



Agency for Strategic planning
and reforms of the
Republic of Kazakhstan
Bureau of National statistics

Quality Report

Food Consumption in Households in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2024

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S.1 Contact details

S.1.1 Organization

National Statistics Bureau Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter referred to as the Bureau).

S.1.2 Structural unit

Department of Labor Statistics and Living Standards.

S.1.3 Name of contact person

Malikova Dana Erkenovna

S.1.3.1 Name of the head of the responsible structural unit

Natalya Evgenievna Belonosova

S.1.5 Mailing address of contact person

010000, Astana, 8 Mangilik El Ave., House of Ministries, Entrance 4

S.1.6 Email address of the contact person

da.malikova@aspire.gov.kz

S.1.7 Contact person's phone number

+77172749687

S.2 Introduction-Relevance

The purpose of the survey is to obtain information on food consumption in households in the republic.

Scope of application - to compile household sector accounts in the system of national accounts; to obtain weight indicators for calculating the consumer price index; to obtain data on the distribution of the population by level of material well-being, poverty level, and food consumption.

Feedback from respondents and users of official statistical information is provided through the Bureau's Single Contact Center 1446.

S.3 Metadata updates

S.3.1 Last confirmation of updated metadata

15.10.2025

S.3.2 Last metadata posting

15.10.2025

S.3.3 Last metadata update

15.10.2025

S.4 Presentation of statistical information

S.4.1 Data description

Consumption of basic food products, average per capita - the amount of food (separately for each type of product) consumed on average by one member of the household during the period under review.

Calculated by dividing the consumption volume of individual types of food products by the number of household members present. For larger groups, consumption is calculated taking into account the conversion of components into primary products.

Consumption by type of food product;

Consumption of basic food products in households by the 10% least and 10% most affluent (decile) population groups;

Consumption of basic food products in households by the 20% least and 20% most affluent (quintile) population groups;

Share of expenditure on basic foodstuffs in household consumer expenditure;

Household consumer spending on food purchases and its structure.

The structure of consumer spending determines the level and composition of these expenditures by type of use, i.e., it characterizes the share of household expenditures on food purchases, eating out, and the purchase of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products.

The structure of consumer spending is brought into line with the classification of individual consumption by purpose (CICP).

S.4.2 Classification system

The following statistical classifiers are used in the survey:

- 1) CATO - Classifier of Administrative-Territorial Objects;
- 2) KIPC- Nomenclature of commodity items for the individual consumption classifier by purpose.

These classifiers are available on the Bureau's website www.stat.gov.kz in the section / "Home" / "Statistical Classifications".

S.4.3 Sectoral coverage

All households participating in the sample survey of households on the standard of living of the population are subject to observation.

S.4.4 Statistical concepts of definition

12,000 households participate in the survey. The type of observation is selective. The survey is conducted using form D 003 "Daily Expense Diary" by specially trained interviewers who visit households.

The deadline for submission is the 10th day (inclusive) after the reporting period.

The form was revised in 2024, approved by Order of the Head of the Bureau No. 11 dated June 25, 2024 (registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on June 26, 2024, No. 34596) and is available on the Bureau's website www.stat.gov.kz.

S.4.5 Statistical unit

Household.

S.4.6 General population (principle of selecting survey units)

The general population includes households living in all types of residential premises, except for those living in communal apartments, dormitories, nursing homes for the elderly and disabled, orphanages, prisons, hotels, religious communities, and other similar residential premises. The final sampling unit is defined as a household, which is also the survey unit.

The sample population of households is formed using a two-stage probability (random) sampling method, with stratification and random selection procedures at each stage of sample formation. The stratification procedure is aimed at forming a representative sample population of households that adequately reflects the territorial characteristics of the population stratification.

S.4.7 Territorial coverage

Republic of Kazakhstan (all regions, cities of republican significance, and the capital).

S.4.8 Time coverage

Food consumption by households in the Republic of Kazakhstan has been recorded since 2001.

S.4.9 Base period

Corresponds to the previous year.

S.5 Unit of measurement

Kilogram

S.6 Reporting period

Year

S.7 Legal basis

S.7.1 Legal framework

1. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 257-IV dated March 19, 2010, "On State Statistics";
2. Statistical work plan approved in accordance with the established legislative procedure by Order of the Head of the National Statistics Bureau of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
3. Rules for the submission of primary statistical data by respondents,

approved by Order No. 173 of the Chairman of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Statistics dated July 9, 2010;

4. Schedule for the dissemination of official statistical information, approved by Order of the Head of the National Statistics Bureau of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

5. Rules for the provision, free of charge, of statistical information not covered by the schedule for the dissemination of official statistical information and developed on the basis of primary statistical data submitted by respondents in accordance with the schedule for the submission of primary statistical data by respondents, approved by Order No. 113 of the Chairman of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Statistics dated May 20, 2010;

6. Rules for the submission of databases in a de-identified form for use in scientific and scientific-technical activities, approved by Order of the Chairman of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Statistics No. 168 dated July 2, 2010;

7. Rules for the provision of administrative data by administrative sources on a free-of-charge basis, approved by Order No. 183 of the Acting Chairman of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Statistics dated July 14, 2010.

S.8 Confidentiality and data protection

S.8.1 Privacy policy

1. Article 8 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Statistics" dated March 19, 2010, which guarantees the confidentiality and protection of data submitted by respondents;

2. Article 28 of the Entrepreneurial Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 183 dated October 29, 2015, which provides for the protection of information constituting a trade secret;

3. The Information Security Policy (hereinafter referred to as the Policy), approved by Order of the Head of the Bureau No. 20 dated February 10, 2021, defines the goals, objectives, guiding principles, and practical methods in the field of ensuring the information security of the Bureau. The main objective of the Policy is to ensure the availability of official statistical information and the confidentiality of information stored and processed on the Bureau's computer equipment, while maintaining its integrity and authenticity.

S.8.2 Confidentiality - data handling

Rules for the presentation of databases in a de-identified form for use in scientific and scientific-technical activities, approved by Order of the

Chairman of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Statistics
No. 168 of July 2, 2010.

S.9 Publication policy

S.9.1 Publication calendar

Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 26 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan

"On State Statistics" dated March 19, 2010, No. 257, state statistics bodies shall provide users with equal rights to simultaneous access to high-quality official statistical information, including in machine-readable data format and statistical methodology, by posting it on the Internet resource of state statistics bodies . All statistical information provided for in the Statistical Work Plan and the Schedule for the Dissemination of Official Statistical Information is freely available on the Bureau's website www.stat.gov.kz.

The Statistical Work Plan and the Schedule for the Dissemination of Official Statistical Information are available on the Unified Platform of Internet Resources of State Authorities (EPIR GO) www.gov.kz in the section "Bureau" / "Home" / "Key Documents".

S.9.2 Access to the Schedule

The Schedule for the dissemination of official statistical information is available on the Unified Platform of Internet Resources of State Bodies (EPIR GO) www.gov.kz in the section "Bureau" / "Home" / "Key Documents".

S.9.3 User access

Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 26 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan

"On State Statistics" dated March 19, 2010, No. 257, state statistics bodies shall provide users with equal rights to simultaneous access to high-quality official statistical information, including in machine-readable data format and statistical methodology, by posting it on the Internet resource of state statistics bodies . All statistical information provided for in the Statistical Work Plan and the Schedule for the Dissemination of Official Statistical Information is freely available on the Bureau's website www.stat.gov.kz.

The Statistical Work Plan and the Schedule for the Dissemination of Official Statistical Information are available on the Unified Platform of Internet Resources of State Authorities (EPIR GO) www.gov.kz in the section "Bureau" / "Home" / "Key Documents".

S.10 Frequency of distribution

Quarterly, annually

S.11 Distribution format, availability, and clarity

S.11.1 News publications

The press release "Food consumption in households of the Republic of Kazakhstan" for 2024 was posted on April 28, 2025, on the Bureau's website in the section Home / Publications.

S.11.2 Publications

1) The spreadsheets "Food consumption by households in the Republic of Kazakhstan" contain data on food consumption by the population. Quarterly and annual results are presented based on the results of a sample survey of households, with the data extrapolated to the general population of the republic and broken down by region. It is available on the Bureau's website www.stat.gov.kz in the section "Home" / "Statistics" / "Labor and Income" / "Living Standards Statistics" / "Electronic Tables."

2) The electronic tables "On the energy value of food products consumed by the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan" for 2024 were posted on June 27, 2025, on the Bureau's website in the section "Home" / "Labor and Income" / "Living Standards Statistics" / "Electronic Tables."

3) Time series are available on the Bureau's website www.stat.gov.kz in the section "Home" / "Statistics" / "Labor and Income" / "Living Standards Statistics" / "Time Series".

S.11.3 Online databases

Bureau website www.stat.gov.kz Information and analytical system "Taldau" / "Living Standards Statistics".

S.11.3.1 AC1. Data tables - consultations

Not implemented.

S.11.4 Access to microdata

The provision of de-identified databases is regulated by the "Rules for the provision of de-identified databases for use in scientific and scientific-technical activities", approved by Order of the Chairman of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Statistics No. 168 of July 2, 2010.

Information on the conditions for submitting an application to obtain databases in de-identified form is available on the Bureau's website www.stat.gov.kz in the section "Home" / "For Researchers".

The application is formed and submitted through the "Personal Account" / "User Account" on the Bureau's website www.stat.gov.kz, certified by an electronic digital signature with the necessary documents attached.

S.11.5 Other

S.11.5.1 - AC2. Metadata - consultations

Not implemented.

S.12 Documentation availability

S.12.1 Methodology documentation

1. Methodology for organizing and conducting a selective survey of households on living standards, approved by Order of the Chairman of the Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 31 dated July 2, 2020. Registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on July 3, 2020, No. 20922;

2. Methodology for constructing a sample of households for a survey of living standards, approved by Order of the Head of the Bureau No. 237 dated December 20, 2023;

All methodologies are available on the Bureau's website www.stat.gov.kz in the section "Home" / "Labor and Income" / "Living Standards Statistics."

S.12.2 Quality documentation

1. Quality policy, approved by order of the Head of the National Statistics Bureau of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 16, 2020;

2. Standard methodology for describing the process of producing statistical information by state bodies, approved by Order of the Chairman of the Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 30, 2015, No. 53;

3. Methodology for assessing the quality of official statistical information, approved by Order No. 63 of the Chairman of the Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 23, 2018.

S.13 Quality management

S.13.1 Quality assurance

The quality and reliability of statistics on living standards are maintained by generally accepted procedures:

- compliance with the basic principles of primary accounting;
- use of standard statistical classifications of goods, products, and services;
- all control schemes (format-logical, arithmetic) have been developed and implemented at the stages of primary data collection and processing;
- to confirm the reliability of primary data, the possibility of obtaining

- additional information from respondents is enshrined in law;
- comparative analysis of statistical data (in dynamics) is carried out;
 - Rotation of sample populations.

S.13.2 Quality assessment

- Global assessment of the statistical system of the Republic of Kazakhstan by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (2008, 2017).
- The methodology for measuring living standards is internationally comparable; international questionnaires from the Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States of the Eurasian Economic Commission are completed based on data from the electronic bulletin "Food Consumption in Households of the Republic of Kazakhstan."

S.14 Relevance

S.14.1 Needs

Information users: state bodies, local executive bodies, other agencies, individuals, and legal entities.

S.14.2 User satisfaction

No user surveys are conducted on satisfaction with the data generated from Form D 003 "Daily Expense Log."

The Bureau conducts an annual survey of users of official statistical information using the user questionnaire posted on the website <https://stat.gov.kz> in the section / "Home" / "Surveys" / "User Questionnaire".

S.14.3 Completeness/R1. Data completeness - share

Not applicable

S.15 Accuracy and reliability (to be completed taking into account the type of observation)

S.15.1 Overall accuracy

The following indicators are used as indicators of the accuracy of statistical estimation: standard sampling error and relative standard sampling error.

The standard sampling error is the standard deviation of the sampling parameter value from the sampling mean value of this parameter.

The relative standard error is the ratio of the estimated statistical value to its mean value.

The standard error of the sample (SE) shows the magnitude of the possible deviation of the sample estimate from the true value of the parameter in the population.

The standard error of the sample is determined by the following

formula:

$$SE = \frac{\delta \sqrt{Deff}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

where, δ is the variance;

Deff is the effect of the sampling design (1.0 for urban areas and 2.0 for rural areas);

n– sample size.

The relative standard error of sampling (RSE) is determined by the following formula:

$$RSE = \frac{SE}{\bar{x}}$$

where SE is the standard error of the sample;

\bar{x} is the mean value of the variable used to estimate the relative standard error.

Reliability estimates are calculated based on the main indicators of the living standards survey – household expenditure on food.

**Indicators of the accuracy of the assessment of the results
of the 2024 sample survey on living standards**

	Survey indicators (average per month per person, tenge)	Standard error	Relative standard error, in percent	Marginal error
Household expenditure on food	185808,7	9569,2	0,43	18755,59

S.15.2 Sampling errors-indicators/A1.

According to the Methodology for constructing a sample of households for the living standards survey, approved by Order of the Head of the Bureau No. 237 of December 20, 2023, the standard sampling error and the standard relative sampling error are used as indicators of the accuracy of statistical estimation. The sample size ensures that the results have an error of no more than 4% at the national level and no more than 7% at the regional level.

The number of selected primary sampling units (hereinafter referred to as PSUs) in each stratum and the number of households in each PSU, as well as their distribution by region, are shown in the Table.

**Distribution of primary sampling units by strata
(urban and rural areas)**

	Number of households			Number of PSUs		
	Total	urban	rural	Total	city	village
Republic of						
Kazakhstan	12,000	6570	5430	400	219	181
Abai	510	240	270	17	8	9
Akmola	750	360	390	25	12	13
Aktobe	720	360	360	24	12	12
Almaty	480	180	300	16	6	10
Atyrau	510	300	210	17	10	7
West Kazakhstan	660	240	420	22	8	14
Zhambylskaya	630	270	360	21	9	12
Zhetisu	480	240	240	16	8	8
Karaganda	630	390	240	21	13	8
Kostanay	780	360	420	26	12	14
Kyzylorda	600	240	360	20	8	12
Mangistau	570	330	240	19	11	8
Pavlodar	780	360	420	26	12	14
North Kazakhstan	660	270	390	22	9	13
Turkestan	600	210	390	20	7	13
Ulytau	390	210	180	13	7	6
East Kazakhstan	480	240	240	16	8	8
Astana	570	570		19	19	
Almaty	720	720		24	24	
Shymkent	480	480		16	16	

To estimate the relative standard error, the indicators considered most important for the survey are used as variables. According to the living standards survey, these indicators include "Food expenditure."

The tables below show the accuracy assessment indicators for the main indicators based on the results of a sample survey of households on the assessment of living standards for 2024.

The data presented in the tables show that the estimates of the accuracy of the indicators are sufficiently reliable at the regional level. The relative standard error coefficient reaches a maximum value of 2.72% for the "Food expenses" indicator in the Ulytau region. Thus, the assessment of this indicator is reliable (the relative standard error coefficient is less than 5%). The maximum value of the sampling error limit is 135,511.35 tenge for the "Food expenses" indicator for the Ulytau region, i.e., with a 95% probability, the true value of the "Food expenses" indicator is in the range of 150,146–216,055 tenge.

**Characteristics of the accuracy assessment of the indicator
"Household food expenditure" based on the results of the survey
of households on the assessment of the standard of living in 2024**

	Number of households in the general population	Number of households in the	Average value	Standard deviation	Dispersion

		sample			
Republic of					
Kazakhstan	5777146	11713	2229704,08	1036691,309	1074728869450,1
Abai	197706	497	1916622,03	944199,4108	891512527421,114
Akmola	281439	731	2054582,96	1025889,862	1052450008897,92
Aktobe	257880	719	2088844,02	914915,9212	837071142896,365
Almaty	350020	464	2508492,01	1155229,461	1334555106647,35
Atyrau	175141	487	2405787,01	861128,1093	741541620651,245
West Kazakhstan	215909	646	2237777,15	913394,7686	834290003274,968
Zhambyl	270649	627	2314957,45	1193583,695	1424642035800,6
Zhetysu	188460	480	2592656,62	1132859,498	1283370642501,97
Karaganda	426931	594	2106528,06	958879,8821	919450628261,012
Kostanay	301879	770	1801753,64	646068,072	417403953641,698
Kyzylorda	192224	599	2229293,56	714172,7103	510042660075,129
Mangistau	203433	563	2539195,87	1109413,401	1230798095379,31
Pavlodar	273680	777	2452343,79	1264385,289	1598670158420,86
North Kazakhstan	199752	645	1893548,69	979863,3563	960132196935,625
Turkestan	386803	600	2522482,39	666589,6701	444341788279,422
Ulytau	71925	380	2537666,15	1351330,803	1826094939604,76
East Kazakhstan	279530	466	1954057,44	894465,8887	800069225989,86
Astana	481579	496	2442267,93	1136358,608	1291310885045,13
Almaty	759207	693	2405938,55	1215148,891	1476586826449,19
Shymkent	262999	479	1848939,25	770325,4099	593401237154,331

Continued

	Standard error	Limit error	Relative standard error (coefficient of variation)	Confidence interval 95% +/- 95%	
Republic of					
Kazakhstan	9569,2	18755,59	0,43%	2220134,9	2239273,3
Abai	42299,9	82907,73	2,21%	1874322,2	1958921,9
Akmola	37894,6	74273,41	1,84%	2016688,4	2092477,6
Aktobe	34073,0	66783,09	1,63%	2054771,0	2122917,0
Almaty	53594,6	105045,46	2,14%	2454897,4	2562086,6
Atyrau	38967,1	76375,61	1,62%	2366819,9	2444754,2
West Kazakhstan	35883,2	70331,14	1,60%	2201893,9	2273660,4
Zhambyl	47611,9	93319,31	2,06%	2267345,6	2362569,3
Zhetysu	51641,8	101218,00	1,99%	2541014,8	2644298,5
Karaganda	39315,9	77059,24	1,87%	2067212,1	2145844,0
Kostanay	23253,0	45575,81	1,29%	1778500,7	1825006,6
Kyzylorda	29134,8	57104,22	1,31%	2200158,8	2258428,4
Mangistau	46691,5	91515,26	1,84%	2492504,4	2585887,3
Pavlodar	45295,1	88778,46	1,85%	2407048,7	2497638,9
North Kazakhstan	38519,7	75498,69	2,03%	1855029,0	1932068,4
Turkestan	27192,3	53296,90	1,08%	2495290,1	2549674,7
Ulytau	69138,4	135511,35	2,72%	2468527,7	2606804,6
East Kazakhstan	41400,8	81145,53	2,12%	1912656,7	1995458,2
Astana	50997,7	99955,54	2,09%	2391270,2	2493265,7
Almaty	46138,6	90431,69	1,92%	2359799,9	2452077,2

S.15.2.1 Coverage error

No analysis of non-sampling errors is performed. Coverage error During the survey, there are cases when it is not possible to interview households because the dwelling cannot be found, is unoccupied, or the household refuses to participate in the survey. Refusal to participate is undesirable because it reduces the sample size and, more importantly, because it is a source of potential sample bias and leads to distorted statistical results.

Information on household refusal to participate in the 2024 survey

	Number of households in the sample	Number of households that dropped out in Q1-Q4	Number of households surveyed in Q4	% of survey refusals
Republic of Kazakhstan	12 000	287	11713	2,5
Abai	510	13	497	2,6
Akmola	750	19	731	2,6
Aktobe	720	1	719	0,1
Almaty	480	16	464	3,4
Atyrau	510	23	487	4,7
West Kazakhstan	660	14	646	2,2
Zhambyl	630	3	627	0,5
Zhetisu	480		480	
Karaganda	630	36	594	6,1
Kostanay	780	10	770	1,3
Kyzylorda	600	1	599	0,2
Mangistau	570	7	563	1,2
Pavlodar	780	3	777	0,4
North Kazakhstan	660	15	645	2,3
Turkestan	600		600	
Ulytau	390	10	380	2,6
East Kazakhstan	480	14	466	3,0
Astana	570	74	496	14,9
Almaty	720	27	693	3,9
Shymkent	480	1	479	0,2

In the fourth quarter of 2024, 11,713 households were surveyed in Kazakhstan. In the first four quarters, 287 households withdrew from the survey due to relocation or refusal to participate for various reasons. The percentage of households that withdrew from the survey

in the republic was 2.5%.

S.15.2.1.1 A2. Coverage excess - share

Unacceptable.

S.15.2.1.2 A3. Total units - ratio

Unacceptable.

S.15.3.3 No response error

S.15.3.3.1 A4. Unit of absence - share

In the event of a shortfall in primary statistical data (due to refusal to continue participating), a simple weight adjustment scheme is applied to compensate for the responses by assigning higher weights to all responding households in a given settlement. The weights of all households that responded to the questions in a given settlement are increased by the same coefficient. For example: if 90 percent of households in the PVE responded to all questions, the weights for all respondents are increased by a coefficient of $1/0.9=1.11$.

The calculated personal weights are recorded as additional variables in the database for each household and are used to form summary results for the corresponding quarter at the national and regional levels.

S.15.3.3.2 A5. Non-response rate - share

In the absence of data only for certain questions, the method of imputation of values is applied. This method consists in replacing the missing data for a particular item with a value that is predicted based on other information available for this object or for other objects of this survey.

S.16 Timeliness and punctuality

S.16.1 Timeliness

S.16.1.1 TP1. Waiting period - first results

The first results for the quarter in the electronic table "Food consumption in households of the Republic of Kazakhstan" are published 70 days after the deadline for respondents to provide primary statistical information and are final. The release date is approved and published in the Statistical Work Plan and the Schedule for the Dissemination of Official Statistical Information.

S.16.1.2 TP2. Waiting period - final results

The results are final.

S.16.2 Punctuality

S.16.2.1 Punctuality/TP3

The data is published in accordance with the Statistical Work Plan approved in accordance with the established legislative procedure of

the Republic of Kazakhstan by Order of the Head of the Bureau No. 2 dated November 4, 2024, and the Schedule for the Dissemination of Official Statistical Information approved by Order of the Head of the Bureau. The actual and planned dates coincide, and there were no delays in publication for 2024 (published on the website on April 28, 2025).

S.17 Comparability

S.17.1 Geographical comparability

Within the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

S.17.1.1 Asymmetry in mirror statistics of flows-coefficient/CC1

Not applicable.

S.17.2 Duration of comparable time series/CC2

The dynamic series of food consumption by the population is comparable and continuous since 2001.

S.18 Consistency

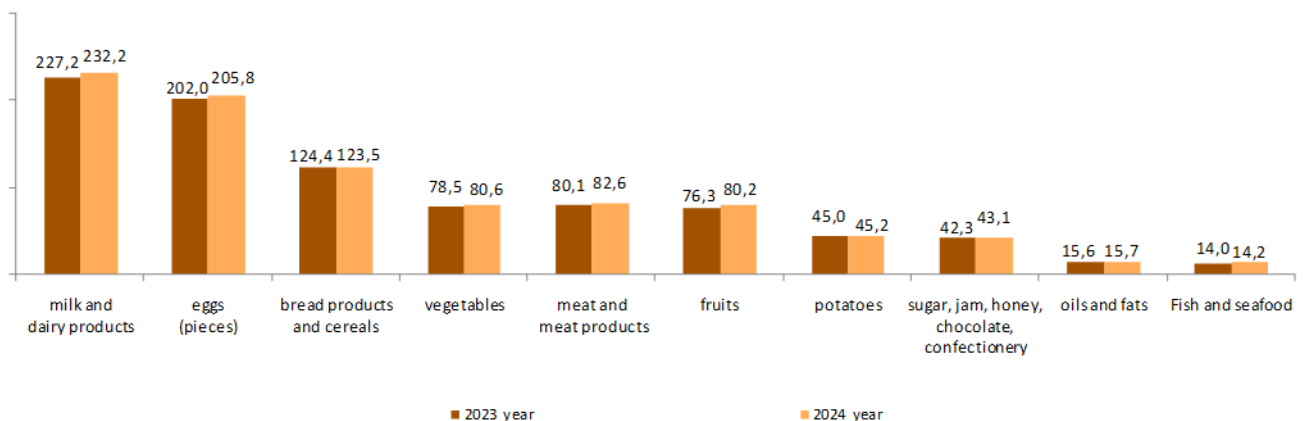
S.18.1 External, cross-sectional consistency

The methodology for constructing a sample of households for the living standards survey was developed based on the recommendations of World Bank experts as part of the implementation of the 2010 Joint Economic Research Project "Development of a new sample for the household survey to assess living standards."

This methodology is consistent with internationally accepted sampling methods and ensures the collection of high-quality statistical data.

S.18.2 Internal consistency

**Food consumption by households
in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2024**

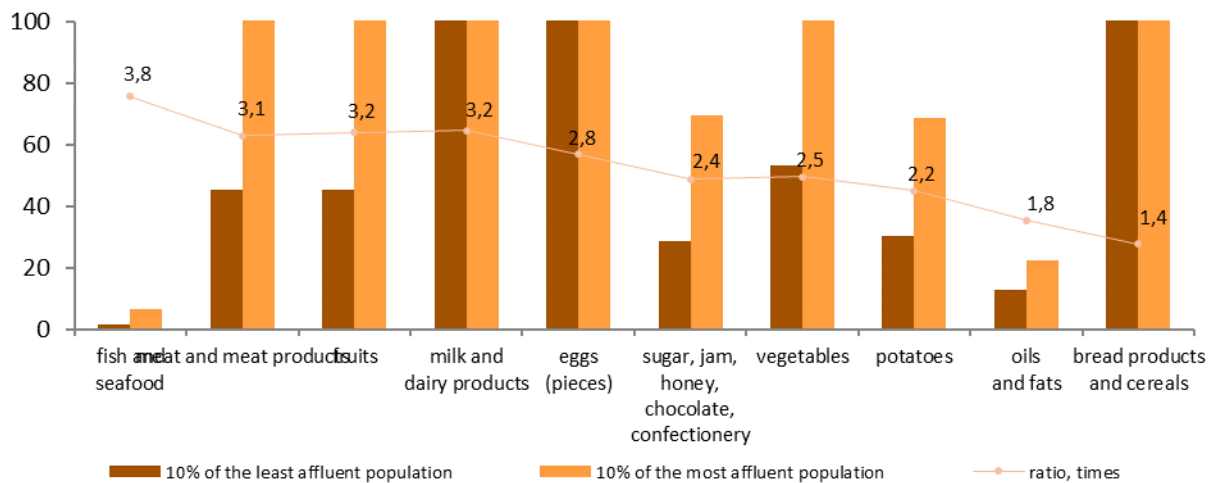


In 2024, compared to the previous year, there was an increase in

consumption of all major food groups except bread and cereal products.

As in previous periods , the largest share of household consumer spending on food was on meat and meat products (16.9%) and bread and cereal products (7.7%). The highest levels of consumption of meat and meat products are observed in the Zhetisu, Zhambyl, and Akmola regions, and the lowest in the city of Shymkent.

Consumption of basic food products in households by the 10% least and 10% most affluent (decile) population groups for 2024



During the reporting period, the 10% least well-off population consumed 3.6 times less fish and seafood, 3.2times less milk and dairy products, and 3.1 times less meat and meat products than the 10% most well-off population.

S.19 Load

Statistical form D 003, "Daily Expense Log," records information about expenses as they are incurred. Households participating in the survey fill out two logs per quarter, i.e., they keep records for one month.

Data collection is carried out on paper.

Information processing is automated using local software packages, and controls are in place for incoming and outgoing information.

Duplication with other surveys is excluded. Administrative data is not used.

S.20 Data revision

S.20.2 Data revision/A6

The form was last revised in 2024, and on January 1, 2024, the

Reference Book of Commodity Items for the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (hereinafter referred to as the Reference Book), used to survey household budget expenditures and analyze living standards, was updated.

In this regard, changes have been made to the List of Goods and Services used to conduct a selective survey of households on the standard of living of the population (hereinafter referred to as the List), which is based on the Reference Book.

The names of the groups of goods in the forms have been changed in accordance with the List.

The statistical form is available on the Bureau's website www.stat.gov.kz in the section for respondents – Home / For respondents / Statistical forms for 2025 / Annual forms. There was no republication of official statistical information for 2024.

S.21 Processing of statistical data

S.21.1 Source data

The data set is based on records of daily cash expenditures on food products (consumed in the household) and their quantities (including products received free of charge from personal subsidiary farms or as gifts), as well as expenditures on fuel and lubricants. The diary is filled out by a member of the household.

For this survey, households are selected using a two-stage probability (random) sampling method, using stratification and random selection procedures at each stage of sample formation. The Housing Fund Register serves as the information base for the formation of the sample population of households. The survey unit is defined as a household, and the sample size is 12,000 households (0.2% of the general population).

S.21.2. Survey frequency

Quarterly, annual

S.21.3 Method (means) of collecting primary statistical data

The population is surveyed by specially trained interviewers who visit households and have respondents fill out statistical forms themselves. Data is collected on paper by filling out statistical form D 003, "Daily Expense Log."

S.21.4 Reliability of primary statistical data

Data processing procedures include editing, imputation, and aggregation of data. The first stage of processing involves editing the database and bringing it into working order. To this end, the following types of control are carried out:

- 1) control to identify extreme values (outliers). The range of extreme values of indicators is outside the interval, the boundaries of which are determined by the deviation from the mean value of the indicators by the amount of the standard deviation;
- 2) analysis of the maximum and minimum values of quantitative indicators;
- 3) assessment of the quality of information received from respondents. For this purpose, a logical control system is built within each section of the questionnaire, which allows eliminating both input errors and registration errors on the part of households: expenses that are atypical for households (purchase of exotic foods or expensive foods for feeding pets, remove the latter);
- 4) control based on the logical interconnection of information obtained from different statistical forms. Cross-checks are used to verify the interconnection between questionnaires and to control the completeness of the forms.

S.21.5 Imputation-share/A7

According to the Methodology for organizing and conducting a sample survey of households on living standards, the second stage of data processing is imputation—assigning values to missing responses.

In the household survey on living standards, there is a certain percentage of non-responses both in the survey forms and in individual questions. In order to avoid errors caused by missing responses, it is important to compensate for the missing information when processing the data. Imputation of missing responses for various types of expenditure for one week of the diary is carried out at the regional level for the corresponding types of expenditure for the completed week of the diary.

If there is no quarterly questionnaire (but there is a diary), no imputation is made, the household is excluded from the survey, and none of the diary entries are included in the processing.

Imputation of missing data for individual indicators is performed as follows:

- 1) if the quantity is known but the purchase price is not specified, the average purchase price for the region is assigned to the product on a conditional basis;
- 2) if the quantity is missing but the purchase price is known, the quantity is imputed as equal to the ratio of the specified price to the average purchase price of this product in the region;

3) if both the quantity and the purchase price are missing, but the name is known, the average purchase quantity and price for this product are imputed.

S.21.6 Adjustment

Data adjustments are made directly during the statistical observation.

S.21.6.1 Adjustment for seasonal fluctuations

Not performed.

S.22 Comments

Continue working to ensure data quality in the future.