

Monitoring the Production of Statistical Indicators for the Development Agenda

1. National and international development agendas

1.1. What role does statistics play in monitoring the achievement of your country`s development programs?

The role of the Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter - the Agency) in monitoring the progress of Kazakhstan development programs is to provide the Administration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Government, public bodies and the public with a timely and quality information on the socio-economic development of country.

For this purpose, the Agency produces many publications on various aspects of economic and social life.

All of them are posted and freely available on the Agency's website www.stat.gov.kz.

In addition, in the Republic of Kazakhstan there is the Commission on the ranking of regions and the working body of the Commission is the Agency.

Rating is held for the purpose of obtaining objective assessment of the current level and the dynamics of socio-economic and industrial-innovative development of the country by region.

For the cities of Astana, Almaty and districts the rating is conducted by the level and dynamics of the socio-economic development (45 indicators) and by the level and dynamics of industrial-innovative development (15 indicators).

Within regions for cities of regional importance and districts the rating is conducted by the level and dynamics of the socio-economic development (20 indicators).

Above ratings are promptly formed by the Agency and sent to the Administration of the President.

The Agency is actively involved in monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals. Since the signing of the Millennium Declaration Kazakhstan prepared 4 reports on the MDGs (2002, 2005, 2007, 2010). The Agency, together with other government agencies and international organizations (UNDP) is actively involved in the preparation of country reports on the MDGs, where most of the data is statistical information.

Due to the fact that, in preparing this report, the experts are often faced with lack of information, including statistics, as well as considering the relevance and significance of the issue of monitoring the MDGs, the Agency has established a separate subdivision on gender statistics and indicators for MDGs (February 2011). As of today, the subdivision together with branch departments have developed metadata on MDG indicators and formed the dynamics of the MDGs in 2000,

posted on October 3, 2011 on the official website of the Agency, as well as issued a booklet on the subject.

1.1. Does the NSO provide/coordinate the statistics used for monitoring the above programs?

Most of the statistics used for monitoring development programs are carried out by the Agency. In addition, some state agencies in the Republic of Kazakhstan also produce statistics. In the preparation of publications, the Agency often uses data from state agencies and coordinates the provision of information to the government and international organizations.

For example, one of the most important programs in the Republic of Kazakhstan is a State program for accelerated industrial-innovative development of Kazakhstan for 2010-2014 (hereinafter - SPAIID).

The program is aimed to ensure sustainable and balanced economic growth through its diversification and increase of its competitiveness.

To ensure the implementation of the SPAIID the Agency forms a bulletin "Indicators of the State program for accelerated industrial-innovative development of Kazakhstan for 2010-2014" (hereinafter - Bulletin) on a monthly basis.

Bulletin contains information that characterizes the performance of target SPAIID indicators and branch programs, formed by the Agency and provided by other state agencies. Electronic versions of Bulletins are available on the Agency's Internet resource www.stat.gov.kz under the heading "Publications" / "Monitoring indicators SPAIID."

2. International standards

2.1. Do you find international standards useful and do you try to apply them whenever possible? If not, please indicate why, and in which areas they are not being applied.

State statistical activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan based on the principles of official statistics of the UN Economic Commission for Europe. These principles are set out in the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Statistics".

They are such principles as consistency and comparability with accepted international standards, professional independence and autonomy in the implementation of statistical activities, ensuring equal access to the users of statistical information, confidentiality and use of primary statistical data for statistical purposes.

One of the basic principles of statistical activities of the Agency is the use of

science-based methodology that is comparable with international standards and requirements.

When forming performance of industrial statistics, agricultural sector, construction and investment, energy and the environment the following classifiers are used:

- "General Classification of Economic Activities" (NCEA), developed based on the International Classification of Economic Activities of the European Community (NACE Rev2);
- "Statistical Classification of industrial production" (SCIP), "Statistical classification of products (goods and services), agriculture, forestry and fisheries" (SCPAF), "Statistical Classification of building products" (SCBP), which basic foundation is Classification of Products by Economic activities in the European economic Community.

In addition, in calculating of index of industrial production volume the technique which is developed based on the recommendations of the UN Statistical «Global review of the International Recommendations for the Index of Industrial Production», (UNSD) 2009 is used.

Indicators of energy statistics are prepared in accordance with international recommendations for the UN Energy Statistics - IRES (International Recommendations for Energy Statistics).

Sample surveys of peasant or farms and private households, as well as specialized examination grain yields are conducted in accordance with procedures developed by the recommendations of experts of the United States Ministry of Agriculture.

The formation of indicators of price statistics system in Kazakhstan is carried out in accordance with the standards and recommendations developed by international organizations, such as ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank and other. Standards are used in all phases of the organization of price observations in the data processing, production and dissemination of output indicators.

At present time the National accounts Department of the Agency is guided by the System of National Accounts 1993, which is the basis for the standardization of international statistics, international comparisons of economic aggregates. Developed plan on implementation versions of the 2008 SNA for the period up to 2014.

In this regard, the development of methodologies and statistical observations tools (methodological regulations, instructions, questionnaires, surveys) are carried out in accordance with international standards.

The indicators system of labor statistics in Kazakhstan has 17 major labor market indicators (KILM - Key Indicators of the Labor Market). They are recognized for all relevant quality parameters for the Special Data Dissemination Standards of the International Monetary Fund (IMF SDDS), which ensures their comparability at the international level. Methodological basis for the formation rates of Labor Statistics are the standards and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and Eurostat.

Standard of living statistics is also formed on the basis of international standards and requirements established by the World Bank, UN and Eurostat to conduct household surveys. The method of forming indicators of income and expenditure in line with international standards is adopted at the 17th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 2003).

At the same time, at implementation of international standards the adaptation to the country's conditions, to national legislation is carried out.

For example, by the standards of the ILO young people include aged 15-24 years, while in Kazakhstan - 15-29. In this connection, the formation of the main labor market indicators for youth, and takes into account international standards and national legislation that is information is published 15-24, and 15-29.

In the formation of poverty and inequality indicators in the world practice there are the criteria of poverty which is 1 US dollar per day, 2.5 and 5 US dollar per day.

In Kazakhstan, for the calculation of the poverty level the national poverty line - the living wage is used. However, for international comparison in 2012 it is planned to calculate the poverty level using the criteria in 2.5 and 5 U.S. dollars, which were identified according to their relevance for the country as the phenomenon of poverty among people living on less than U.S. \$ 1 a day in Kazakhstan is absent since 2005.

Also, international standards are used in all branches of services statistics for comparability.

International standards on classifications

The implementation to the statistical practice of Kazakhstan of international classifications has become one of the priorities for statistical development.

For comparability of statistics and international classifications harmonization, Agency in 1997 was working to develop and maintain statistical classifications in accordance with international guidelines. The first classifiers developed in accordance with international standards, were state qualifiers economic activities (based on NACE) and products by activity (CPA).

Most departmental classifiers are developed on the basis of international classifications.

On the basis of classification of products by economic activity a groups of departmental statistical classifications of goods and services are developed and used in various areas of statistics such as:

- The products statistical range by type of trade service;
- Statistical Classification of industrial products (goods and services);
- Statistical classification of products (goods and services) of agriculture, forestry and fisheries;
- Statistical Classification of construction products;
- Statistical range of activities and services in tourism;
- Statistical Classification of services.

International standards in the field of metadata

In the field of dissemination of data and metadata in the world, for example, technology called data Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) is used. *International Standard Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX)* defines the formats for the exchange of aggregated statistical information and metadata necessary to understand how the data is structured. The main purpose of SDMX metadata is to provide statistics with metadata to make statistical data more transparent and to facilitate understanding of the users of statistical data. This development is supported by the UN, number of major international organizations and statistical agencies.

Given that from this year the Agency started the development of metadata systems as part of creating an integrated information system "e-Statistics", and due to increasing demand for statistical information from the users (individuals, public bodies, international organizations), the Agency plans to join the SDMX standards. In general, the introduction of this standard would allow maintain information exchange not only domestically but also internationally.

International standards on data dissemination

Kazakhstan was the first in CIS countries which joined the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) in 2000. In addition, since March 2003, Kazakhstan joined the Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS), which set more stringent requirements for data dissemination, and at the conclusion of the IMF, the statistical data dissemination practices in Kazakhstan meet international recommendations. The state statistics bodies ensure the equal rights for simultaneous access to high-quality official statistical information and statistical methodology by placing them on the Internet resources.

International standards in the field of information systems

Currently Agency is developing a project "Establishment and development of an integrated information system "e-statistics" in the process of establishing standards which, together with the RK are very often used and international standards governing the creation phase of information systems. Thus, international standards are used in all areas of the Agency.

2.2. Do you have an effective way of coordinating and imposing for statistics within your own country?

According to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On the state statistics» the Agency forms the statistical methodology in accordance with the international statistical standards. Also the Agency coordinates statistical activity

of other state bodies by the statement of statistical methodology on nation-wide statistical supervision, and also statistical forms for carrying out of nation-wide and departmental statistical supervision, instruction on their filling, and also an order of their statement.

By the Agency conducted a work on system and stage-by-stage implementation of the main provisions of SNA 2008, that demands statistical activity of state bodies coordination.

For the work on implementation SNA 2008 of Agency was created a working group with the participation of National Bank, Committee of financial control of National Bank, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of economic development and trade, and also the public organizations – Financial institutions' associations of Kazakhstan, Banks institutions' association of Kazakhstan.

The implementation of the international classifications is carrying out on the basis of the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the international system of classification and technical-economic information», July 15th, 1997, № 1113. The state qualifiers are affirming by the Committee for technical regulation and metrology of the Ministry of industry and new technologies of the Republic of Kazakhstan (STATESTANDART), departmental qualifiers – by the Chairman of the Agency.

2.3. In what area would you like to have more standards be developed?

Desirable, develop and translate into Russian more standards on agriculture statistics, especially concerning calculation of total output (services) of agriculture and an index of physical volume, and also on differentiation of such categories of agricultural manufacturers as country economy or farms and housekeeping.

We consider that during developing new standards and practical manuals should give more attention to monitoring of the housing market prices, commercial real estate and in the sphere of services for legal bodies.

Also, it is expediently to actualize the standards:

- «Sources and construction price indices» (OECD, Eurostat 1997);
- «Handbook for EU agricultural price statistics» (Eurostat 2002г.)

In the field of economic statistics there is a standard – SNA. However, we considering that more detailed recommendations on separate chapters are needed.

With a view of realization of intercountry comparisons it is expediently to develop and introduce the standards in the field of quality of life of the population. For example, develop the standard of reference of the population to the middle class.

2.4. Do you think the views of developing countries taken sufficiently into account in developing and agreeing on international statistical standards? If not, please suggest a mechanism for improvement.

Yes, opinions of Kazakhstan experts are considered sufficiently. For example, Department experts of statistics of the prices of the Agency took part at the coordination of the Management on a consumer price index.

Also, to the revision of SNA of 1993 for the participation the experts for national accounts of all countries of the world were invited. Kazakhstan experts, as far as possible, have participated in this process by the participation in the actions spent by CIS Statistical committee.

The Department employees of statistics of labor and living standard are members of Working group of the IOL on perfection of statistics of employment and unemployment. Within the limits of work of the specified Working group, experts of Department participate in the working out of the conceptual document on perfection of statistics of employment and unemployment. Work is carried out within the limits of meetings and in online in Working group site.

The experts of statistical services of developing countries aren't full involved in working out and coordination of international statistical standards. The improvement of the mechanism is consisted in coverage of such countries and attention attraction to the developing countries, by the mutual cooperation with leading world institutes and statistical services.

3. Micro data dissemination

3.1. Do you provide the following micro data sets?

3.1.1 Population censuses

3.1.2 Household

3.1.3 Establishment/Enterprise survey

Users are able to obtain micro data on population census, on the surveys of households and enterprise in unidentified form, but only for scientific purposes, which is stated in the Law of Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Statistics".

3.2. What kind of disclosure control do you employ?

The user can not receive the requested information in unidentified form if:

- There is a lack of technical capabilities for depersonalization of databases;
- the user does not provide documentation showing that the object of the subject is the implementation of scientific and scientific technological activity;
- data is not formed by the authorized body;
- it is impossible to determine the unambiguous content of information;
- the requested information is identifiable.

3.3. Do you have micro data dissemination policy? (If yes, specify.)

In accordance with paragraph 6 of Article 8 of the Law "On State Statistics" the rules of providing and using for scientific databases in unidentified form developed by Agency which have been approved in July 2, 2010 № 168 by the Chairman of the Agency.

Under the Rules the requested information is provided only if there is a written request of the subject of scientific activity with a copy of state license and applications for licenses to conduct educational activities, or a certificate of accreditation.

In this case the request must contain the titles of statistical indicators, a list of indicators, frequency and territorial profile.

Under the request the head of the authorized body sends it to the structural division of the authorized body who is in charge of information security for the response and provision of the requested information.

When creating databases in unidentified form on request, the authorized body necessarily excludes the possibility of direct or indirect identification of the respondent and primary statistical data about him.