

**Report on Dissertation Thesis „Population register and
its design for Kazakhstan “ written by Bakhtiyar Kozhakhmetov**

This Dissertation thesis consists of 90 text pages which are divided into 6 main - further structured – chapters, followed by Conclusion and References. Number of figures (10) are organic part of dissertation thesis. An introduction describes the subject of interest – using of population registers as a basis for regular population censuses. Following this idea, problem definition in Kazakhstan, which is large number of fragmented statistics not coordinated with each other data sources (registers, inventories, etc.) containing different account information about inhabitants and real properties, are mentioned. Thus, the goal of given work is to describe logical model of the population register for Kazakhstan based on international experiences. This would be an alternative approach for traditional census statistics.

Overview of the literature creates second part of thesis. Nowadays, there exists enough literature in this field and the most important of them (for example (Wallgren et al. 2007)) are mentioned. That is important, because principles of building population registers are same – in spite of different national conditions. Specifics coming from historical background of Kazakhstan are also mentioned. Different types of registers are introduced in the third chapter and description of administrative data sources is used to compile statistics in different countries. Current situation of statistics in Kazakhstan is given in a detail with movement to register. However, this process is oriented to State Statistical Register and not *pro primo* to Population Register. Population register could be a part of State Statistical Register, but no relationship is mentioned. It is clear than many part of State Statistical Register are outside the contents of Population Register.

I completely agree with the author, that the administrative and legislative conditions for developing and using registers' system in Kazakhstan key factor. Different legislation is subject of the next chapter, but probably most important part is in part 4.2.2. sampling for surveys housing / statistical population register. If a part of the State program of formation and development of national information infrastructure is state database of "individuals" (SDB I) it would be useful to give detail information what are conditions and limits for SDBI, because SDBI was used for census 1999.

The European experience in creating systems of personal account on the population is subject of the next chapter. Nordic countries are these, where using administrative data source is most progressive. The systems are based on unique identification numbers of citizens and detailed information are in this part, followed by structure of registers. Creation logical model of population registers' system in Kazakhstan should be the most important part of thesis.

Creation logical models of population registers' system in Kazakhstan starts with SWOT analysis. Standard functions of register are mentioned in subchapter 6.2. However there is not enough information about this - the chapter is only oriented into exploitation of registerial data for demographic purposes (p.71). Reading information about creating a register (p.77) does not give enough information about current situation: does it mean it works or it is in progress or it is intention? It is necessary to stress that this chapter fall behind expectation. Finally, conclusion gives an overview of all part of thesis.

This dissertation gives basic information about current situation in Kazakhstan in broader and general context. Thus, I propose this dissertation for acceptance.

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