



IOM International Organization for Migration

Access of Migrant Workers from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to social services in Kazakhstan

(Results of the Sociological Study)



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Contest

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Brief Description of the Study

The study over access of migrant workers from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to social services in Kazakhstan was conducted within the framework of Regional Programme on migration in Central Asia. The more upgraded is the system of access of migrants to fundamental social services in the receiving countries; the more effective is their social integration.

Social security is a state-run social welfare programme to aid the nationals in case of sicknesses, full and partial loss of employment capacity, loss of family supporters and the families with children. Social protection has mechanisms that balance the people who get income from their work and those who do not with regard to their age, healthcare and inability to find a job¹.

Following this description, migrant workers arriving to Kazakhstan with work purposes, and hence, working specific hours, are entitled to make deductions from their income to social services system and enjoy the fundamental rights and services that further enhance their integration into the receiving country. Access to decent accommodation, education and medical care services and respect for basic principles of law and personal security are characterized as fundamental rights and services².

The subject of this study is to evaluate the level of access of migrant workers from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to fundamental social services launched on an institutional level.

The object of this study is migrant workers from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan at the age of 14 and over, involved in raw, manufacturing and industrial sectors of economy and the area of services. Overall, 240 migrant workers in Astana, Almaty, Aktobe and Shymkent were surveyed.

Due to the lack of data on general aggregation, non-random clustered, quota-based and affordable sample is used as a mechanism to select the respondents. Also there were held interviews with experts who represent local law enforcement agencies, social security programmes, regional authority agencies on migration and employment, diaspora and employers. Generally, 28 experts were surveyed.

Face-to-face surveys were conducted in July-October of 2012 based on semi-standardized questionnaire for migrants and unified guidelines for experts. Interviewers acted pursuant to instructions and applicable guidelines. The survey was held in both the Russian and Kazakh languages.

1 The Republic of Kazakhstan: Assessment of Social Welfare System. Final Report. Decent work: Comprehensive approach to social area in Kazakhstan. Astana, 2003. International Labour Bureau, 2004

2 Public social security in the Republic of Kazakhstan. UNDP Kazakhstan, Almaty, 2007, p.13.

The basic results of surveys of migrant workers

1. Demographically speaking, migrant workers from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are predominantly of juvenile age (27-32 ages) and arrive with families. 70% of migrant workers have children, whereas 60% of them have children under the age of 16. At an average, migrant households are comprised of 5 family members. Most of the migrants from Kyrgyzstan live with their families, whereas those from Tajikistan - with relatives or by themselves. The basic share of migrant workers resided in rural areas in their countries of origin prior to departure to Kazakhstan for work purposes.

2. The level of education of migrant workers, basically, reaches only secondary and specialized secondary. Migrants from Tajikistan mostly have general school education while their counterparts from Kyrgyzstan are more professionally educated among which teachers, constructors and economists prevail. Motor mechanics, tractor drivers, electricians and seamers are also often met.

3. Jobs of the overwhelming majority of migrant workers (93%) are not preserved for them in their home countries.

4. 64% of the respondents are employed in the area of services such as trade and catering. In construction, this number is 3 times less. The study reveals that not all migrant workers are hired, or in other words, are contracted with employers. Quarter of them is privately employed. Tajik migrants are more hired than the Kyrgyz ones. Therefore, Kyrgyz migrants are more privately employed than the Tajiks.

5. By the type of activity, the basic share of migrant workers is involved in unqualified and low-qualified work (seasonal workers, street cleaners, loaders, unskilled workers, traders, builders, drivers and etc.) Skilled workers and senior managers are very few.

6. By migration continuity, over half of migrant workers work in Kazakhstan the whole year round. Quarter of them is involved in construction and seasonal work. Every tenth is in shuttle migration. Migrants arriving in Astana and Almaty are more involved in the whole year round migration, while those in Aktobe in seasonal migration and in Shymkent-in shuttle migration. Migrants in the area of services as trade and catering stay the whole year round and those in the area of construction and agriculture are seasonal migrants.

7. On an average, migrant workers stay in Kazakhstan for 4,85 years. This indicator is very close to a period of 5 years when migrants are able to apply for Kazakh citizenship according to the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The residence in Kazakhstan for over than 4 years definitely shows their awareness of local culture, lifestyle and rules in Kazakhstan. Even the migrants in shuttle business work and stay nearly 5 years. There are shuttle traders who work in it about 12 years. Migrant workers who reside in Kazakhstan with their families stay in the country more than the others. The highest indicator fixed during the survey was 19 years of work of a migrant in Kazakhstan.

8. The most long-lasting working day of migrant workers in Almaty is 10,7 hours, on an average. The modal³ indicator is 11 hours per day. This is quite long-lasting working day: Article 77 in Labour Code of Kazakhstan states that the regular continuity of a working day should not exceed 40 hours per week. It means 8 hours per day in five-days working schedule. The survey fixes 8,9 hours in Astana that is the most close to the regular working day.

Migrant workers in agriculture work the most, on an average, 11,1 hours per day, and those in construction work - 10,3 hours per day.

9. Only 4% of migrant workers have two days weekend per week. 2/3 respondents have one day off per week. Every 5th worker does not have a day off, they just take a day off when available. And 14.2% of the respondents do not have days offs at all.

10. In spite of tough schedule, 81,6% of migrant workers are satisfied with their jobs and especially those in Astana and Almaty.

11. Income earned in Kazakhstan is the main share of respondents' family budget: for majority of migrants it is the basic and sole channel of influx of financial resources. It also refers to young migrants who state that they work for themselves. We addressed it as work for scaled expenses that are required due to the needs of development (establishing a family, separation from parents, building a house in the country of origin).

12. This study reveals the large proportion of migrant workers who are temporarily registered in police departments at their place of arrival (80%). Initially, it was explained with regard to OSCE Summit, Winter Asian Games and active police raids at that time in fall period of 2010. Nevertheless, unregistered migrant workers are more located in Astana and then in Almaty. Migrants mentioned the difficulty with registration in Astana and Almaty. The far the region is from these two megalopolises of Kazakhstan, the easier it is to be detained in legal framework. Apparently, restrictive measures do not have impact on migrant inflows and only increase the number of migrants without registration.

13. The respondents have average and low awareness of laws of Kazakhstan with regard to the rules on arrival and work of foreign workforce and foreigners, in general. Legal awareness is characterized as fragmentary and one-sided. According to the responses of migrants, the basic channel to distribute legal information is through migration networks. The information narrated from friends and relatives is more subjective with various interpretations of rules and selective attitude towards the rules. Some migrants get the information from social workers of an IOM project.

14. The study reveals that none of the migrant workers have any type of agreement with pension funds. Although 16% of migrants mentioned they have a residence permit. Accordingly, they can receive the tax registration number and social identification code and further conclude an agreement with the pension fund.

3 Modal – the most frequent indicator of variables

15. The basic share of the respondents work without official work permit issued by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MLSP RK). Only 2,1% of respondents are employed through work permits. 2.9% of migrants do not have work permits, but have some bilateral agreements with employers. Self-employed migrants see the agreements concluded with relevant market and trade center administrations as legal.

16. The respondents are mainly aware of the causes that prevent migrants from receiving official work permits. As a result of an analysis, these causes need to be classified into four groups in terms of legal perspectives. The first group refers to self-employed migrant workers. Since they are fully aware that individual and small entrepreneurship of migrants are not legally covered⁴, they address the legalization of their work with their residence permits⁵. Indeed, this is the single possible way of doing entrepreneurship. To receive the residence permit, permanent registration at the place of residence is required. However, there is a need to have a close relative from Kazakh citizens and to pay solid amount of money (1,995,840 KZT or 16,764USD in 2011) to get the registration⁶. The residence permit, in migrants' opinion, resolves the problems in hired work.

The second group is linked with very few quotas for low-qualified work. Actually, the number of workers and those who are in seasonal agricultural work in Kazakhstan comprise 3-4% of all official quotas assigned for foreigners. The rest 96-97% are qualified migrant workers. By this reason, nearly half of officially allocated quotas are unfilled: as for 2009, quotas designated for 60 thousand migrant workers were just partially filled – roughly 30 thousand people were officially hired.

The third group refers to the fact that the legal status of migrant workers, in accordance with the legislation, depends on employers' efforts rather than migrant workers'.

The fourth group is basically linked to subjective arguments of migrant workers: was not aware, is not efficient, no education, long waiting, did not try and etc.

17. The study reveals that employers provide a few types of social assistance: free or preferential meals, accommodation and coverage of transfer costs to work. Paid annual leaves are provided for hired migrant workers least of all. Barely 10,2% of respondents marked supplementary bonuses to salary. Just one migrant worker recorded the acquisition of lump-sum child birth benefit while the other migrant received assistance from Red Crescent within IOM project.

4 Article 8, Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Migration of Population"

5 Article 10, Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Migration of Population": immigrants with residence permits in the Republic of Kazakhstan enjoy all rights and freedom, and bear equal responsibility as citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, if other is not considered by the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan

6 To apply for residence permit, foreign citizen needs to prove his paying capacity in the following amount: 1) 1320 MPI and 2) availability of resources to acquire housing no less than 15 square meters. MPI is Monthly Payment Indicator to estimate allowances and other social payments, to administer vindictive damages, taxes and other payments in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In accordance with Article 8, Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "State budget for 2011-2013", the amount of MPI for 2011 is 1512KZT

18. Although migrant workers pay neither income nor social taxes, they pay rent tax to the market administration for using sales outlets, containers and premises at trade centers⁷. This type of taxes is referred as sub-tax by migrant workers. Along with it, the respondents mentioned that they pay extra taxes to Maslikhat⁸ (local authority). Some traders divide the rent in half and pay for two or even for three persons to facilitate the tax burden.

19. Infringement of migrant workers' rights is basically reflected on confiscation of their passports, restrictions on their freedom of movement and violation of the conditions of agreements. Respondents additionally recorded the cases as extortion of money, police arrest with no base, salary delays and expulsion of children from school. Mostly Tajik migrants face infringements. Interestingly, all infringements from police and employers absolutely do not depend on the availability of migrants' temporary registration at work place.

20. At threat to personal security, approximately 1/3 of migrants will not turn to police in Kazakhstan in search for assistance, whereas 34,5% can turn but only in exceptional cases. The basic causes are mistrust, inefficacy and lack of local temporary registration.

21. Housing conditions vary across migrant workers. So, migrant workers in Aktobe and Shymkent regularly reside at work. Migrants prefer apartments in Almaty in comparison with other regions. In Astana, residing in hostels is overspread. Majority of the respondents (62.5%) live in rented dwellings. 16,7% of migrants live at workplace. Around 6% of respondents own houses. Migrants from Kyrgyzstan mostly stay at apartments, while those from Tajikistan – at private sector houses, that might basically be conditioned with division of labour. On an average, 3-4 migrants stay in a single room.

22. Majority of migrants assessed their housing conditions as moderate that are neither good nor bad. At second place were migrants with relatively good conditions and those with relatively bad at the third. Migrant workers with relatively good conditions are basically from Kyrgyzstan rather than from Tajikistan. In Almaty and Aktobe, housing conditions of migrant workers seem more improved. In Astana and Shymkent, the quality of housing conditions is worse.

23. Health of migrants and their family members is assessed satisfactory and good. In Astana, the health of migrants is worse than in other cities, whereas in Shymkent and Aktobe, it is indicated as good and satisfactory.

24. Migrant workers often prefer to have medical treatments back home, or either back home or in Kazakhstan. Only 19% of migrants can have medical treatments in Kazakhstan, and among them citizens of Tajikistan prevail, which is, in our view, associated with transportation delays and the absence of family at the country of destination.

25. In case of sicknesses, migrant workers often turn to paid clinics and use the emergency services. Reasonably, large share of migrants mentioned that they have treatments

⁷ Migrant workers, trader, even indicated the sum: they pay 1200KZT daily, that is 37 thousand per month (respondents from Almaty)

⁸ Tax sum to Maslikhat is over 9 thousand per month (respondents from Almaty)

autonomously. A few number of migrants turn to doctors-acquaintances. 14,3% of respondents have access to domiciliary clinics care.

26. The key factors that block medical assistance, according to the responses of migrant workers, are ignorance of laws, absence of citizenship or residence permit (absence of permanent registration), illegal status of migrant workers, lack of acquaintances, and appalling quality of medical services and long distance of work to medical facilities.

27. The basic share of migrant works says that there is no access for their children to kindergartens. Conversely, secondary and high education is predicted more accessible than kindergartens.

28. Migrants rarely have leisure time outside, but cinemas, parks and sports clubs are more popular. However, 47,3% have never been to those places.

29. The status of women migrant workers is much more disturbing than that of men. Women are paid less, live under worse housing conditions and have less satisfactory health. Moreover, women are less contented with their work in Kazakhstan. It is necessary to keep in mind that they are passive at times since they come after husbands for family reunification. However, the irregular status of husband affects all his family members.

30. The main complaints of migrant workers with regard to migration police are ineffectiveness of temporary registration system for migrants, extortion of money and goods, baseless inspections, persistent threats of deportation, shortage of quotas, impossibility of work permit for self-employment, lack of etiquette of employees of law enforcement agencies (rudeness and inadequacy, and at times, cruelty of manners) and bad attitude towards migrants' children.

Recommendations of survey results

1. Results of pilot study reveal that access of migrant workers to basic social services is very low, first of all, because of their irregular status. This, by turn, is the consequence of gaps in the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. First, MLSP RK needs to increase the number of quotas for the 4th category of foreign workforce, not restricting it with seasonal agricultural work. Reasonably, to add other low qualified workers, as street cleaners, loaders, unskilled workers in housing and municipal industry and etc, to this category. The current quotas do not cover even the tenth portion of migrant workers in Kazakhstan from neighboring countries.

Second, MLSP RK should not further ignore the largest share of self-employed migrant workers in the labour market of Kazakhstan, who are personal entrepreneurs and have no legal entity. It is essential to classify them into the category of migrant workers as per UN Convention on protection of rights of all migrant workers and their family members. This document states: the concept “working but not hired” refers to migrant-workers who are involved in remunerated work that is different from hired work, and that provides resources for living, working, as a rule, independently or along with his family members, and also any other migrant-workers acknowledged as workers but not hired, in accordance with state legislation on hired work or bilateral or multilateral agreements⁹.

The adoption of self-employed migrants at the legislative level by Kazakhstan leads them to enter legal framework of Kazakhstan and accordingly, decreases the ways to manipulate their irregular status.

2. The acquisition of work permits from employers in Kazakhstan is not always effective at the current development of external labour migration. As an alternative to the existing rules, MLSP RK should develop rules that allow foreign labour force to have a chance to autonomously apply for legal work permit. The Russian Federation has a huge experience as a receiving country in terms of integrating patent for migrant workers.
3. The rules should cover the issues as respect for human dignity of migrant workers and requirement from employers not to exceed 8-hour working day for migrants and rights to have weekends and holidays.
4. Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MIA RK) should facilitate and make the mechanism of foreigners’ temporary registration accessible to countries that have non-visa regime with Kazakhstan. There is a need to make the registration notifying and enable its renewal in the absence of violations of rules and norms by migrants. It is also necessary to increase the duration of temporary registration. MIA RK needs to extend the status of foreigners with regard to their duration of stay and type of activity in Kazakhstan.

⁹ <http://www.un.org/russian/documen/convents/migrant.htm>

The results of the study reveal that the same migrant, in average, works in Kazakhstan approximately for 4-5 years. However, migrant is not able to prove the duration of his stay. Thus, MIA RK needs to develop a mechanism to record the iterated registration of foreigners from neighboring countries to see migrants' period of stay in Kazakhstan.

At threat to personal security and other needs migrant workers fear to turn to the police in Kazakhstan. Such a negative situation leads to the rise of demand for alternative criminal groups that can simply substitute police.

5. Since a large number of migrant workers in Kazakhstan are with their families, it is not excluded that they have long-term strategy for stay. There arises an issue on integration of migrants in Kazakhstan's society, elimination from marginal conditions and groups withdrawing them from marginal status and avoidance of permanent migration enclaves. The Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MES RK) needs not to prevent the access of migrant children to pre-school and general education.
6. Non-profit and international organizations need to conduct subsequent work to improve the legal awareness of migrant workers. On the one hand, it reduces the level of irregular status of migrant workers; on the other hand, the knowledge of laws and rules reduces the exploitation of migrants by police and employers.
7. Migrant-traders monthly pay taxes to maslikhat – local authority. It is necessary to conduct additional study on it and other monthly payments since taxes should be directed to providing access of migrants to social services.

The basic results of survey of experts

1. While assessing the political situation within the region and the country, the experts exchanged a variety of views. We can observe progress. On the whole, the situation in the country is stable and improving.
2. All experts have regular contacts with migrant workers. Majority of them collaborate with migrants to resolve job-related, housing and documentation issues. Hence, the information conveyed by experts evokes trust of researchers.
3. More migrants observed in Kazakhstan are from neighboring countries. These are Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, The Russian Federation and China. Kyrgyzstan is more often cited, then Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

The factors to boost labour migration, in view of experts, are low living standards and political instability within the country, in particular, in Kyrgyzstan. The experts named low living standards and political instability in these countries, especially in Kyrgyzstan.

4. Migrants do not influence the political situation in the region because of small number and no interest in politics. The contribution of migrants to socio-economic situation in the country is manifold, as the assessment shows. Most of experts are convinced that migrants positively influence the socio-economic situation in the region since they work and benefit both themselves and the Republic of Kazakhstan. In addition, experts marked the negative aspects of their impact: migrants occupy vacancies, put “pressure” on the economy, and produce threats for spreading sicknesses.

According to experts, locals rarely occupy the vacancies filled by migrants, but migrants publicly can be addressed as the initiators of any calamity and disorder in the region. That is, in searching the guilty, their presence in the region and the country can be a factor for tension, in particular, against the background of low living standards of some Kazakhstani people. There is a view that the situation in neighboring countries might affect the situation in Kazakhstan via migrants. Possibly, negative emotional feelings, moral and physical aggression experienced by migrants can lead to violation of legislative norms of Kazakhstan.

5. As experts stated, majority of migrants are involved in trade, construction and casual earnings.
6. Also according to experts’ views, many migrants experience significant difficulties. Mainly, it is a lack of temporary registration in Kazakhstan. In our view, all other problems are added to it.

Lack of medical care and decent housing is often referred as a key problem. The relations with law enforcement agencies cause problems. Among migrants, women are at risk since they are more vulnerable to physical and mental violence from both migrants and state agencies.

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7. To resolve the existing problems, experts' views need to be taken into account, for example, in what way the experts understand the concept "social services for population". According to respondents, these are state assistance in terms of providing medical care and housing. Here, experts add support in finding a job, payments of pension and financial aid.

Overall, there is no one-sided view among experts concerning the concept "social services for population". Moreover, some part understands it as migrants' work in social area. The small share of the respondents is inclined to think that social services are accessible to migrants. It should be noted that mainly, experts identified the benefits offered by state agencies.

So, we come across with dispersion of opinions; nevertheless, it can be asserted that the experts, overall, understand the social services as state welfare services to satisfy the needs of wide sections of the population.

8. During the survey experts evaluated the access to variety of social services by migrants on a 5-point scale. In the result, rating on access to social services by migrants across the country was formulated.

Domestic services (hairdressers', tailors', baths, laundries), public transportation, emergency and leisure places (cinema, theatres, sports clubs) take the leading rating.

Housing, education, access to healthcare and the lack of life insurance of migrants and their family members are basically not covered at all.

9. We have discovered that, first, the lack of registration does not allow migrants to enjoy social services. Second, it is the lack of information on the available social services.

If a share of experts carefully claimed the need to eliminate corruption in migration processes, the other part mentioned the open arbitrary rule at MIA RK and the language barrier that prevent migrants to enjoy the services to full extent.

10. To block these barriers the respondents offered to improve intensity and volume of information. Adoption a new law on migration was proposed by considering the reality and the rights of migrant workers.

Also a new single agency should be established to regulate all migration processes in Kazakhstan. Currently, several agencies are involved in it.

11. Almost everywhere, the level of access to social services by migrants in cities was noted higher than for migrants in rural areas.

According to experts, disparity of access to social services by sex is marginal, but men have more access.

12. Majority of experts assume that migrant workers in Kazakhstan can rely on state social protection.

13. According to experts, the state should promote its work to improve the access by migrant workers to social services, for instance, to medical care, since currently discrimination still exists.

The state has taken sufficient efforts to improve the access to social services by migrant workers.

14. The state should more intensely promote its work to interpret the rights of migrants. Majority of respondents are not aware of it, but their responses certainly reveal the lack of such a practice.

15. According to the respondents, the state agencies should work cooperatively with migrants, have regular meetings and conduct surveys. There is a perspective that migrants can assist in identifying shortcomings in this area, causes for their occurrence and revelation of cause-effect relationship.

16. The experts offered recommendations to improve this situation with the aim to enhance the access to social services by migrants. Activities at state and non-profit organizations should be further developed. In this concern, registration of migrants needs to be urgently resolved.

17. As the experts find out, mechanisms to attract migrants to a new environment need to be installed. This type of activity can be implemented by non-profit organizations, but for that registration issues need to be resolved, in any ways.

Migrants' work needs to be protected and housing issues should be resolved. It is necessary to secure the labour of migrants and solve accommodation issues. Valid data about a job, place of residence and their family members is actually a good control over labour migration.

18. The survey reveals that, in most cases, employers do not conclude any type of work agreements with migrants. It is, for sure, linked with the lack of registration. Hence, accurate identification of work volume, financial transactions and other relevant data in this shadow economy is hard to establish.

Recommendations

1. Since the key negative impact of labour migration on labour market of Kazakhstan is reflected on reduction of jobs and threat against spread of diseases, these tendencies need to be studied through separate social surveys.

2. According to experts, the root of many problems originates from the lack of registration at the place of residence. However, even the legal temporary registration can not guarantee

access to social services. Certainly, the registration gives no right to a migrant to work on the territory of Kazakhstan. Thus, first, the temporary registration should acquire the status of notification rather than permission. Second, in view of the fact that the large number of migrant workers already stays and works in Kazakhstan, the mechanism to get an authorized work permit should be available.

3. Women are in a group at risk since they are more exposed to violence. This area of work should be promoted by non-profits through formulating state-run social orders.
4. According to experts, migrants in Kazakhstan mostly represent neighboring countries. These are Kyrgyzstan, then Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. It contradicts official data on foreign workforce that states migrant workers come mainly from remote countries. Accordingly, state agencies should pay attention to this problem.
5. According to experts, majority of migrant workers are involved in trade, construction and random earnings. As known, today self-employed migrants are not legally recognized since registration of individual businesses without a legal entity and LLP and other forms of registration of small and medium entrepreneurship are directly related to permanent registration.
6. Access rating on social services to migrants varies across regions. Domestic services (hairdressers', tailors', baths, laundries), public transportation, emergency and leisure places (cinema, theatres, sports clubs) take the leading rating. Housing, education, access to healthcare and the lack of life insurance of migrants and their family members are basically not covered at all. The state should continue its work to improve the access of migrant workers to medical care, education, protection of children and women. This is the most effective way to save the migrant workers and their families from marginal conditions.
7. Measures to eliminate corruption with institutional regulation of migration processes should be undertaken.
8. A new law on migration should be initiated. Projects developed by MLSP RK should go through further reviews.
9. Kazakhstan should establish one authorized agency to regulate all migration processes within the country. MIA RK, that primarily observes the law and order, is in need of more time to regulate social, demographic and economic aspects of migration.
10. The study results arise an acute need for data on migrant workers. The data collected by the Agency for Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan is scarce. Data on migrants by number, types of work, age and sex is not published. Data on the number of migrants who have violated administrative and criminal code of RK is unavailable. System on labour migration statistics should be advanced. Also it is recommended to create a unified migration data with potential access of scholars, experts and stakeholders.

APPENDIX

Table on Linear Distribution of Questionnaire Results

Sex

		Frequency	% by column
1	Male	166	69,2%
2	Female	74	30,8%
	All	240	100%

How old are you?

		Average	Maximum
1	How old are you?	32,52	60,00

Nationality

		Frequency	% by column
1	Kyrgyz	121	50,4%
2	Tajik	102	42,5%
3	Uzbek	7	2,9%
4	Russian	3	1,3%
5	Kazakh	1	0,40%
6	Other	6	2,5%
	Total:	240	100%

Citizenship

		Frequency	% by column
1	Kyrgyzstan	133	55,6%
2	Tajikistan	106	44,4%
	All	239	100%

Where did you live prior to you departure to Kazakhstan?

		Frequency	% by column
1	In a rural area	131	54,8%
2	In an urban area	100	41,8%
3	Other	8	3,3%
	All	239	100%

How many people are in your family?

		Average	Maximum
1	How many people are in your family?	5,08	20,0

How many children do you have?

		Average	Maximum
1	How many children do you have?	2,78	6,00

How many children are under the age of 16?

		For average	Maximum
1	How many children under the age of 16?	2,23	6,00

You came here

		Frequency	% by column
1	With my family	71	30,9%
2	With some family members	43	18,7%
3	With relatives	35	15,3%
4	By myself	81	35,2%
	Total:	230	100%

Your degree level?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Elementary school (3-4 classes)	3	1,3%
2	Junior high school (8-9 classes)	29	12,1%
3	High school (10-11 classes)	100	41,8%
4	Secondary technical or college degree	64	26,8%
5	Incomplete University degree (2-3 years)	6	2,5%
6	University degree	36	15,1%
7	Doctorate degree	1	0,40%
	Total:	239	100%

Are you registered at the place of your residence in Kazakhstan?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Yes	185	79,7%
2	No	47	20,3%
	Total:	232	100%

Was it difficult to get registered at the place of your residence?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Very difficult	50	24%
2	Quite difficult	32	15,4%
3	Moderate	50	24%
4	Quite moderate	49	23,6%
5	No problems	27	13%
	All	208	100%

In what sector of economy do you work in Kazakhstan?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Industry	1	0,40%
2	Agriculture	7	2,9%
3	Trade	153	64% 1,3%
4	Construction	49	20,5%
5	Transportation	3	1,3%
6	Other	26	10,9%
	Total:	239	100%

In which type of enterprise/organization do you work?

		Frequency	% by column
1	State-run enterprise	2	0,09%
2	Joint-stock company	20	8,5%
3	Private enterprise	103	44,0%
4	Individual entrepreneurship, own personal business	59	25,2%
5	Other	50	21,4%
	Total:	234	100%

What is your position/profession at work?

		Frequency	% of column
1	Low qualified worker	88	37,1%
2	Qualified worker	69	29,1%
3	Skilled worker	4	1,7%
4	Mid-level manager	2	0,80%
5	Director of organization	1	0,40%
6	Other	73	30,8%
	Total:	237	100%

In what period of time do you work in Kazakhstan?

		Frequency	% by column
1	The whole year round	124	52,3%
2	In the season of construction and agriculture	62	26,2%
3	In my annual leave	4	1,7%
4	Shuttle migration	24	10,1%
5	Other	23	9,7%
	Total:	237	100%

How many years have you already worked in Kazakhstan?

		Average	Maximum
1	How many years have you already worked in Kazakhstan?	4,85	19,00

How many hours per day do you usually work?

		Average	Maximum
1	How many hours per day do you work?	9,74	15,00

How many day-offs per week do you have?

		Frequency	% by column
1	2 days	9	3,9%
2	1 day	140	60,3%
3	Rarely	50	21,6%
4	Have no day-offs	33	14,2%
	Total:	232	100%

Which from below documents do you have?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Passport, ID	228	95,4%
2	Residence permit in Kazakhstan	40	16,7%
3	Social individual code issued in Kazakhstan	17	7,1%
4	Taxpayers' Registration number issued in Kazakhstan	36	15,1%
5	Contract with private pension fund in Kazakhstan	0	0
6	Temporary registration	1	0,40%
7	Certificates on education	3	1,3%
8	Migration card	48	20,1%
9	Other	27	11,3%
	Total:	239	100%

Is your job kept for you in your country?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Yes	16	7,0%
2	No	212	92,6%
3	Other	1	0,40%
	Total:	229	100%

Level of your awareness of laws of Kazakhstan related to rules of employment of migrant workers in this country

		Frequency	% by column
1	Fully aware	15	6,3%
2	Aware of the laws but quite do not understand	57	23,8%
3	May be not aware, badly-oriented	64	26,7%
4	Do not understand very well	70	29,2%
5	Other	34	14,2%
	Total:	240	100%

How do you get to know about the rules of employment of migrant workers in Kazakhstan?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Police	45	19,0%
2	Friends and acquaintances	127	53,6%
3	Employers	29	12,2%
4	TV	20	8,4%
5	Newspapers	22	9,3%
6	Special brochures	50	21,1%
7	Other	48	20,3%
	Total:	237	100%

What are your work conditions?

		Frequency	% of column
1	Work permit	5	2,1%
2	No work permit, but an agreement with Employer	7	2,9%
3	Verbal agreement with Employer	114	47,7%
4	Agreement with intermediaries	20	8,4%
5	Own personal business	58	24,3%
6	Other	35	14,6%
	Total:	239	100%

Does your Employer provide?

		Frequency	% of column
1	Free or preferential meals	51	23,6%
2	Free or preferential transit to work	12	5,6%
3	Free or preferential accommodation	39	18,1%
4	Paid annual leave	2	0,90%
5	Reimbursement for medical treatments	3	1,4%
6	Organizational Trainings	2	0,90%
7	None from abovementioned	111	51,2%
8	Own personal business	16	7,4%
9	Other	24	11,1%
	Total:	216	100%

What deductions are made by your Employer?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Income tax	2	0,90%
2	Social tax	4	1,8%
3	Obligatory pension deductions	1	0,50%
4	Not aware, difficult to respond	47	21,3%
5	None	127	57,5%
6	Other	62	28,1%
	Total:	221	100%

Overall, are you satisfied with your work?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Yes	104	44,4%
2	May be yes	87	37,2%
3	Maybe no	31	13,2%
4	No	12	5,1%
	Total:	234	100%

Do you agree if 20% of your income per month will be deducted to pension (10%) and income tax (10%)?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Yes	89	38,0%
2	No	115	49,1%
3	Other	30	12,8%
	All	234	100%

For your family, your salary in Kazakhstan is

		Frequency	% by column
1	Basic	97	41,6%
2	Addition to family's basic income	69	29,6%
3	Single	55	23,6%
4	Other	12	5,2%
	Total:	233	100%

Does your employer provide additional remunerations to your salary?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Yes	19	10,2%
2	No	165	88,7%
3	Work for myself	2	1,1%
	All	186	100%

What violations of rights have you or your family faced?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Extortion of passports by Employer	46	21,7%
2	Restrictions in freedom of transition	45	21,2%
3	Violation of the conditions in contract (low payment, long working hours and etc)	33	15,6%
4	Debt	25	2,4%
5	Sale of migrant worker to other employers	2	0,90%
6	Compulsion to sex labour	0	0%
7	Threats and beatings	15	7,1%
8	Extortion of money by police	9	4,2%
9	Other	113	53,3%
	All	212	100%

Where do you live in Kazakhtan?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Apartment in a multi-storey building	69	28,8%
2	Private sector house	76	31,7%
3	A room in an apartment or a house	32	13,3%
4	Hostel	16	6,7%
5	At work	40	16,7%
6	Other	7	2,9%
	Total:	240	100%

How many people live with you in a single room?

		Average	Maximum
1	How many people live with you in a single room?	3,67	3,00

Type of your housing in Kazakhstan?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Private	14	5,8%
2	Rented house	150	62,5%
3	Relatives' or acquaintances' house	9	3,8%
4	Employers' house	30	12,5%
5	At work: construction area, agricultural field, café and etc	34	14,2%
6	Other	3	1,3%
	Total	240	100%

How do you assess your current housing conditions?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Very good (Newly furnished, warm, spacious, well-planned, and live only with my family)	9	3,8%
2	Relatively good (Not newly furnished or spacious, but well-organized and located in good place)	67	27,9%
3	Moderate	84	35%
4	Relatively bad	39	16,3%
5	Very bad	23	9,6%
6	Find it difficult to respond	18	7,5%
	Total:	240	100%

Do you receive any allowance in Kazakhstan? Or not received?

		Frequency	% of column
1	One-time child birth allowance	1	0,40%
2	Child care allowance up to 1 year	0	0%
3	Pregnancy allowance	0	0%
4	Allowance for disabled children	0	0%
5	Allowance to mother or father, adopter, or guardian who takes care of a disabled child up to the age of 18	0	0%
6	Other allowance	4	1,7%
7	None	231	97,9%
8	Total:	240	100%

Do you have a private car in Kazakhstan

		Frequency	% by column
1	Yes	23	9,8%
2	No	212	90,2%
3	Other	0	0%
	Total:	235	100%

Overall, how do you assess the current health of yourself and your family?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Very good	27	11,3%
2	Good	91	38,1%
3	Satisfactory	100	41,8%
4	Bad	16	6,7%
5	Other	5	2,1%
	Total:	239	100%

Where do you usually prefer to have medical treatments? (in case of chronic diseases)

		Frequency	% by column
1	Back home	112	47,3%
2	In Kazakhstan	45	19,0%
3	Both back home and in Kazakhstan	79	33,3%
4	Other	1	0,4%
	Total:	237	100%

What do you think if you or your family members can get medical treatments in Kazakhstan, if needed?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Definitely, yes	41	17,2%
2	Yes	58	24,3%
3	No	50	20,9%
4	Definitely, no	12	5,0%
5	Find it difficult to answer	78	32,6%
	Total:	239	100%

In case of sudden ailment, where do you and your family turn to (while staying in Kazakhstan)?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Doctors-acquaintances	8	3,4%
2	Paid clinics	56	23,6%
3	Policlinics from the place of residence	34	14,3%
4	Forced to be treated by ourselves	51	21,5%
5	Turn to emergency	56	23,6%
6	I haven't faced such a case	44	18,6%
7	Other	9	3,8%
	All	237	100%

Do you have access to gynecologist (while staying in Kazakhstan)?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Yes	30	40,0%
2	No	31	41,3%
3	Other	13	18,7%
	Total:	74	100%

Were you or any family member pregnant (while staying in Kazakhstan)?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Yes	22	29,7%
2	No	52	70,3%
3	Other	0	0%
	All	74	100%

Did you see doctors in Kazakhstan in pre-natal and post-natal period?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Yes	19	70,4%

Where was the childbirth held?

		Frequency	% by column
1	In Kazakhstan	16	61,5%
2	Back home	6	23,1%
3	Pregnancy was interrupted	2	7,7%
4	Other (still pregnant)	2	100%
	Total:	26	

Where did you receive the certificate on child birth?

		Frequency	% by column
1	In Kazakhstan	11	45,8%
2	Back home	11	45,8%
3	Haven't received yet	0	0%
4	Other	2	8,3%
	Total:	24	100%

In case of pregnancy interruption, where and under what conditions did it take place?

		Frequency	% by column
1	At home	0	0%
2	At hospital	3	60%
3	Spontaneous abortion	2	40%
	Total:	5	100%

Who initiated the pregnancy interruption?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Husband	0	0%
2	Cohabiter	0	0%
3	Myself	2	100%
4	Doctor	0	0%
	Total:	2	100%

Do you experience beatings and violence within your family during labour migration?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Husband	4	5,6%
2	Cohabiter	1	1,4%
3	Other family members	0	0%
4	Others	0	0%
5	Haven't experienced	66	93,0%
	Total:	71	100%

Who brings income in your family, husband or wife?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Husband	26	26,5%
2	Wife	9	9,2%
3	Single	0	0%
4	Both	8	8,2%
5	Other	55	56,1%
	Total:	98	100%

What do you think if your children (grandchildren) can attend kindergartens, if needed?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Definitely yes	30	13,6%
2	Rather yes	30	13,6%
3	Rather no	50	22,7%
4	Definitely no	34	15,5%
5	Find it difficult to answer	76	34,5%
	Total:	220	100%

Could you (your children, grandchildren) receive quality education, if needed?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Definitely yes	55	23,1%
2	Rather yes	52	21,8%
3	Rather no	36	15,1%
4	Definitely no	14	5,9%
5	Find it difficult to answer	81	34,0%
	Total:	238	100%

In case of violations of your rights and threat to your personal security, can you turn to police in Kazakhstan?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Yes, without any problem	60	25,2%
2	Only in exceptional cases	82	34,5%
3	Rather can't	31	13,0%
4	No	34	14,3%
5	Other	31	13,0%
	Total:	238	100%

Have you visited any places of leisure (while staying in Kazakhstan)?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Cinema	67	28,3%
2	Theatre	23	9,7%
3	Circus	30	12,7%
4	Museum	28	11,8%
5	Sports club	29	12,2%
6	Park	53	22,4%
7	No	112	47,3%
8	Other	46	19,4%
	All	237	100%

Would you like to stay in Kazakhstan for some time?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Yes	187	80,3%
2	No	21	9,0%
3	If possible	5	2,1%
4	Other	20	8,6%
	Total	233	100%

If yes, for how many years?

		Average	Maximum
1	If yes, for how many years?	5,57	5,0

Would you like to stay permanently?

		Frequency	% by column
1	Yes	89	37,2%
2	No	102	42,7%
3	Other	48	20,1%
	Total	239	100%

