Kyrgyzstan - Poverty Monitoring Survey 1996

National Statistical Committee (NATSTATCOM)

Report generated on: October 27, 2020

Visit our data catalog at: https://microdata.fao.org/index.php

Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
KGZ_1996_PMS-W1_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT
The main purpose of these surveys is to provide data for the study of multiple aspects of household welfare and behaviour, analysis of poverty, and understanding the effect of government policies on households. The task of conducting these surveys and overall coordination of project activities was given to the National Statistical Committee (NATSTATCOM) of the Kyrgyz Republic with technical assistance from Research Triangle Institute (RTI) based in the United States. The first KPMS data collection was completed during the months of February and March (Spring) 1996 using the same survey questionnaires as the 1993 survey. After that NATSTATCOM decided that survey data would be collected during the Fall season and as a result the remaining KPMS were carried out during the months of October and November (Fall) of 1996, 1997 and 1998. The questionnaires used in KPMS were more or less similar. The Fall 1996 (second) KPMS added an Employment Module on the household questionnaire used earlier (Spring 1996). The 1997 (third) KPMS added questions on Family Planning to the Female Health Module. The 1998 (Fourth) KPMS used a similar questionnaire to that of the 1997, but with an extended agricultural module.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Households

Scope

NOTES
The scope of the study includes:

- Household questionnaire household roster

- Dwelling

- Education

- Health

- Employment and incomes

- Migration

- Respondents for round two

- Family planning and female health

- Agro-pastoral activities

- Non-farm self-employment

- Food expenditure and home food consumption

- Expenditures and durable goods

- Income received from relatives and other sources

- Loans and savings

- Population point questionnaire demographic information

- Infrastructure of population point

- Economy

- Refugees and displaced persons

- Education

- Agriculture

- Institutions

- Prices

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Forests & Forestry	FAO	
Financial Sector	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	
Health	FAO	
Prices statistics	FAO	
Migration & Remittances	FAO	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
National

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Statistical Committee (NATSTATCOM)	

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
The World Bank		Technical assistance
Research Triangle Institute		Technical assistance

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Development Economics Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Generation of the DDI

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
KGZ_1996_PMS-W1_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI_KGZ_1996_PMS-W1_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

In order to expedite the survey process, NATSTATCOM used much of the same sample design and survey instruments as those used for the 1993 Baseline Survey. However, the Fall 1996-1998 KPMS surveys used a new sampling frame based on the Kyrgyz Household Registration System. This system was taken from the Census Posts intended for use by the first National Census of the Kyrgyz Republic. Using this system, NATSTATCOM updated the central household registration files effective January 1, 1996, and the information that was used for the sampling frame was as up to date as possible. The procedures followed in the stratification and identification of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were similar for all rounds of the KPMS as discussed below. Formation of Strata Initially the country was divided into seven (7) strata defined by oblasts (Oblasts are administrative divisions of the country which in turn are sub-divided in to Rayons) and by residence location (i.e. urban vs. rural) within oblasts. The rural portion of Bishkek oblast was combined with the rural portion of neighbouring Chui oblast for stratification purposes as Bishkek has practically no rural population.

Total Sample Households Selected: 2,193
Minus households found to be vacant: - 128
Minus households found to be demolished or uninhabitable: - 18
Minus households found to be used for commercial purposes: - 4
Minus households found to be ineligible for other reasons: - 8
Total Sample Households Eligible for Interview: 2,035
Minus households that refused to be interviewed (2.7%): - 56
Minus households that were unable to be contacted (1.0%): - 20
Minus households that did not respond for other reasons (0.4%): - 8
Total Households That Completed an Interview (95.9%): 1,951

Response Rate

95 percent

Weighting

In analysing the PMS datasets, there are two weighting variables that should be used to extrapolate results nationally. These variables are 'Weight' and 'Expansion Factor' and are included in the consumption/expenditure aggregates of the 1997 and 1998 PMS datasets. The 1996 expenditure aggregate does not have these variables, but average comparative weighting factors can be derived using the inverse of the sampling rate. Weight is a variable derived as a product of household size multiplied by the expansion factor and it is used for household level variables. Expansion factor is a variable that is used for individual level variables.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1996-10	1996-11	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

Other forms of Data Appraisal

There are no significant data quality problems, but the following deserve mentioning:

1) In discussions with NATSTATCOM staff, it was learned that the household registration that was used in the sampling process may not actually cover all resident persons. As more migration occurs, some residents may either be homeless or occupy housing units not included in the household registration system. It was pointed out that trends in household registration coverage need to be monitored in the future. If this becomes a serious problem, a move toward strict area probability sampling might be the only alternative that would provide near complete household population coverage.
2) A review of the sample selection process was conducted after the survey by a senior statistician on site in Bishkek. According to the review, field sampling steps were completed according to plan, but problems were encountered in four clusters with classifying households into the four types:

a. Type 1 - Private house resident households listed by BTIs
b. Type 2 - Public house residents listed with other organizations with dormitories only
c. Type 3 - Public and private households listed by JSKs
d. Type 4 - Public and private households listed by all other organizations.

As a result, too many households were selected and interviewed in these clusters. To ensure appropriate level of representation in the sample from these clusters, only a subsample of the interviews from these clusters were retained for the final data file.