200	19,000	18,000
Almaty city	27,800	26,200	35,800	46,100	43,900	41,600	40,400	43,900	46,400	51,000

* Immigration includes international, interregional and intraregional movements, source: Statistical Agency of Kazakhstan

Annex 1: Regional data on migration in Kazakhstan (continued)

Emigration ^a by regions, 2000–2009 (percent of the population)											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Republic of Kazakhstan	2.91	2.78	2.62	2.45	2.55	2.32	2.15	2.29	2.49	2.50	
Akmolinskaya	5.15	4.86	3.47	2.65	3.09	2.89	2.68	2.79	3.25	3.16	
Aktubinsk	2.95	2.56	2.65	2.18	2.21	1.96	1.92	2.13	1.98	1.98	
Almatinskaya	2.15	2.25	2.41	2.41	2.64	2.44	2.23	2.19	2.24	2.32	
Atyrau	1.40	1.10	0.98	1.08	1.02	1.26	1.32	1.65	1.75	1.64	
West Kazakhstan	3.25	3.11	3.16	2.59	2.40	2.60	2.32	2.69	2.53	2.53	
Zhambyl	2.33	2.65	2.43	2.35	2.53	2.09	1.93	2.11	2.16	2.29	
Karaganda	3.06	3.06	2.82	2.51	2.82	2.37	2.20	2.22	2.60	2.53	
Kostanai	4.74	4.63	3.95	3.42	3.55	3.24	2.88	2.94	3.25	3.05	
Kyzyl-Orda	1.97	1.82	1.89	1.75	1.62	1.63	1.69	1.92	2.01	2.05	
Mangistau	3.06	2.56	2.25	2.21	1.80	1.98	1.73	1.78	2.59	2.59	
South Kazakhstan	2.23	1.89	1.22	1.35	1.38	1.17	1.19	1.38	1.48	1.68	
Pavlodar	4.36	4.06	4.11	3.29	3.08	2.56	2.11	2.40	2.46	2.48	
North Kazakhstan	2.80	2.86	2.74	2.59	3.16	3.08	2.96	3.13	3.38	2.94	
East Kazakhstan	2.77	2.86	3.26	2.73	3.11	2.65	2.33	2.43	2.81	2.80	
Astana city	2.70	2.36	1.71	1.96	2.00	2.06	2.08	2.07	3.06	2.72	
Almaty city	2.46	2.32	3.14	3.97	3.68	3.39	3.19	3.36	3.45	3.68	

* Immigration includes international, interregional and intraregional movements, source: Statistical Agency of Kazakhstan

Annex 1. Regional data on migration in Kazakhstan (continued)

Migration saldo by regions 2000–2009										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Republic of Kazakhstan	−108,300	−88,100	−62,000	−8,300	2,700	22,600	33,100	10,900	1,100	7,900
Akmolinskaya	−23,600	−21,900	−7,800	300	−3,100	−1,200	400	−2,800	−8,900	−8,100
Aktymbinsk	−10,500	−5,000	−2,900	−500	1,100	1,700	1,700	500	−1,200	−3,200
Almatinskaya	−12,500	−9,500	−4,300	−400	5,300	1,700	1,800	4,200	100	2,800
Atyrau	−2,400	−400	−200	−200	400	2,000	700	1,700	1,600	1,600
West Kazakhstan	−8,900	−2,700	500	−500	−800	−400	−500	−1,000	−1,800	−200
Zhambyl	−12,300	−11,600	−6,600	−4100	−5,700	−3,900	−6,800	−7,000	−7,100	−6,100
Karaganda	−25,100	−20,400	−10,900	−3,800	−1,100	400	1,500	−1,100	−1,300	−2,500
Kostanai	−28,700	−23,400	−16,200	−6,000	6,200	−3,600	−2,400	−5,600	−5,800	5,200
Kyzyl–Orda	−7,100	−6,600	4,700	−4,300	−5,100	−3,100	−3,600	−4,500	−3,700	−2,900
Mangistau	200	5,000	5,500	5,600	5,400	5,500	7,700	7,500	7,800	9,000
South Kazakhstan	13,900	−5,100	−300	2,600	300	−2,000	1,700	−2,900	−8,900	−9,700
Pavlodar	−18,700	−14,600	−10,300	−4,500	−3,400	−2,400	−100	−1,000	−2,000	−2,600
North Kazakhstan	−10,100	−10,300	−8,000	−6,700	−7,900	−2,400	−1,300	−6,100	−6,100	−5,700
East Kazakhstan	−15,900	−14,800	−15,500	−10,200	−14,300	−11,500	−9,000	−10,000	−5,300	−6,000
Astana city	57,700	51,400	6,700	5,300	14,100	15,700	17,800	19,300	24,900	31,900
Almaty city	−4,300	1,800	13,000	18,800	23,600	26,200	23,400	19,900	18,600	14,700

Source: Statistical Agency of Kazakhstan

Annex 2: Inaccessibility indicators and interviewer's tasks

	Availability indicators marked in the routing task	Actions of the interviewer
1	Non-residential building / apartment	Move to the next apartment/house.
2	Nobody at home	Continue to move on the route using the interval +5. Visit this apartment up to 3 times at a different time/day to interview the respondent in the given apartment or house.
3	Refusal to open the door	Move to the next apartment/house.
4	The target respondent isn't at home	Continue to move on the route using the interval +5. Visit this apartment up to 3 times at a different time/day to interview the respondent in the given apartment or house.
5	Refusal to participate in the survey	Move to the next apartment/house.
6	The respondent can't be interviewed till the end of survey (is sick, on a trip, etc.)	Move to the next apartment/house.
7	Interrupted interview	Arrange with the respondent another visit to finish the interview. Continue to move on the route using the interval +5.
8	The respondent agrees to participate but doesn't match the quota (by gender) / research requirements (is not the head of the family etc.).	Move to the next apartment/house.

Annex 3: Quality confirmation

I, _____, interviewer of the Center for Study of Public Opinion, confirm, that I have questioned respondents in the city _____ according to the route № _____, name of the street _____.

I confirm, that the respondents were questioned by me; the respondents were satisfied with the interview, had no complaints and answered the questions themselves without any pressure.

Date _____ 2010 Signature _____

Annex 4: Interviewer control sheet

City _____ Route № _____ Name of the interviewer _____ Code of the int. _____ Total number of questionnaires _____

№	Street №	House №	Apartment №	Full Name of the respondent	Telephone	Age	Did You participate in this survey? 1 – Yes 2 – No	Where was it? 1 – At home, 2 – Not at home	How long did it last? (Duration of the interview)	Total number of household members, including currently away?	What language do you speak daily at home? 1 – Kazakh 2 – Russian 3 – Other (specify)	Do You currently work? In which occupation do you work? Name the profession.	Did interviewer give you present	Control type 1 – Phone call 2 – Accompanied interview Controller's signature
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														

Date _____

Name of the controller _____ Signature _____