



MINISTRY OF EMPLOYMENT  
AND POVERTY REDUCTION  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

# Working conditions in the construction industry in Uzbekistan



Final report

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## Summary of the survey report “Working conditions in the construction sector of Uzbekistan”

### Background and objectives

In May 2021, the International Labor Organization (ILO) received a request from the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as the Ministry) to support the conduct of a survey to assess forced labor in the construction sector.

The main objectives of the survey were:

- assessment of the number of people employed in the construction sector and their profile in accordance with the latest international standards and using the most recent ILO survey tools;
- preparation of statistical data on working conditions in the construction sector;

- analysis of the negative impact of working conditions on mental and physical health;
- analysis of forced labor in the construction sector and its share.

### Sampling and Approach

A random representative sample was used, as a result of which 3,564 households were surveyed in rural and urban areas in 42 districts and 184 mahallas. The proportion of households that did not respond was 13% and the main reason for non-response was the unavailability of members of these households during the survey. The data were collected using the CAPI method (Computer-Assisted Personal Interview). The respondents were all household members aged 15 and over. During the survey, UNICEF ethical principles regarding the collection of evidence were observed.

### Survey results

The analysis of the survey results focused only on working age respondents. The total number of respondents identified as employed (in all sectors of the economy) was 4,523. The total number of respondents surveyed was 11,652.

According to the survey, about 800,000 people (8.5% of all employed) in the country worked in the construction sector, in various professions. For 96% of them, it was their main job, and for the rest — the second.

The share of people employed in construction ranges from 4% in Surkhandarya region to 25% in Namangan region.

The majority of those employed in construction (98.7%) are men and residents of rural areas (52%).

About half of those employed in construction are hired workers. 29% are self-employed and the remaining 16% help family members (work in the family business). The share of hired workers in construction is the highest (more than 80%) in the of Tashkent, in the

Republic of Karakalpakstan, and in Tashkent region. Andijan region has the lowest share of hired workers in construction (less than 30%).

The construction sector mainly provides for piecework payment for work performed (60%), while 33% of respondents receive wages. The rest (7%) receive payment for the services provided.

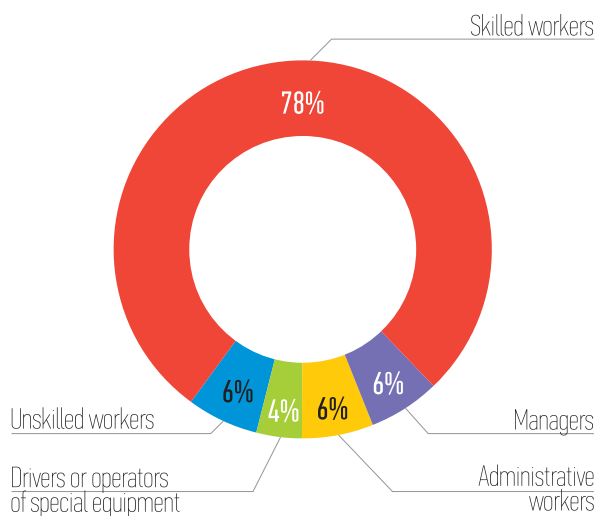
34% of respondents from the construction sector have guaranteed work hours or work at a permanent workplace, i.e. there is a certain guarantee of employment. The remaining 66% do not have guaranteed employment and are contacted as needed. Only 48% of employees have long-term employment contracts in construction. It is noteworthy that people who do not have guaranteed working hours and jobs face situations of forced labor since their contracts are valid only until the date of completion of a certain task.

In general, 58% of people employed in construction work in informal sector enterprises, 35% — in formal sector enterprises and 7% — in domestic (non-corporate) enterprises. The size of economic units and their type seem to be interrelated. For example, the share of the informal sector among persons working in economic entities with fewer than 10 people is 79%, while among persons working in economic entities with 10 people or more, this indicator is 11%. For business entities with 20 or more people, this figure is even lower — about 2%. This relationship indicates that small construction companies, as a rule, avoid formalizing their activities, which affects working conditions.

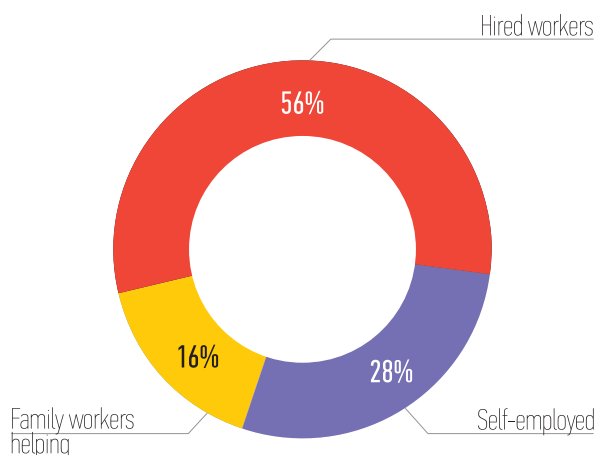
Employment in the informal sector in construction is twice as high as the average for the economy with significant differences by region. The highest difference was found in Samarkand region, where employment in the informal construction sector was 96%.

A third of builders have a formal job. In particular, 31% of those employed in the construction sector said that their employers pay income tax, 29% said that their employ-

### Professions in construction



### Status in employment



ers make contributions to the pension fund, and 26% of the employees said the employers make social insurance contributions. 26% of those employed in construction have the opportunity to go on paid leave, and 29% — on paid sick leave.

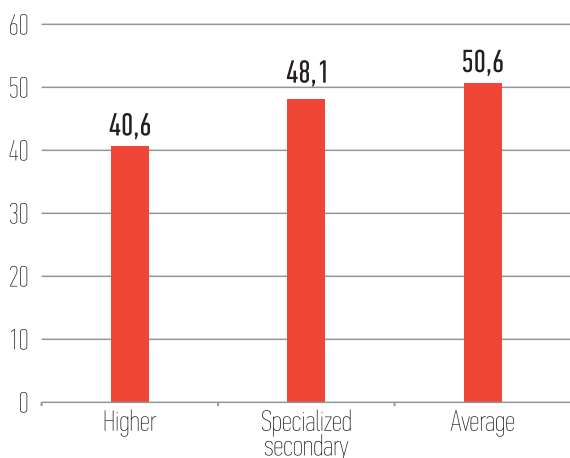
In the construction sector, only 23% of the workers said that the company they work for is considered a legal entity, while 65% did not. Here, only 5% are registered with the Center for Public Services and the Single Portal of Interactive Public Services, while 83% are not. This means that the majority of those employed in the construction sector work for private companies. In the construction sector, 85% of respondents said that the companies they work for keep no records and 0.2% said they keep financial records for tax purposes, which in most cases justifies construction in the informal sector.

Informality can lead to a certain deterioration of working conditions. On average, a construction worker works 49 hours a week. Employees and self-employed in the construction sector usually work the same number of hours — 50–53 hours a week while family members work less — about 36 hours a week.

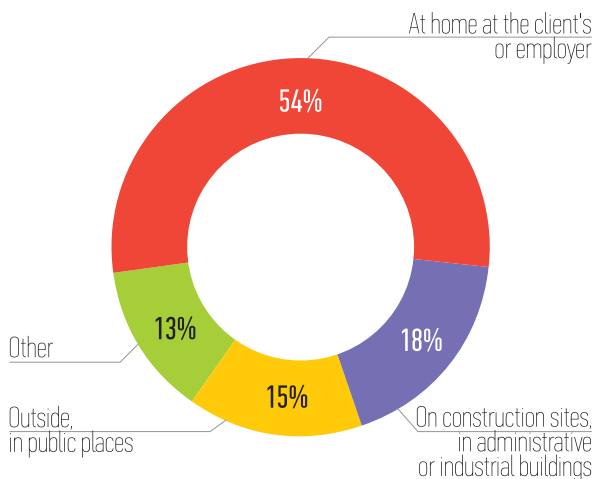
At the same time, 15% of people employed in construction worked less than 40 hours, although they were willing and ready to work more. On average, they were willing and ready to work 27.6 hours a week in addition to the 25.5 hours a week they normally work. Those who have a second job in construction work, on average, 18 hours a week. As a rule, the longest working hours (more than 60 hours per week) spent on construction work are spent by persons living in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Dzhizak region. The shortest is about 34 hours a week and includes workers from Samarkand and Surkhandarya regions.

The majority of construction workers work at a client's or employer's home (54%); at construction sites, in administrative or industrial buildings (18%), and outside the premises, in public places (15%). Working at a client's or employer's home is typical for microfirm employees (less than 10 people), which indicates that business entities, as a rule, are engaged in small projects in the residential sector (for example, construction/repair of private houses). On the other hand, in business entities with 10 or more employees, only 15% of employees work at a client's or employer's home. Most of

### Working hours



### Workplace



them work at construction sites, in administrative or industrial buildings (35%); and outside, in public places (29%).

In general, the share of heavy work in the construction sector differs from that in other sectors of the economy. 64 per cent of construction workers regularly work in a highly dusty/smoky environment. The next most common are the effects of high or low temperatures (47%), loud noise (43%), unpleasant odor (19%) and increased stress (18%). About 8% are also regularly exposed to hazardous chemicals or biological materials, very bright or weak lighting, or strong vibration.

Only 21 per cent of employees are not regularly affected by any of the above factors. About 25% are exposed to only one factor and 54% to two or more. It is estimated that 1% to 6% of construction workers may be affected by all of the above factors.

In addition to the fact that many people employed in the construction sector are exposed to hazardous conditions, they usually carry out activities in conditions of increased risk to life and health. Two types of similar activities carried out by more than half of the employees relate to carrying or moving heavy

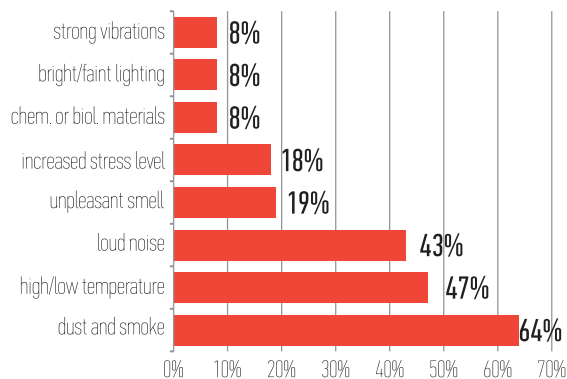
loads without special equipment (55%) and spending most of the time sitting/standing (52%). Other activities performed by a significant number of employees are related to working at dangerous heights or underground (34%), direct communication with people such as customers, authorities, business partners, etc. (31%) and working at night (23%). A small part of those employed in construction usually work on computers, laptops (7%), with high-voltage electricity (6%) and in rotation shifts (4%).

The manner in which employment is formalized also influences working conditions and health risks. For example, the proportion of workers carrying or moving heavy loads without special equipment is higher among those employed in the informal sector (62%) than among workers in the formal sector (37%). This shows how informality can increase harm to the health and well-being of workers, firstly by limiting their access to the necessary tools and equipment to prevent damage. And, secondly, by not giving them the opportunity to take paid sick leave for recovery and rehabilitation.

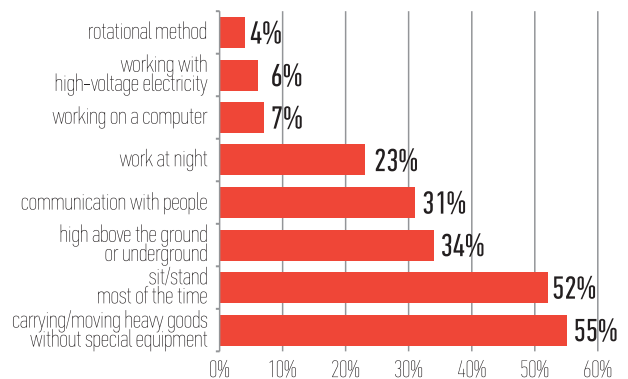
More than half of those working in the construction sector stated that they were obliged to wear protective equipment at all times (41



### Working conditions



### Working conditions



per cent) or sometimes (14 per cent). Only employees stated that their employers provided them with PPE. However, only 93% of those who have to wear protective equipment at all times (during work) do it in fact. 7% of workers wear protective equipment sometimes or not at all. Of those who must wear protective equipment sometimes, 4% never do so.

From this point of view, about 40% of construction workers believe that their health or safety is at risk because of the work they do. This, to a greater extent, applies to male employees from rural areas. Among workers in the informal sector in construction, this share is 46% and is higher than among workers in the formal sector (29%). The highest proportions (over 60 per cent) are attributable to persons exposed to hazardous chemicals / biological materials or unpleasant odour. Or persons working at dangerous heights or underground. As expected, the proportion of those who believe that their health or safety is at risk because of their work is lower (27%) among managers and administrative workers since fewer of them are regularly exposed to danger.

In the end, the study showed that 1.5% of respondents had experienced forced labour. This means that there are cases of forced labor among construction workers but they are extremely rare, and the data collected during the

survey is insufficient to obtain reliable estimates. Only a survey with a significantly wider sample and/or a different sample structure can estimate the prevalence of forced labor.

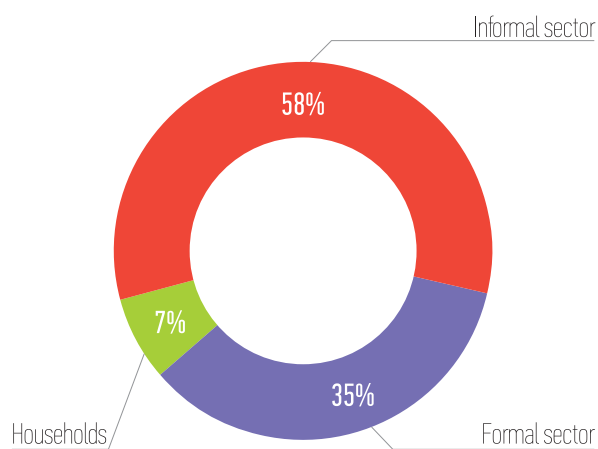
### Recommendations

Based on the survey results, special attention should be paid to the formalization of employment in the construction sector since this work is associated with health effects. Increasing the level of formality can increase social security, reduce the risks of forced labor and other employment-related risks for employees.

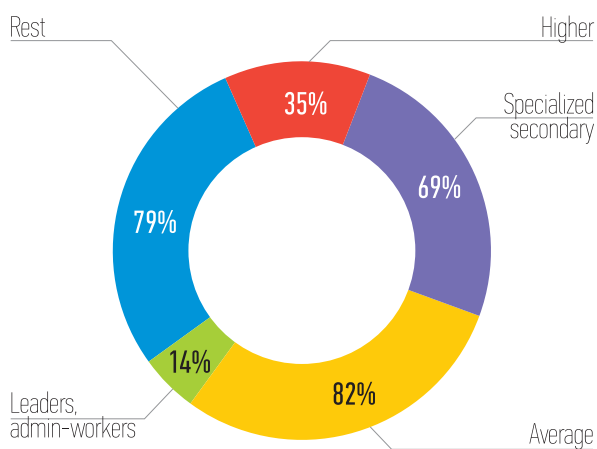
Since most construction workers have only secondary education, it is advisable to organize special advanced training courses for construction workers since the level of education is strongly related to the nature of the formalization of labor relations and working conditions — the higher the level of education, the lower the involvement in the informal sector. Among those with only secondary education, 82% perform informal work, among those with secondary specialized education — 69%, and among those with higher education — 35%.

Another aspect is related to occupational safety and health, which are not fully respected. Therefore, the role of the labor inspectorate should be developed and strengthened.

### Informal sector



### Informal employment



It is advisable to conduct a separate survey of employers and working conditions in order to identify all obstacles and potential benefits for formal activities in the construction sector. In addition, annual monitoring of forced labor

is required, not only in the construction sector, but also in other sectors of the economy, as well as improving business conditions in the construction sector of Uzbekistan.

# Background and survey objectives



## 2.1. Background

In the Strategy of actions for the development of the country's economy for 2017-2021 proposed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a special place is given to the construction industry as the locomotive of the economy for further accelerated development of the construction of buildings and structures, new industrial facilities and private businesses, railways and highways, residential buildings.

The construction sector of Uzbekistan is characterized by a steady investment growth and fluctuations in the volume of construction work with peak years in 2009 and 2019. The peak of construction in 2019 is due to the implementation of two large-scale infrastructure development programs "Obod Mahalla" and "Obod Kishlok" approved by the

Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-5467 of June 27, 2018 and No. PP-3630 of March 29, 2018. The programs provided for the reconstruction and restoration of the infrastructure of mahallas and villages throughout the country. In addition, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-6119 of November 27, 2020 approved the Strategy of modernization, accelerated and innovative development of the construction sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2021–2025. The main measures envisaged by the Strategy include the following:

- urban development of territories and ensuring effective participation of the population in this process;
- improvement of the quality and safety of urban development activities;
- ensuring the efficiency, rationality and transparency of administrative procedures

in the field of urban planning, as well as improving the efficiency of organizations in the construction industry;

- digitalization of urban development activities and introduction of the latest information and communication technologies into the industry;
- improvement of the system of training, re-training and advanced training of personnel and development of scientific potential in the field of urban planning.

According to the State Statistics Committee (Goskomstat) of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2021, the growth rate of work in the construction sector amounted to 106.8% with a maximum in Khorezm region (132.3%) and a minimum in Andijan region (107.9%). In 2020, about 8.8% (or 1,305.6 thousand people) of the economically active population of Uzbekistan were employed in the construction sector.

In general, in Uzbekistan in January 2021, the average monthly nominal accrued salary of employees of legal entities engaged in construction activities amounted to 3.152.255.1 soums (301.7 US dollars<sup>1</sup>). Throughout the year, this indicator showed stable growth, reaching 4.492.104 soums (416.7 US dollars<sup>2</sup>) in December 2021. The maximum level of average wages was observed in Navoi region, and the minimum level — in Ferghana region. This is mainly due to large investment projects, such as the construction of a gold mining and processing field and the development of the Muruntau quarry in Navoi region. Construction works are carried out in all sectors of the economy, including the social services sector.

Foreign investments and loans in construction in the first quarter of 2021 amounted to 1.4 billion US dollars. According to the Agency for attracting foreign investment under the Ministry of investment and foreign trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the share of large companies in the total volume of construction work

in 2021 was 29.3%, small and microenterprises — 42.1%, and the informal sector — 28.6%<sup>3</sup>.

These official statistics show the importance of the construction sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan, given its rapid growth, the support it provides to the development of other sectors of the economy, and the employment opportunities it creates. However, the assessment of working conditions in the construction sector was complicated by the lack of necessary statistical data, which is not being collected.

## 2.2. Survey objectives

In an effort to improve this situation, in May 2021, the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as the Ministry) requested that the International Labor Organization (ILO) provide support in conducting a survey to obtain statistical data on working conditions in the construction sector.

In response to this request, the ILO Statistics Department (ILOSTAT), in cooperation with the Ministry and Al Mar Consulting, developed and conducted a survey in order to:

- Estimate the number of people employed in the construction sector and their profile according to the latest international standards and using the most advanced ILO survey tools;
- prepare statistical data on working conditions in the construction sector;
- assess the proportion of construction sector workers who believe their health is at risk due to the conditions in which they work, and understand which of these conditions are associated with higher risks;
- identify the facts of forced labor among workers in the construction sector.

<sup>3</sup> This is the volume of construction work in the informal sector, those who build housing for themselves in the regions, or individuals who build for their own business (cafes, restaurants, etc.), i.e. construction for the service sector. Thus, the informal sector is seen as private construction by individuals and the private sector who build something for themselves with the permission of the khokimiyat. Links for statistics

<https://invest.gov.uz/ru/investor/stroitelstvo/> and [https://www.stat.uz/ru/?pre-view=1&option=com\\_dropfiles&format=&task=frontfile.download&catid=328&id=1513&Itemid=1000000000000](https://www.stat.uz/ru/?pre-view=1&option=com_dropfiles&format=&task=frontfile.download&catid=328&id=1513&Itemid=1000000000000)

<sup>1</sup> Exchange rate: 1 US dollar = 10449.44 soums on January 1, 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Exchange rate: 1 US dollar = 10778.98 soums as of December 1, 2021.

To achieve these goals, the ILO Statistics Department and Al Mar consulting have developed a survey methodology covering the entire territory and population of Uzbekistan, as well as various demographic, social and economic characteristics, such as:

- Gender, age, education, marital status, etc.
- Migration status, reason and duration of migration.
- Compliance with the criteria that allow the respondent to be classified as “Labor force”.
- Characteristics of the main job and the second job.

- Time worked.
- Working conditions.
- Job search and job readiness.
- Forced labor.

The survey data were collected through computer assisted personal interviews (CAPI)<sup>4</sup> during personal interviews with respondents from 3,564 households randomly selected from 183 mahallas in all regions of the country. Chapter 3 of the Report contains a detailed description of the various components of the survey methodology.

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<sup>4</sup> Computer assisted personal interviews (CAPI) were conducted in a face-to-face data collection mode using tablets to record responses received during interviews. Questionnaires were pre-programmed in special software and downloaded to tablets before starting fieldwork.



# Survey methodology

## 3.1. Questionnaires

Two questionnaires were used to collect survey data (see Appendix A):

- **Household register** to register the main socio-demographic characteristics of each person living in the households selected to participate in the survey.
- **Individual questionnaire** to register specific data related to the involvement of persons aged 15 years and older in paid work (i.e. employment)

Both questionnaires are adapted versions of the standard questionnaires<sup>5</sup>, recommended by the ILO Statistics Department for use in the

Labour Force Survey (LFS) in measuring key indicators of the labour market.

The ILO model questionnaires have been translated into Uzbek and Russian and adapted to work effectively in the national context. To ensure their effectiveness, the adapted questionnaires were reviewed by the Ministry's employees who participated in the labor force survey and tested through a pilot survey of 196 people who have different experience. The shortcomings<sup>6</sup> found during the testing were analyzed and eliminated in the course of discussions with the ILO and the Ministry.

Data collected through individual questionnaires were used to identify construction workers and analyze their working conditions.

<sup>5</sup> See the PAPI LFS documentation on the ILOSTAT website <https://ilostat ilo.org/resources/lfs-resources/>

<sup>6</sup> For example, related to the unambiguous understanding of questions or answer options.

The data from the list of households allowed enriching the analysis by looking at the working conditions of various socio-demographic subgroups of the population

### 3.2. Data collection tools, calendar and procedures

The survey data was collected through CAPI using tablets. The completed questionnaires were sent daily by the interviewers to the central database via a secure Internet connection.

Before the main field work, a pilot survey was conducted to test the questionnaires (see Appendix D for the report on the pilot work). A total of 50 pilot interviews were conducted in the Bostanlyk district of Tashkent region from December 29, 2021 to January 8, 2022 with a break for the New Year holidays. The pilot survey covered 9 mahallas including 6 urban (20 households interviewed) and 3 rural (30 households interviewed). A total of 196 successful pilot surveys were conducted in 50 households. Nine households refused to participate in the pilot survey. Pilot interviews were conducted between 10 a.m. and 9 p.m. Several changes were made to the questionnaire based on piloting (see Appendix D).

A total of 54 interviewers and 14 supervisors worked in the field from January 25 to March 26, 2022 (see schedule in Appendix C). The initial data collection schedule developed in December 2021 had to be adjusted due to delays caused by unusual snowfalls in the mountains, prolonged power outages and a significant increase in the number of COVID-19 infections in the country. However, despite the complexity of the above complicating circumstances, Al Mar experts and field staff managed to complete data collection with minimal delays and in accordance with agreed quality standards.

The field staff followed the procedures normally used in LFS:

- Identify selected households on the ground.
- Establish contacts with households, per-

suaide them to take part in the survey and assign time for interviews. In order to protect interviewers from infection with the COVID-19 virus, it was allowed to conduct interviews in places other than the respondents' housing (for example, in the premises of the mahalla committee, in a cafe next to a household, especially in winter). However, some interviewers have been infected and replaced by others with a similar skill level. After a full recovery from COVID-19, the interviewers continued their work.

- Conduct direct/indirect surveys<sup>7</sup> with household members.

### 3.3. Sampling

All the activities related to the development of the sample for the survey were carried out by Al Mar in close cooperation with the ILO. The main goal was to build a random sample of households of sufficient size to assess the main indicators of working conditions in the construction sector at the regional and national levels. Such random samples are developed and used by the Ministry's research institute for quarterly data collection as part of the Labor Force Survey. The experience of the Ministry had been carefully studied and taken into account when forming a sample. In addition, the Ministry held an intensive discussion of the sample, provided Al Mar with a classifier of professions and then assisted in the development and final revision of the questionnaire versions in Uzbek. Subsequently, the Ministry participated in piloting questionnaires, organizing field work, and conducting work on the ground. The Ministry ultimately provided general advice on key aspects of the study.

#### 3.3.1. Sample size

A nationally representative sample of 3,564 households was developed for the quantitative

<sup>7</sup> In the course of indirect surveys, data is collected from persons "who are not the persons about whom information is requested". Surveys using the "indirect survey" method were mostly conducted either with grandparents or parents.

survey expecting data from 3,099 households (based on 85% of responses) to be obtained. Basic socio-demographic data (household register) were collected on all persons living in selected households. Data on employment and working conditions were collected only from household members aged 15 years and older without setting a maximum age limit since such a restriction may exclude important groups of workers from the analysis.

The study focused on analyzing the working conditions of people employed in the construction sector. To achieve this goal, it was necessary to collect a sufficient number of responses from people employed in the construction sector.

The sample size was calculated based on the desired accuracy of estimates, the number of people employed in the construction sector, the number of economically active population and the total population by region published by Gosmkostat.

Firstly, the required number of persons actually employed in construction was calculated (assuming  $\pm 4\%$  sampling error for estimates of proportions with 95% confidence) using the following formula

$$SS = \frac{Z^2 * (p) * (1-p)}{c^2} = \frac{1,96^2 * (0,5) * (1-0,5)}{0,04^2}$$

where:

$Z$  = Z-factor (e.g. 1.96 for 95% confidence interval)

$p$  = percentage of respondents or answers of interest in decimal form (0.5 with maximum variance)

$c$  = confidence interval in decimal form (for example,  $0.04 = \pm 4\%$ )

According to calculations,  $SS = 600$  means that in order to achieve the desired accuracy, it is necessary to collect data from at least 600 people employed in the construction sector.

Further, based on the ratio of those employed in the construction sector to the total economically active population (8.8%), the required number of reliable interviews conducted with economically active persons should

be 6,818 (calculated as  $600 * 100\% / 8.8\%$ ). In other words, 6,818 completed individual interviews with economically active persons were planned to be conducted in all selected households.

Then, in order to calculate the number of households for the interview, it was necessary to determine the average number of economically active persons per household. According to available data, this ratio was 2.2 (14.797.400 economically active persons/6.736.892 households).

Finally, by dividing the required number of interviews with economically active persons (6.818) by 2.2, the total number of 3.099 households to be sampled for interviews across the country was obtained.

To compensate for data loss as a result of non-response, the required sample size was multiplied by 1.15, i.e. based on a 15% non-response rate (based on the results of previous surveys conducted by Al Mar). Thus, a total of 3.564 households were selected to participate in the survey.

### 3.3.2. Sample design

The study is a complex random three-stage stratified cluster sample. According to it, the number of households to be sampled was first distributed among 14 regions in accordance with the proportion of people employed in construction; then by areas of residence (urban or rural) in the regions based on the proportion of the economically active population. Tables 1 and 2 show these distributions.

In the **first round of sampling** within each region, the districts were grouped into three strata (large, medium, and small districts) by total population<sup>8</sup> and one district was randomly selected from each stratum. Stratification limits were set using the following formula:

$R = X_{max} - X_{min}$ , r.e. i.e., range changes  
 $X_{max}$ ,  $X_{min}$  — the maximum and minimum values of the indicator in the population.

<sup>8</sup> LFS data on the number of people employed in the construction sector are not available at the district level.



Table 1. Distribution of sample size by region

Region	Population in 2020, people <sup>a</sup>	The number of economically active population <sup>a</sup>	% employed in the construction sector (regional indicator) <sup>b</sup>		Sample size <sup>c</sup>
			Regional indicator	% for sampling	
Republic of Uzbekistan	34 558,9	14 797,4	8,8%	100%	3 564
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1 923,7	790	8,4%	5%	178
Andijan region	3 188,1	1 376,5	6,8%	7%	249
Bukhara region	1 947,1	881,9	13,2%	9%	321
Jizzakh region	1 410,5	600,1	6,8%	3%	107
Kashkadarya region	3 335,4	1 317,9	12,9%	13%	463
Navoi region	1 013,6	440,9	10,9%	4%	143
Namangan region	2 867,5	1 217,2	7,4%	7%	249
Samarkand region	3 947,7	1 592,9	6,8%	8%	285
Surkhandarya region	2 680,8	1 108,3	7,5%	6%	214
Syrdarya region	860,9	373,4	6,1%	3%	107
Tashkent region	2 975,9	1 315,8	9,0%	9%	321
Ferghana region	3 820	1 625,7	7,4%	9%	321
Khorezm region	1 893,3	804,5	8,9%	6%	214
Tashkent city	2 694,4	1 352,3	10,9%	11%	392

<sup>a</sup> Official statistics, source: State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

<sup>b</sup> Calculations by Al Mar.

<sup>c</sup> Sample size by region = Total sample size X percentage of people employed in the construction sector (% for the sample).

Grouping interval:

$H = R/n$ , where  $R$  is the range of variation,  $n$  is the number of groups.

In total, 42 districts out of 200 across the country were selected for the study, 3 districts per region (see Appendix B for more details).

In the **second stage**, mahallas<sup>9</sup> in each district were grouped into strata according to their type (urban or rural) and the number of households; and one mahalla was randomly selected from each stratum.

The following formula was applied to classify mahallas by strata by size:

$$R = X_{max} - X_{min}, \text{ i.e. range changes}$$

<sup>9</sup> Lists of mahallas and households were provided by local authorities

$X_{max}$ ,  $X_{min}$  — maximum and minimum values of the indicator in the population.

Grouping interval:

$h = R/n$ , where  $R$  — range of variation,  $n$  is the number of groups

In total, 183 mahallas were covered by the survey, 94 of them urban and 89 rural. In total, 3,564 households were surveyed in these 183 mahallas, of which 1,878 were urban and 1,686 rural (for more information, see Appendix B).

In the **third stage**, households were randomly selected in each makhalla, after which all members of the selected household were interviewed.

**Table 2. Distribution of sample size by area of residence within regions**

Region	Number of economically active population, 2020 % <sup>b</sup>		Sample size <sup>c</sup>		Total
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
Republic of Uzbekistan	52,7%	47,3%	1 878	1 686	3 564
Republic of Karakalpakstan	51,9%	48,1%	92	86	178
Andijan region	55,9%	44,1%	138	111	249
Bukhara region	35,7%	64,3%	114	207	321
Jizzakh region	49,2%	50,8%	52	55	107
Kashkadarya region	44,6%	55,4%	205	258	463
Navoi region	49,1%	50,9%	69	74	143
Namangan region	67,0%	33,0%	165	84	249
Samarkand region	38,2%	61,8%	108	177	285
Surkhandarya region	36,4%	63,6%	77	137	214
Syrdarya region	41,6%	58,4%	43	64	107
Tashkent region	50,0%	50,0%	159	162	321
Ferghana region	60,1%	39,9%	192	129	321
Khorezm region	34,2%	65,8%	72	142	214
Tashkent city	100,0%	0,0%	392	0	392
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>3 564</b>		

<sup>b</sup> Calculations by Al Mar.

<sup>c</sup> Sample size for urban areas = total sample size X percentage of economically active urban population (%).

Rural sample size = total sample size X share of economically active rural population (%).

### 3.4. On-site staff training and ethical principles

Supervisors were trained for several days in the premises of Al Mar Consulting to avoid infection with COVID-19. The first stage of the trainings was held for supervisors and counters from Fergana Valley (January 22 and 23, 2022). The second stage of trainings was for 8 supervisors and online for one region (January 24, 2022). The final stage of trainings was for 2 supervisors (January 25).

The training for supervisors and interviewers was conducted after the final approval of the questionnaires and the development

of the CAPI forms. During the training, the company's field specialist explained in detail the goals and objectives of the survey, the requirements for completing the questionnaire, the requirements for collecting data on the ground during the interview and detailed instructions for selecting households on the ground.

Previously, all supervisors had been trained by UNICEF on ethical principles in data collection and have appropriate certificates.

### 3.5. Weighing procedure

The sample weights were calculated for each case of the survey in three stages:



- The weights of the base sample were calculated to reflect the initial probability of selecting each household according to the sample design.
- In each mahalla, the weight coefficients of the base sample were adjusted to compensate for the lack of answers.
- The adjustment was applied to coordinate the results of the survey with the results of the population by gender, age groups, areas of residence (urban/rural) and regions published by the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

### 3.6. Lack of responses and sampling errors

The actual percentage of non-responses was 13% compared to the originally planned 15%. The highest rate of non-response was observed in Jizzakh region (19%), while all se-

lected households participated in the survey in Syrdarya region. The main reasons for the lack of responses were:

- 73% of respondents, including those who were engaged in the construction of new houses, were absent as the survey was conducted mainly during the daytime.
- 10% of respondents refused to provide information, including because other family members asked them not to or because they were afraid to share personal information.
- 12% of respondents did not want to communicate with strangers (mostly children and elderly people).
- 5% of respondents did not participate for other reasons.

To reduce the number of non-response cases, the rule of “three attempts to contact” the respondent was applied. According to this rule, after three unsuccessful attempts to collect

data, the interviewers classified the household as not providing information.

In total, the survey collected data on 16,528 individuals from 3,213 households. The number of responses received exceeded expectations due to the fact that the non-response rate was lower than planned. Despite this, the survey covered 39% fewer people working in the construction sector than planned (367 respondents against the expected 600). This happened because during the data collection period (mainly from January to February, when economic activity is less intense), the average number of economically active household members was 1.6 (2.2 was expected) and the share of people employed in the construction sector in the economically active population was 7.2% (compared to the expected 8.8%).

As a result, the accuracy of the indicators calculated for those employed in construction is lower than planned at the planning stage of the survey. This is because the sampling error depends significantly on the sample size — the smaller the sample size, the greater the sampling error.

The estimated proportion of persons employed in the construction sector in the economically active population has a sampling error of  $\pm 0.6$  percentage points, which leads to a 95% confidence interval [6.0% — 8.6%]. This means that with 95% certainty the share of construction workers among the economically active population ranges from 6.0 to 8.6 percent. In addition, this means that there is a 5% probability that the share may be lower than 6.0% or higher than 8.6%.

Sampling errors and confidence intervals for some other estimates are shown in the table below.

### 3.7. Key definitions

The latest ILO definitions were used to identify persons employed in construction and calculate the main indicators used to describe working conditions:

**An employed person** is a person of working age (15 years and older) who has been engaged in any activity for the production of goods or the provision of services for a fee or profit for at least one hour during the week. A person who has a job or business, but who has been temporarily absent from work for a week, is also considered employed<sup>10</sup>.

**Self-assessment of employment status** — categories of labor relations established on the basis of the type of authority that an employee can exercise in relation to the work performed and the type of economic risk to which the employee is exposed<sup>11</sup>. Based on the responses, respondents identified as working during the control week were assigned to one of the following groups:

- Employee — a person working for a wage/salary.
- Self-employed — a person working for profit carrying out personal entrepreneurial activities independently or with employees.
- A helping family worker is a person who helps a family member in his/her personal business without having an agreement or contract to receive a wage/salary as direct payment for the work done to support the family business.

Part-time employment is a situation when employed persons whose working hours at all jobs were less than 40 hours a week wanted and were willing to work extra hours if there was an opportunity for additional work.

**Type of production unit**<sup>12</sup> — classification of economic units in which people work into three mutually exclusive groups:

<sup>10</sup> Resolution of the 19th International Conference of Labor Statisticians concerning statistics of labor activity, employment and underutilization of labor [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms\\_230304.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> Resolution on labor relations statistics adopted by the 20th International Conference of Labor Statisticians, [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms\\_648693.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_648693.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> Resolution on employment statistics in the informal sector adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labor Statisticians [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms\\_087484.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087484.pdf)

**Table 3. Sampling errors and confidence intervals of selected estimates calculated for persons working in the construction sector**

	Percent	Error rate ±	[95% confidence interval]	
Urban area	49%	6,5	35%	62%
Rural area	51%	6,5	38%	65%
Men	99%	0,5	98%	100%
Women	1%	0,5	0,1%	2%
Workers	56%	3,9	48%	64%
Self-employed workers	28%	4,5	19%	37%
Helping family workers	16%	3,0	10%	22%

- Informal sector — includes unregistered household enterprises that do not have the required set of registration certificates obtained from the national competent authority.
- Formal sector — includes all other market enterprises that are not classified as informal (i.e. business entities, registered enterprises).
- Household sector — includes households that employ workers to perform various tasks.
- **Informal work** — work performed by persons working in the informal sector as well as helping family workers employed in the formal sector, when their employment relations, by law or in practice, are not subject to national labor legislation, income taxation, social protection or the right to certain labor benefits.
- **Official work** — all other types of work performed by persons who do not work in the household sector and whose work is not classified as informal.

**Type of work**<sup>13</sup> — classification of the main works performed by employed persons into two mutually exclusive groups:

<sup>13</sup> For details, see in the Guidelines on the statistical definition of informal employment [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms\\_087622.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087622.pdf)



## Survey results

### 4.1. Profile of persons employed in the construction sector

According to the survey results, in the first quarter of 2022, about 800 thousand people (8.5% of all employed) were employed in the construction sector of Uzbekistan. For 96% of them, it was their main job, and for the rest — the second job. Almost all the workers employed in construction were men, most of them were married, distributed by place of residence equally from urban and rural areas, with an average age of 36 years and at least with a completed secondary education. In general, the level of education of people working in construction is lower than the average for all employed in the economy, due to a smaller proportion of people with higher education.

The proportion of people employed in construction varies in different regions from 4% in Surkhandarya to 25% in Namangan. In three regions<sup>14</sup> it was significantly lower than the national average and in four regions<sup>15</sup> — it was significantly higher.

Almost all persons employed in the construction sector are persons born in Uzbekistan. The share of those who were born abroad is very low — about 1.3%. From this point of view, the construction sector does not differ from other types of economic activity — a similar share was estimated on average for the entire economy. However, in Andijan, the proportion of workers born abroad may be significantly higher than the national average —

<sup>14</sup> Surkhandarya, Tashkent, Fergana

<sup>15</sup> Kashkadarya, Syrdarya, Navoi, Jizzakh



this applies to all employed. Unfortunately, the sample size of the survey does not allow us to obtain reliable estimates only for the construction sector.

#### 4.2. Professions in construction

The majority of people employed in the construction sector, about 78%, are skilled workers performing tasks directly related to construction or reconstruction. Groups of managers and administrative workers make up 6% of the employed each. Unskilled workers also make up 6% of the construction workforce. The remaining 4% are drivers or operators of special equipment.

Managers and administrative employees are on average 8 years older than other employees (43 years versus 35) and 50% of them are concentrated in Tashkent and Ferghana region. They are also more educated — 41% of them have a higher education compared with 4% of the rest of the workers.

#### 4.3. Working relationships

More than half of those employed in construction were employees (56%). This share is significantly lower than the average for all sectors of the economy (71%). Almost all construction workers (93%) have either contracts/agreements valid “until completion of work” or without a time limit (for example, until retirement). The shares of these two types of contracts/agreements are almost equal. The majority of construction workers (79%) are employed by private companies, the rest are employed by state-owned companies.

About 28% of all construction workers were self-employed and ran their own business (with or without employees) and 16% worked helping family members involved in the construction business.

The city of Tashkent, Tashkent region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan stand out as areas in which the share of hired workers among construction workers is the highest —

more than 80%. In Samarkand and Andijan regions the share of helping family workers<sup>16</sup> in construction exceeded 50%.

#### 4.4. Type of economic entities and jobs in construction

About 60% of those employed in construction worked in economic entities with fewer than 10 people. On average across the economy, businesses of this size employ 43% of the workforce.

The concentration of construction workers in economic entities with fewer than 10 employees was the highest (more than 70%) in Andijan, Bukhara, Navoi, Syrdarya and Kashkadarya regions, and the lowest in Tashkent city and Tashkent region (less than 35%).

In general, 58% of those employed in construction work at informal sector enterprises, 35% — at formal sector enterprises and 7% — at home (unregistered) enterprises. The size of economic entities and their type seem to be interrelated. For example, the share of the informal sector among persons working in entities with fewer than 10 people is 79% and among persons working in entities with more than 10 people is 11%. For entities with at least 20 people this indicator is even lower — about 2%. This relationship indicates that for a number of reasons (was not focus of this study) small construction companies tend to avoid formalizing their activities, which affects working conditions.

Employment in the informal construction sector is twice as high as the average for the economy with significant differences across regions. The highest difference was estimated for Samarkand, where employment in the informal construction sector was 96%. Compared with the average for all types of economic activity in the region (13%) this is 7.6 times higher. The lowest difference was in Ferghana, where employment in the informal construction sector was close to the average indicator of the economy of the region.

The majority of jobs held by persons working in the construction sector are informal (71%). Even in the formal construction sector, 11% of those employed have informal jobs.

The level of education seems to correlate with the type of work in the construction sector — the share of people employed in the informal sector is lower the higher the level of education of workers. Among people with secondary education, 82% have informal employment. Among those with secondary specialized education, 69% are informally employed, and among those with higher education — only 35%. The same dependence is observed for those employed in all sectors of the economy, not only in construction. However, the share of informal jobs is much higher in the construction sector. A comparable share is estimated only in agriculture.

Large differences are also observed by groups of professions — the share of managers and administrative workers with informal work is only 14%, while among the rest of the construction workers it reaches 79%.

#### 4.5. Work hours

On average, people working in the construction sector typically work 48.3 hours a week. This is 6.4 hours more than the time worked per week by the employed in the economy on average.

In addition, the share of people employed in construction and working overtime (more than 48 hours a week) is almost 50%, which is higher than the average for the economy (32%).

Employees and self-employed in the construction sector usually work the same number of hours — 50–53 hours a week. Helping family workers work less — about 36 hours a week.

It is important to note that half of the workers working in construction do not have a minimum guaranteed number of working hours (and, consequently, income). They work on call only when it is necessary and this fact creates economic uncertainty. As expected, the propor-

<sup>16</sup> See definition in section 3.7.



tion of such cases is significantly higher among workers with informal employment (88%) than among those with formal employment (12%).

As a rule, people living in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Jizzakh region work the most hours (more than 60 per week) in construction and people from Samarkand and Surkhandarya regions work the least hours (about 34 per week).

In addition, there is a correlation between the number of hours typically worked and the level of education. According to the results of the survey, those employed in construction and having higher education work an average of 40.6 hours per week. This is 10 hours less than those with a secondary education and 7.5 hours less than those with a secondary specialized education.

Among those employed in the construction sector, 15% were employed part-time. On average, they were willing and ready to work 27.6 hours per week in addition to the 25.5 hours per week they usually work. Part-time employment does not seem to exist among managers and administrative workers or is extremely rare, the survey did not reveal such cases.

#### 4.6. Working conditions in the workplace

The majority of construction workers work at a client's or employer's home (54%); at construction sites, in administrative or industrial buildings (18%); and outdoors, in public places (15%).

This distribution varies considerably depending on the size of business entities. Employees of business entities with less than 10 employees work mainly at a client's or employer's home (81%). This indicates that such economic entities implement small projects, usually in the housing sector (for example, construction/renovation of private houses). On the other hand, in business entities with more than 10 employees, only 15% of them work at a client's or employer's home. Most of them work at construction sites, in administrative

or industrial buildings (35%), and outdoors, in public places (29%).

The majority of people (64%) employed in the construction sector report regular exposure to dust and smoke during work. Next in importance are exposure to high or low temperatures (47%), loud noise (43%), bad smell (19%) and increased levels of stress (18%). About 8% are also regularly exposed to hazardous chemical or biological materials, very bright or weak lighting, or strong vibration.

Only 21% of workers are not regularly exposed to any of these factors. About 25% are affected by only one factor, and 54% — by two or more. It is estimated that between 1% and 6% of workers in construction may be exposed to all of the factors mentioned above.

In addition to being exposed to hazardous environments, many construction workers typically perform activities in special environments that can adversely affect their health. Two of these activities, performed by more than half of workers, are carrying or moving heavy loads without special equipment (55%) and sitting/standing most of the time (52%). Other activities performed by a significant number of workers include working at dangerous heights or underground (34%), direct contact with people such as customers, authorities, business partners, etc. (31%) and working at night time (23%). The proportion of those working on computers or laptops is 7%, with high voltage electricity is 6% or shift works is 4%.

Naturally, the type of tasks performed affects the conditions in which employees work. For example, managers and administrative workers are much more likely to have to deal with people, and these are those who work with computers. Other workers, in turn, regularly carry heavy loads and are exposed to dangerous conditions.

The type of work can also have a direct impact on the working conditions and health of workers. For example, the proportion of workers who carry or move heavy loads without specialized equipment is higher among those in

informal employment (62%) than among those in formal employment (37%). This example shows how informality can increase the risks of damage to the health and well-being of workers — firstly by restricting their access to the necessary tools and equipment to prevent damage, and secondly, by preventing them from taking paid sick leave to repair damage to health and recovery (if possible).

#### 4.7. Use of protective equipment

More than half of people working in the construction sector reported they were required to wear protective equipment at all times (41%) or sometimes (14%), and almost all of them said they were wearing such equipment. Only 93% of those who have to wear protective equipment at all times (while working) actually do it and 7% wear protective equipment sometimes or do not wear it at all. Of those who have to wear protective gear sometimes, 4% never do it. In addition, although most employees declare that they comply with the requirements to use protective equipment, this does not give any information about whether employees use the entire range of protective equipment required by existing regulations.

#### 4.8. Self-assessment of health effects

Almost 40% of people employed in the construction sector believe that their health or safety is at risk because of their work. This is much higher than the average for all sectors of the economy (24%) and this is not just a subjective perception. The latest data on fatal and non-fatal accidents available in the database of the ILO Department of Statistics confirm the findings of the survey. For example, 95 out of 325 occupational injuries reported in 2020 were related to construction workers. This represents 29% of occupational injuries and

far exceeds the 8.5% share of the construction sector in total employment in Uzbekistan. It follows from this that work in construction is associated with much greater risks than in other sectors of the economy.

However, not everyone employed in the construction sector is exposed to the same health or safety risks. Among workers in the informal sector in construction, the share of those who believe that their health or safety is at risk because of their work is 46% and significantly higher than in the formal sector (29%).

Among workers who are not regularly exposed to the factors mentioned in Section 4.6., the proportion of those who believe that their health or safety is at risk because of their work is the lowest, around 20%. The largest proportion of respondents (over 60%) linking their health and safety risks to work is among those who come into contact with hazardous chemicals/biological materials or odors or those who work at dangerous heights or underground.

It is expected that among managers and administrative workers, the proportion of those who believe that their health or safety is at risk because of their work is lower (27%) since fewer of them are regularly exposed to dangerous conditions.

#### 4.9. Forced labor

The survey revealed only one potential case of forced labor among 160 people aged 18 and older who worked as employees in the construction sector in January-March 2022. This means that there are cases of forced labor among construction workers, but they are extremely rare and the data collected during the survey is insufficient to obtain reliable estimates. Only a survey with a much larger sample size and/or a different sample structure can estimate the prevalence of forced labor.



## Conclusions and recommendations

During the survey, valuable statistical data were obtained to describe and analyze working conditions in the construction sector of Uzbekistan. This was made possible thanks to the good cooperation between the ILO, the Ministry and Al Mar Consulting. Such cooperation between the parties (implementation, support and benefit) should be the basis of any efforts to produce relevant and reliable statistics.

Since the ILO survey tools were used to collect data, it became possible to measure employment and job characteristics in accordance with the latest international standards. For repeated measurements of working conditions in construction in the future, it is recommended to use the same tools in order to be able to obtain comparable indicators. If desired, questions could be added to the individual questionnaire to collect more detailed information about working conditions and factors affecting them.

For example, it may be useful to learn more about the relationship between an employee and an employer, how employees participate in the implementation of occupational safety measures, etc.

For several reasons, the survey data had to be collected in the first quarter of 2022. But in the future, data should be collected at the height of the construction season. This will lead to an increase in the number of data collected, a reduction in sampling errors and an expansion of opportunities for more detailed analysis. However, in order to achieve some specific goals related to the accuracy of estimates, it may be necessary to increase the sample size or adjust its structure. Another recommendation for future measurements that will increase accuracy is to select more districts and mahallas while keeping the number of households surveyed unchanged, if resources allow.

The use of CAPI for data collection has facilitated field work, allowed better control of data quality and significantly reduced the time required for data entry into the software and subsequent processing. This data collection mode should be applied in any future measurements.

Taking into account the methodology used by the ILO, the survey collected similar data on persons employed in all sectors of the economy. Accordingly, if there is an interest in analyzing working conditions in a particular sector, then the data from this survey may be useful for preparing a preliminary analysis in support of a future separate survey of this particular sector.

Data were also collected on the unemployed and persons who are not part of the labor force, which can be used in the process of socio-economic analysis of various subgroups of the population, such as youth, rural residents, and the population of individual regions.

The survey results indicate the need for special attention to the formalization of economic entities and jobs in the construction sector, since the informal sector, indirectly, has a significant impact on the health of workers. This can significantly contribute to reducing social insecurity and the risk of occupational injuries/diseases among construction workers, as well as the complete elimination of forced labor.

Since most construction workers have only secondary education, it is recommended to organize special advanced training courses for them, since the level of education directly affects employment opportunities and working conditions. The level of education shows a strong correlation with formality and working conditions — the higher the level of education, the lower the involvement in the informal sector.

Among those with secondary education, 82% are in informal employment, among those with secondary specialized education — 69% and among those with higher education — 35%.

Another aspect concerns occupational safety and health, which are not fully respected. Therefore, the role of the labor inspectorate should be developed and strengthened.

Specific studies should be conducted on employers and working conditions in order to identify all obstacles and potential benefits to formal functioning in the construction sector. Such studies could provide data collection for a better analysis of occupational safety and health problems (hereinafter referred to as OSH) in the construction sector and understanding the availability (or unavailability) of additional elements of an effective OSH management system. In particular: risk assessment practice; training of employees on OSH issues; provision of information and instructions to employees; consulting and participation of employees in decision-making concerning their working conditions in the field of occupational health; procedures for registration, notification and investigation of work related accidents and diseases; establishment and functioning of occupational health services; monitoring the health of employees and medical examination; implementation of collective protection measures; emergency preparedness and first aid and etc. Data on the availability or unavailability of some of these elements may also be collected from employees.

In addition, annual monitoring of working conditions and forced labor is required not only in the construction sector but also in other sectors of the economy as well as the creation of favorable conditions for doing business in the construction sector of Uzbekistan.

# Annex A. Questionnaires

## Questionnaires for the survey on working conditions in Uzbekistan

Conventions:

- Text in CAPITAL LETTERS indicates answer categories, filters, or instructions that should not be read aloud (also skips question names)
- (text): indicates the need to select or replace
- [text]: indicates the text to be adapted to the national context

### Questionnaire for the household register

HOUSEHOLD REGISTER AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA		
FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
Hello. My name is (INTERVIEWER). I work for [Al Mar Consulting]. May I speak with an adult person living in this household that is able to provide information about the household and its members?		
INTERVIEWER CHECK: IF NO ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER IS AVAILABLE, PLEASE SCHEDULE AN APPOINTMENT – OTHERWISE CONTINUE		
READ: [This household has been selected to participate in a government survey about the conditions in which people work in their jobs. The information that you will provide is confidential and will not be shared, but it will help better understand how people in this area live, the jobs they do. Your participation is voluntary. The survey will take approximately [45] minutes.		
Before I continue with the survey, I need some information about the members of this household]...		
Do you agree to participate in the survey?		
DEM_1		PERSON NUMBER OF EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER
DEM_1	1	PPNO#
DEM_2		Can you tell me the names of the members of this household, starting with you?
DEM_2	1	NAME PERSON 1
DEM_2	2	NAME PERSON 2
DEM_2	3	NAME PERSON 3
DEM_2	4	NAME PERSON 4
DEM_2	5	NAME PERSON 5
DEM_2	6	NAME PERSON 6
DEM_2	7	NAME PERSON 7
DEM_2	8	NAME PERSON 8
DEM_2	9	NAME PERSON 9
DEM_2	10	NAME PERSON 10

ASK EACH PERSON REGISTERED IN DEM_2 QUESTIONS DEM_3 - DEM_6		
DEM_3		(Are/Is) (you/NAME) male or female?
DEM_3		READ ONLY IF SEX IS NOT CLEAR
DEM_3	1	MALE
DEM_3	2	FEMALE
DEM_4		What is (NAME)'s relationship to (NAME PERSON 1)?
DEM_4		FOR PERSON 1, PREFILL WITH CODE 01.
DEM_4	1	REFERENCE PERSON / HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
DEM_4	2	SPOUSE/PARTNER
DEM_4	3	SON/DAUGHTER
DEM_4	4	MOTHER/FATHER
DEM_4	5	OTHER RELATIVE
DEM_4	6	OTHER UNRELATED PERSON
DEM_4	7	[DOMESTIC WORKER, i.e. PEOPLE HIRED BY THE HOUSEHOLD FOR SERVICING AND LIVING PERMANENTLY IN THIS HOUSEHOLD]
DEM_5		What is (your/NAMES)'s date of birth? IF DAY IS NOT KNOWN, BUT THE MONTH AND YEAR ARE, THEN ENTER THE VALUE 15 FOR DAY
DEM_5		DD/MM/YYYY (97/97/9997 FOR DON'T KNOW)
INTERVIEWER: CALCULATE AND ENTER AGE IN DEM_6 WITHOUT ASKING, ELSE IF YEAR OR MONTH = DON'T KNOW ASK DEM_6		
DEM_6		How old (are/is) (you/NAME)?
DEM_6	1	AGE (00 IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR)
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED >=15		
DEM_7		What is (your/NAME)'s marital status?
DEM_7	1	SINGLE/NEVER MARRIED
DEM_7	2	MARRIED
DEM_7	3	COHABITING (WITHOUT OFFICIAL REGISTRATION)
DEM_7	4	SEPARATED (NOT DIVORCED OFFICIALLY)
DEM_7	5	DIVORCED
DEM_7	6	WIDOWED
FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED >=15		
DEM_8		What is the highest level of education that (you/NAME) has completed?
DEM_8	1	NO EDUCATION
DEM_8	2	INCOMPLETE SECONDARY (8-9 GRADES)
DEM_8	3	COMPLETE SECONDARY (10-11 GRADES)
DEM_8	4	SECONDARY SPECIALIZED
DEM_8	5	HIGHER
DEM_8	6	DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER

MIG			MODULE MIG: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STATUS
			FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
MIG_1			(Were/was) (you/NAME) born in [UZBEKISTAN]?
			-> MODULE RSP
MIG_1	1		YES
MIG_1	2		NO
MIG_2			In which country (were/was) (you/NAME) born?
MIG_2	1		Tajikistan
MIG_2	2		Kyrgyzstan
MIG_2	3		Kazakhstan
MIG_2	4		Turkmenistan
MIG_2	5		Afghanistan
MIG_2	6		Russian Federation
MIG_2	7		Korea
MIG_2	8		Iran
MIG_2	9		Turkey
MIG_2	10		Other country
MIG_2b	11		DON'T KNOW
MIG_4			How long (have/has) (you/NAME) been living in [Uzbekistan]...?
MIG_4			READ AND STOP AT FIRST POSITIVE ANSWER
MIG_4	1		Less than 12 months
MIG_4	2		One year to less than 5 years
MIG_4	3		Five years to less than 10 years
MIG_4	4		Ten years or more
MIG_5			Какова была основная причина (Вашего/ИМЯ) переезда в [Узбекистан]?
MIG_5	1		TO TAKE UP A JOB
MIG_5	2		JOB TRANSFER FROM ONE BRANCH OF THE COMPANY TO ANOTHER BRANCH ABROAD
MIG_5	3		TO LOOK FOR A PAID JOB
MIG_5	4		TO LOOK FOR ANY OTHER WORK
MIG_5	5		TO STUDY
MIG_5	6		MARRIAGE
MIG_5	7		FAMILY MOVED/ JOINING FAMILY
MIG_5	8		MEDICAL TREATMENT, HEALTH
MIG_5	9		CONFLICT, INSECURITY, NATURAL DISASTER
MIG_5	10		LIFESTYLE, COST-OF-LIVING
MIG_5	11		OTHER (SPECIFY):

## Individual questionnaire

RSP		MODULE RSP: RESPONDENT STATUS	
FOR MEMBERS OF WORKING AGE (>=15)			
INTERVIEWER READ: The next questions are about (you/NAME) ... NOTE/INSTRUCTION FOR INTERVIEWER: THE FIRST PERSONAL INTERVIEW SHOULD BE COMPLETED FOR THE REFERENCE PERSON (PPNO1). THEN IT SHOULD PROCEED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER THROUGH THE PPNO'S AS RELEVANT			
RSP_1		Is (PPNO# NAME) available? I'd like to discuss with (him/her). Do you have free time for discussion?	
RSP_1	1	YES	
RSP_1	2	NO	
MIG_8		(NAME) is not available because (he/she) is abroad?	
MIG_8	1	YES	
MIG_8	2	NO	
			-> RSP_2
MIG_9		In which country?	
MIG_9	1	Russian Federation	
MIG_9	2	Kazakhstan	
	3	Turkey	
	4	South Korea	
	5	Japan	
MIG_9	6	UAE (DUBAI, ABU-DHABI)	
MIG_9	7	USA	
MIG_9	8	OTHER CIS COUNTRIES (BELARUS, UKRAINE, ETC.)	
MIG_9	9	OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES (CHINA, KUWAIT, QATAR, IRAN, SOUTH ARABIA, MALAYSIA, ETC.)	
MIG_9	10	OTHER COUNTRIES OF EUROPE (GERMANY, POLAND, CZECH REPUBLIC, SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES, BALTIC COUNTRIES, ETC.)	
MIG_9	11	OTHER COUNTRIES (CANADA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, ETC.)	
MIG_10		How long has (NAME) been staying there...?	
MIG_10	1	Less than 12 months	
MIG_10	2	At least 12 months	
MIG_11		And why did (NAME) mainly go to [COUNTRY]?	
MIG_11	1	TOURISM	
MIG_11	2	WORK	
MIG_11	3	STUDY	
MIG_11	4	MARRIAGE	
MIG_11	5	FAMILY MOVED/JOINING FAMILY	
MIG_11	6	MEDICAL TREATMENT, HEALTH	
MIG_11	7	CONFLICT, INSECURITY, NATURAL DISASTER	
MIG_11	8	LIFESTYLE, COST-OF-LIVING	



MIG_11	9	OTHER (SPECIFY):	
RSP_2		ОТВЕЧАЕТ ЛИ САМО ЛИЦО (ОН/ОНА) НА АБССРНОСЫ?	
RSP_2		IS THE PERSON (HIM/HERSELF) RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONS? INTERVIEWER TO ANSWER: IS THE PERSON (HIM/HERSELF) RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONS?	
RSP_2	1	YES	-> RSP_5
RSP_2	2	NO	
RSP_3			
RSP_3		THE PPNO OF THE PERSON RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONS	
RSP_3	1	INTERVIEWER, ENTER THE PPNO OF THE PERSON RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONS	
RSP_4		Can you let me know what is your relationship to (PPNO#NAME)?	
RSP_4	1	SPOUSE OR PARTNER	
RSP_4	2	SON OR DAUGHTER	
RSP_4	3	MOTHER OR FATHER	
RSP_4	4	OTHER RELATIVE	
RRSPSP_4	5	UNRELATED	
RSP_5		START TIME OF THE INTERVIEW	
RSP_5		INTERVIEWER RECORD THE START TIME OF THE INTERVIEW	
RSP_5	1	HH:MM	
<b>ATW</b>		<b>MODULE ATW: EMPLOYED AT WORK</b>	
ATW_1		Last week, that is from Monday up to Sunday did (you/NAME) work for someone else for pay, for one or more hours?	
ATW_1	1	ДА	-> MJJ_1
ATW_1	2	НЕТ	
ATW_2		Last week, did (you/NAME) run or do any kind of business, farming or other activity to generate income?	
ATW_2	1	YES	-> AGF_1b
ATW_2	2	NO	
ATW_2		READ IF NEEDED: For example: [making things for sale, growing produce for sale, buying and reselling things, provided services for pay, raising animals or poultry for sale]	
ATW_3		На SRНошлой неделе (Вы/ИМЯ) помогли в семейном бизнесе или на ферме?	
ATW_3	1	ДА	-> AGF_1b
ATW_3	2	НЕТ	
<b>ABS</b>		<b>MODULE ATW: EMPLOYED AT WORK</b>	
ATW_1		Last week, that is from Monday up to Sunday did (you/NAME) work for someone else for pay, for one or more hours?	
ATW_1	1	YES	-> AGF_1a
ATW_1	2	NO	

ATW_2		Last week, did (you/NAME) run or do any kind of business, farming or other activity to generate income?	
ATW_2	1	YES	-> AGF_1b
ATW_2	2	NO	
ATW_2		READ IF NEEDED: For example: [making things for sale, growing produce for sale, buying and reselling things, provided services for pay, raising animals or poultry for sale]	
ATW_3		Last week, did (you/NAME) help in a family business or farm?	
ATW_3	1	YES	-> AGF_1b
ATW_3	2	NO	
<b>ABS</b>		<b>MODULE ABS: TEMPORARY ABSENCE</b>	
ABS_1		(Do/does) (you/NAME) have a paid job or income generating activity, but did not work last week?	
ABS_1	1	YES	
ABS_1	2	NO	-> AGF_1a
ABS_2		Why did (you/NAME) not work last week?	
ABS_2	1	WAITING TO START NEW JOB OR BUSINESS	-> AGF_1a
ABS_2	2	LOW OR OFF-SEASON	-> AGF_1a
ABS_2	3	WORKING TIME ARRANGEMENT, FLEXI TIME, NATURE OF WORK	-> AGF_1b
ABS_2	4	VACATION, HOLIDAYS	-> AGF_1b
ABS_2	5	SICKNESS, ILLNESS, ACCIDENT	-> AGF_1b
ABS_2	6	MATERNITY, PATERNITY LEAVE	-> AGF_1b
ABS_2	7	EDUCATION LEAVE OR TRAINING	
ABS_2	8	OTHER PERSONAL LEAVE (CARE FOR FAMILY, CIVIC DUTIES...)	
ABS_2	9	TEMPORARY LAYOFF, NO CLIENTS OR MATERIALS, WORK BREAK	
ABS_2	10	BAD WEATHER, NATURAL DISASTER	
ABS_2	11	STRIKE OR LABOUR DISPUTE	
ABS_2	12	LONG-TERM DISABILITY	
ABS_2	13	OTHER (SPECIFY):	
ABS_3		Including the time that (you/NAME) (have/has) been absent, will (you/he/she) return to that same job or business in 3 months or less?	
ABS_3	1	YES	-> AGF_1b
ABS_3	2	NO	-> AGF_1a
ABS_3	3	DON'T KNOW	-> AGF_1a
ABS_4		(Do/Does) (you/NAME) continue to receive an income from (your/his/her) job or business during this absence?	
ABS_4	1	YES	-> AGF_1b
ABS_4	2	NO	-> AGF_1a
ABS_4	3	DON'T KNOW	-> AGF_1a

AGF		MODULE AGF: AGRICULTURAL WORK AND MARKET ORIENTATION	
AGF_1a		Last week, did (you/NAME) do any work in... ?	
AGF_1a		READ AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY	
AGF_1a	1	Dehkan farming	-> AGF_2
AGF_1a	2	Gardening	-> AGF_2
AGF_1a	3	Animal husbandry	-> AGF_2
AGF_1a	4	Poultry	-> AGF_2
AGF_1a	5	Fishing or fish farming	-> AGF_2
AGF_1a	6	Leasehold farming	-> AGF_2
AGF_1a		DO NOT READ	
AGF_1a	4	NONE OF THE ABOVE	-> AGF_1
AGF_1b		Was this work that you mentioned in...?	
AGF_1b		READ AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY	
AGF_1b	1	Dehkan farming	
AGF_1b	2	Gardening	
AGF_1b	3	Animal husbandry	
AGF_1b	4	Poultry	
AGF_1b	5	Fishing or fish farming	
AGF_1b	6	Leasehold farming	
AGF_1b	7	NONE OF THE ABOVE	-> MJJ_1
AGF_2		Thinking about the work in (farming, rearing animals or poultry) (you/NAME) (do/does), are the products intended.....?	
AGF_2		READ AND MARK ONE	
AGF_2	1	Only for sale	-> MJJ_1
AGF_2	2	Mainly for sale	-> MJJ_1
AGF_2	3	Mainly for family use	-> SRH_1
AGF_2	4	Only for family use	-> SRH_1
MJJ		MODULE MJJ: CHARACTERISTICS OF MAIN JOB	
MJJ_1		Last week did (you/NAME) have more than one job or income generating activity?	
MJJ_1	1	YES	-> MJJ_2
MJJ_1	2	NO	-> MJJ_3
MJJ_2		<b>INTERVIEWER TO READ: I am now going to ask you some questions about the income generating activity in which (you/NAME) usually work the most hours.</b>	
MJJ_3		In (your/NAME's) job, what kind of work (do/does) (you/he/she) do?	
MJJ_3		(e.g. Cattle farmer –breed, raise and sell cattle; Policeman –patrol the streets; Cook –plan and prepare meals; Primary school teacher –teach children how to read and write)	
MJJ_3	1	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE, IF ANY	
MJJ_3b	1	MAIN TASKS AND DUTIES	

MJJ_6		What is the main activity of the place or business where (you/NAME) work(s)?
MJJ_6	1	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING
MJJ_6	2	MINING AND QUARRYING
MJJ_6	3	PROCESSING INDUSTRY
MJJ_6	4	CONSTRUCTION
MJJ_6	5	ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM, AND AIR CONDITIONING
MJJ_6	6	WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL
MJJ_6	7	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE. REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES
MJJ_6	8	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE
MJJ_6	9	ACCOMMODATION AND CATERING SERVICES
MJJ_6	10	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
MJJ_6	11	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
MJJ_6	12	REAL ESTATE OPERATIONS
MJJ_6	13	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES
MJJ_6	14	MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT SERVICES ACTIVITIES
MJJ MJJ_6	15	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE
MJJ_6	16	EDUCATION
MJJ_6	17	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES
MJJ_6	18	ART, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION
MJJ_6	19	OTHER SERVICES
MJJ	20	ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS EMPLOYING DOMESTIC WORKERS
MJJ_7		(Do/does) (you/NAME) work...? READ
MJJ_7	1	As an employee -> MJJ_10
MJJ_7	2	In (your/his/her) own business activity
MJJ_7	3	Helping in a family or household business
MJJ_7	4	As an apprentice, intern -> MJJ_10
MJJ_7	5	Helping a family member who works for someone else -> MJJ_10
MJJ_8		Who usually makes the decisions about the running of the family business? READ
MJJ_8	1	(You/NAME)
MJJ M_8	2	(You/NAME) together with other family member(s)
MJJ_8	3	Other family member(s) only -> MJJ_10b
MJJ_8	4	Other (non-related) person(s) only -> MJJ_10b
MJJ_9		Can (you/NAME) set the price of the products or services that (you/NAME) offer(s)/produce/grow (yourself/himself/herself)?
MJJ_9	1	YES -> MJJ_11
MJJ_9	2	NO

MJJ_9a		Can (you/NAME) set the price of the products or services that (you/NAME) offer(s)/produce/grow (yourself/himself/herself)?	
MJJ_9a	1	YES	-> MJJ_11
MJJ_9a	2	NO	
MJJ_9b		Why can (you/NAME) not set the price? Is it because ....?	
		READ	
MJJ_9b	1	Another enterprise or agent sets the price	-> MJJ_11
MJJ_9b	2	Prices are set by the customer(s)	-> MJJ_11
MJJ_9b	3	Government defines the price by law/regulation	-> MJJ_11
MJJ_9b	4	Prices are negotiated with the customer	-> MJJ_11
MJJ_9b	5	It's the going rate on the market	-> MJJ_11
MJJ_9b	6	Other (specify):	-> MJJ_11
MJJ_10		In this job (are/is) (you/he/she) working in....?	
MJJ_10		READ	
MJJ_10	1	The government or a state-owned enterprise	
MJJ_10	2	A farm	
MJJ_10	3	A private business (non-farm)	
MJJ_10	4	A household(s) as a domestic wo	
MJJ_10	5	An NGO, non-profit institution, church	
MJJ_10	6	An international organization or a foreign embassy	
MJJ_10a		Which of the following types of pay (do/does) (you/NAME) receive for this work?	
MJJ_10a		READ AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY	
MJJ_10a	1	A wage or salary	
MJJ_10a	2	Payment by piece of work completed	
MJJ_10a	3	Commissions	
MJJ_10a	4	Tips	
MJJ_10a	5	Fees for services provided	
MJJ_10a	6	Payment with meals or accommodation	
MJJ_10a	7	Payment in products	
MJJ_10a	8	OTHER CASH PAYMENT (Specify):	
MJJ_10a		DO NOT READ	
MJJ_10a	9	NOT PAID	-> MJJ_11
MJJ_10e		READ AND MARK EVERYTHING THAT IS APPLICABLE	
MJJ_10e	1	YES, MINIMUM HOURS OR WORK GUARANTEED	
MJJ_10e	2	NO, 0-HOUR CONTRACT, CONTACTED WHEN NEEDED	
MJJ_10g		Is (your/NAME's) contract or agreement....?	
MJJ_10g		READ. One answer only	
MJJ_10g	1	For a specified period of time	

MJJ_10g	2	Until the date a task is completed	
MJJ_10g	3	Permanent or until retirement	-> MJJ_10l
MJJ_10g	4	Ongoing with no specified end date	-> MJJ_10l
MJJ_10h		How long in total is (your/NAME's) current agreement?	
MJJ_10h	1	DAILY CONTRACT/AGREEMENT	
MJJ_10h	2	LESS THAN ONE MONTH	
MJJ_10h	3	1 TO LESS THAN 3 MONTHS	
MJJ_10h	4	3 TO LESS THAN 6 MONTHS	
MJJ_10h	5	6 TO LESS THAN 12 MONTHS	
MJJ_10h	6	12 TO LESS THAN 24 MONTHS	
MJJ_10h	7	TWO YEARS OR MORE	
MJJ_10h	8	NO SPECIFIED DURATION	-> MJJ_10l
MJJ_10h	9	DON'T KNOW	-> MJJ_10l
MJJ_10h	10	NO ANSWER	-> MJJ_10l
MJJ_10i		Which of the following applies to (your/NAME's) current agreement?	
MJJ_10i		READ AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY	
MJJ_10i	1	It covers a particular season	
MJJ_10i	2	It covers a period of training (apprentice, trainee, research assistant, etc)	
MJJ_10i	3	It is part of an employment creation program	
MJJ_10i	4	It is for substitute work	
MJJ_10i	5	DON'T KNOW	
MJJ_10i	6	NO ANSWER	
MJJ_10l		Is (your/NAME's) employer responsible for deducting any taxes on (your/his/her) income or is that (your/NAME's) responsibility?	
MJJ_10l	1	EMPLOYER IS RESPONSIBLE	
MJJ_10l	2	(YOU ARE/NAME IS) RESPONSIBLE	
MJJ_10l	3	NOT APPLICABLE	
MJJ_10l	4	DON'T KNOW	
MJJ_10m1		Does (your/NAME's) employer pay contributions to the Pension Fund for (you/NAME)?	
MJJ_10m1	1	YES	
MJJ_10m1	2	NO	
MJJ_10m1	3	DON'T KNOW	
MJJ_10m2		Does (your/NAME's) employer pay contributions to Social Insurance for (you/NAME)?	
MJJ_10m2	1	YES	
MJJ_10m2	2	NO	
MJJ_10m2	3	DON'T KNOW	
MJJ_10n		(Do/Does) (you/NAME) get paid annual leave?	
MJJ_10n	1	YES	

MJJ_10n	2	NO
MJJ_10n	3	DON'T KNOW
MJJ_10o		Would (you/NAME) get paid sick leave in case of illness or injury?
MJJ_10o	1	YES
MJJ_10o	2	NO
MJJ_10o	3	DON'T KNOW
MJJ_11		In what kind of place (do/does) (you/NAME) typically work?
MJJ_11	1	AT (YOUR/NAME'S) OWN HOME
MJJ_11	2	AT THE CLIENT'S OR EMPLOYER'S HOME
MJJ_11	3	AT A FARM, AGRICULTURAL LAND OR FISHING SITE
MJJ_11	4	BUSINESS, OFFICE, FACTORY, FIXED PREMISE OR SITE
MJJ_11	5	STREET OR ANOTHER PUBLIC SPACE WITHOUT A FIXED STRUCTURE
MJJ_11	6	IN/ON A VEHICLE (WITHOUT DAILY WORK BASE))
MJJ_11	7	DOOR-TO-DOOR
MJJ_11	8	OTHER
MJJ_11	9	CANNOT SAY
MJJ_11a		How many persons including (you/NAME) work at (your/NAME) place of work?
MJJ_11a	1	1 (only if person works alone without colleagues)
MJJ_11a	2	2-4
MJJ_11a	3	5-9
MJJ_11a	4	10-19
MJJ_11a	5	20-49
MJJ_11a	6	50+
MJJ_11b		Is the business (you/NAME) work(s) for incorporated? For example, as a [limited company, joint-stock company, unitary enterprise or partnership]?
MJJ_11b	1	YES -> Module SJ
MJJ_11b	2	NO
MJJ_11b	3	DON'T KNOW
MJJ_11c		Is the business (you/NAME) work(s) for registered in the [State Services Center or Single Portal of Interactive State Services]?
MJJ_11c	1	YES -> Module SJ
MJJ_11c	2	NO
MJJ_11c	3	DON'T KNOW
MJJ_11d		What kind of accounts or records does the business keep? Are they...
MJJ_11d		READ
MJJ_11d	1	A complete set of written accounts for tax purposes
MJJ_11d	2	Simplified written accounts not for tax purposes
MJJ_11d	3	Informal records of orders, sales, purchases (If MJJ=1 (only 1 work place), go to WKT)
MJJ_11d	4	No records are kept

SJJ		MODULE SJJ: CHARACTERISTICS OF SECOND JOB
ONLY IF RESPONDENT HAD MORE THAN ONE JOB OR BUSINESS (MJJ_1 = 02). OTHERWISE SKIP TO MODULE WKT		
READ: I am now going to ask you some questions about (your/NAME's) second job or business activity.		
SJJ_1		In this second job, what kind of work (do/does) (you/NAME) do?
SJJ_1		([e.g. Cattle farmer –breed, raise and sell cattle; Policeman –patrol the streets; Cook –plan and prepare meals; Primary school teacher –teach children how to read and write])
SJJ_1	1	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE, IF ANY
SJJ_1a	1	MAIN TASKS AND DUTIES
SJJ_2		What is the main activity of the business or place where (you/NAME) work(s)?
SJJ_2		([e.g.: Police Department - public safety; Restaurant - preparing and serving meals; Transport Company - long distance transport of goods])
SJJ_2	1	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING
SJJ_2	2	MINING AND QUARRYING
SJJ_2	3	PROCESSING INDUSTRY
SJJ_2	4	CONSTRUCTION
SJJ_2	5	ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM, AND AIR CONDITIONING
SJJ_2	6	WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL
SJJ_2	7	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE. REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES
SJJ_2	8	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE
SJJ_2	9	ACCOMMODATION AND CATERING SERVICES
SJJ_2	10	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
SJJ_2	11	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
SJJ_2	12	REAL ESTATE OPERATIONS
SJJ_2	13	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES
SJJ_2	14	MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT SERVICES ACTIVITIES
SJJ_2	15	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE
SJJ_2	16	EDUCATION
SJJ_2	17	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES
SJJ_2	18	ART, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION
SJJ_2	19	OTHER SERVICES
SJJ_2	20	ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS EMPLOYING DOMESTIC WORKERS
WKT		MODULE WKT: WORKING TIME IN EMPLOYMENT
READ: Now, I would like to ask some questions about the hours that (you/NAME) work(s), starting with (your/his/her) main job.		
WKT_1		How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in (your/his/her) main job?
WKT_1	1	NUMBER OF HOURS LAST WEEK
WKT_7		And how many hours did (you/NAME) work in (your/his/her) main job last week?
WKT_7	1	NUMBER OF HOURS LAST WEEK



IF TWO JOBS (MJJ_1=02) THEN ASK WKT_8		
IF ONLY ONE JOB (MJJ_1=01) AND WKT_1<40 ASK WKT_16		
IF ONLY ONE JOB (MJJ_1=01) AND WKT_1>=40 GO TO MODULE WKC		
WKT_8		How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in (your/his/her) second job?
WKT_8	1	HOURS PER WEEK (CANNOT BE ZERO)
WKT_10		How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in (your/his/her) second job?
WKT_10	1	HOURS PER WEEK (CANNOT BE ZERO)
IF TWO JOBS (MJJ_1=02) AND WKT_1+WKT_8<40 ASK WKT_16		
IF TWO JOBS (MJJ_1=02) AND WKT_1+WKT_8>=40 GO TO MODULE WKC		
WKT_16		Would (you/NAME) want to work more hours per week than usually worked, provided the extra hours are paid?
WKT_16	1	YES
WKT_16	2	NO -> MODULE WKC
WKT_17		Could (you/NAME) start working more hours within the next two weeks?
WKT_17	1	YES
WKT_17	2	NO -> MODULE WKC
WKT_18		How many additional hours per week could (you/NAME) work?
WKT_18	1	ADDITIONAL HOURS PER WEEK (CANNOT BE ZERO) -> MODULE WKC
<b>SRH</b>		<b>MODULE SRH: JOB SEARCH AND AVAILABILITY</b>
SRH_1		During the last four weeks, that is from [30 days ago] up to yesterday did (you/NAME) do anything to find a paid job? WHEN READING THE QUESTION INDICATE THE DATE 30 DAYS AGO FROM THE DATE OF INTERVIEW.
SRH_1	1	YES -> SRH_3
SRH_1	2	NO
SRH_2		Or did (you/NAME) try to start a business?
SRH_2	1	YES
SRH_2	2	NO -> SRH_8
SRH_3		What did (you/NAME) mainly do in the last four weeks to (find a paid job/start a business)?
SRH_3	1	APPLY TO PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYERS -> SRH_6
SRH_3	2	PLACE OR ANSWER JOB ADVERTISEMENTS -> SRH_6
SRH_3	3	STUDY OR READ JOB ADVERTISEMENTS
SRH_3	4	POST/UPDATE RESUME ON PROFESSIONAL/SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES -> SRH_6
SRH_3	5	REGISTER WITH PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT CENTRE -> SRH_6
SRH_3	6	REGISTER WITH EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT CENTRE -> SRH_6
SRH_3	7	TAKE A TEST OR INTERVIEW -> SRH_6
SRH_3	8	SEEK HELP FROM RELATIVES, FRIENDS, OTHERS -> SRH_6
SRH_3	9	CHECK AT FACTORIES, WORK SITES -> SRH_6

SRH_3	10	WAIT ON THE STREET TO BE RECRUITED	-> SRH_6
SRH_3	11	SEEK FINANCIAL HELP TO START A BUSINESS	-> SRH_6
SRH_3	12	LOOK FOR LAND, BUILDING, EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS TO START A BUSINESS	-> SRH_6
SRH_3	13	APPLY FOR A PERMIT OR LICENSE TO START A BUSINESS	-> SRH_6
SRH_3	14	OTHER (SPECIFY):	-> SRH_6
SRH_4		In addition to reading job advertisements, did (you/NAME) do anything else in the last four weeks to (find a paid job/start a business)?	
SRH_4	1	YES	
SRH_4	2	NO	-> SRH_6
SRH_5		What else did (you/NAME) do?	
SRH_5	1	APPLY TO PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYERS	
SRH_5	2	PLACE OR ANSWER JOB ADVERTISEMENTS	
SRH_5	3	POST/UPDATE RESUME ON PROFESSIONAL/SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES	
SRH_5	4	REGISTER WITH (PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT CENTRE)	
SRH_5	5	REGISTER WITH A PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT CENTRE/AGENCY	
SRH_5	6	TAKE A TEST OR INTERVIEW	
SRH_5	7	SEEK HELP FROM RELATIVES, FRIENDS, OTHERS	
SRH_5	8	CHECK AT FACTORIES, WORK SITES	
SRH_5	9	WAIT ON THE STREET TO BE RECRUITED	
SRH_5	10	SEEK FINANCIAL HELP TO START A BUSINESS	
SRH_5	11	LOOK FOR LAND, BUILDING, EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS TO START A BUSINESS	
SRH_5	12	APPLY FOR A PERMIT OR LICENSE TO START A BUSINESS	
SRH_5	13	OTHER (SPECIFY):	
SRH_6		For how long (has/have) (you/NAME) been without work and trying to find a paid job or start a business?	
SRH_6	1	LESS THAN 1 MONTH	-> SRH_11
SRH_6	2	ONE MONTH TO < 3 MONTHS	-> SRH_11
SRH_6	3	THREE MONTHS TO < 6 MONTHS	-> SRH_11
SRH_6	4	SIX MONTHS TO < 12 MONTHS	-> SRH_11
SRH_6	5	ONE YEAR TO < 2 YEARS	-> SRH_11
SRH_6	6	TWO YEARS OR MORE	-> SRH_11
SRH_8		At present (do/does) (you/NAME) want to work?	
SRH_8	1	YES	
SRH_8	2	NO	-> MODULE ETM
SRH_9		What is the main reason why (you/NAME) did not try to find a paid job or start a business in the last four weeks?	
SRH_9	1	WAITING FOR RESULTS OF A PREVIOUS SEARCH	-> SRH_11
SRH_9	2	AWAITING RECALL FROM A PREVIOUS JOB	-> SRH_11
SRH_9	3	WAITING FOR THE SEASON TO START	-> SRH_11

SRH_9	4	WAITING TO START NEW JOB OR BUSINESS	
SRH_9	5	TIRED OF LOOKING FOR JOBS, NO JOBS IN AREA	-> SRH_11
SRH_9	6	NO JOBS MATCHING SKILLS, LACKS EXPERIENCE	-> SRH_11
SRH_9	7	CONSIDERED TOO YOUNG/OLD BY EMPLOYERS	-> SRH_11
SRH_9	8	IN STUDIES, TRAINING	-> SRH_11
SRH_9	9	FAMILY / HOUSEHOLD RESPONSIBILITIES	-> SRH_11
SRH_9	10	IN AGRICULTURE / FISHING FOR FAMILY USE	-> SRH_11
SRH_9	11	OWN DISABILITY, INJURY, ILLNESS	-> SRH_11
SRH_9	12	RETIRED, PENSIONER, OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME	-> SRH_11
SRH_9	13	OTHER (SPECIFY):	-> SRH_11
SRH_10		How soon (do/does) (you/NAME) expect to start working in this new job or business?	
SRH_10	1	ONE MONTH OR LESS	
SRH_10	2	WITHIN 1-3 MONTHS	
SRH_10	3	MORE THAN THREE MONTHS	
SRH_11		If it depended on you, could (you/NAME) have started working last week?	
SRH_11	1	YES	-> MODULE ETM
SRH_11	2	NO	
SRH_12		If it depended on you, could (you/NAME) have started working last week?	
SRH_12	1	YES	--> MODULE ETM
SRH_12	2	NO	-> MODULE ETM
<b>WKC</b>		<b>MODULE WKC: OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS</b>	
		FOR ALL EMPLOYED	
		INTERVIEWER READ: The next questions are about (your/NAME's) working conditions in (your/NAME's) main job...	
WKC_1		In (your/NAME's) main job, (are/is) (you/NAME) exposed regularly to .....	
WKC_1		READ AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY	
WKC_1	1	Loud noise?	
WKC_1	2	High or low temperature?	
WKC_1	3	Dust, smoke?	
WKC_1	4	Dangerous chemicals or biologic materials?	
WKC_1	5	Very bright or low light?	
WKC_1	6	Bad smell?	
WKC_1	7	Strong vibrations?	
WKC_1	8	Increased levels of stress?	
WKC_1	9	OTHER, SPECIFY: _____	
WKC_1	10	NONE OF THE ABOVE	
WKC_2		Does (your/NAME's) job, usually, involve .....	
WKC_2		READ AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY	
WKC_2	1	Carrying or moving heavy loads (objects or people) without special equipment?	
WKC_2	2	Sitting most of the time or standing most of the time?	

WKC_2	3	Working at night?
WKC_2	4	Working high above the ground or under the ground
WKC_2	5	Dealing directly with people (clients, customers, passengers, pupils, patients, etc.)?
WKC_2	6	Working with computers, laptops, smartphones or similar devices?
WKC_2	7	Working in shifts?
WKC_2	8	Working with high voltage electricity
WKC_2	9	NONE OF THE ABOVE
<b>ASK WKC_2a IF OPTION 7 IN WKC_2 WAS CHOSEN</b>		
WKC_2a		How many hours do you usually work in one shift?
WKC_2a		NUMBER OF HOURS (CANNOT BE ZERO)
WKC_3		Does (your/NAME's) job require wearing personal protective equipment?
WKC_3		DO NOT INCLUDE PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT USED ONLY BECAUSE OF COVID (E.G. FACE MASKS, VISORS, GLOVES, ETC.)
WKC_3	1	ALWAYS
WKC_3	2	SOMETIMES
WKC_3	3	NEVER
		-> WKC_6
WKC_4		(Do/Does) (you/NAME) always use the personal protective equipment when it is required?
WKC_4	1	ALWAYS
WKC_4	2	SOMETIMES
WKC_4	3	NEVER
<b>ASK WKC_5 IF MJJ_7=1</b>		
WKC_5		Does (your/NAME's) employer provide you with all the necessary protective equipment?
WKC_5	1	ALWAYS
WKC_5	2	SOMETIMES
WKC_5	3	NEVER
WKC_6		Do you think (your/NAME's) health or safety is at risk because of (your/NAME's) job?
WKC_6	1	YES
WKC_6	2	NO
<b>FLB</b>		<b>MODULE FLB: FORCED LABOUR</b>
FLB		ALL EMPLOYEES IN CONSTRUCTION (MJJ_7=1 AND MJJ_6=5) AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER
<p>INTERVIEWER READ: Sometimes, people are obliged to work against their will or in jobs they accepted under false promises. Or, people may be forced to perform specific job tasks because of violence or threats. In other cases, workers cannot leave their job or employer because someone uses lies, threats or violence against them or their family. This may occur to people of any age, in permanent, seasonal or temporary jobs, for short or long periods.</p>		
FLB_1		Have you been in similar situations in your current job in the construction sector?

FLB_1	1	YES	
FLB_1	2	NO	-> MODULE ETM
FLB_2		In this job, have you ever faced any of the following situations?	
FLB_2		READ AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY	
FLB_2	1	Made to take on this job under the decision of a third person without your consent	
FLB_2	2	Made to take the job to repay a debt linked to the job with the employer or recruiter	
FLB_2	3	Made to work regularly overtime, on call, or out of working hours that was not previously agreed with the employer	
FLB_2	4	Made to work for no wages or very low wages below than agreed	
FLB_2	5	Made to work in hazardous conditions without protective equipment	
FLB_2	6	Made to live in degrading conditions imposed by employer without consent	
FLB_2	7	Made to perform a job of different nature from that specified during the recruitment without your consent	
FLB_2	8	Made to perform illicit activities without consent	
FLB_2	9	Obligated to use alcohol or drugs without consent	
FLB_2	10	Made to work for other employers than agreed	
FLB_2	11	Made to stay in the job for longer time than agreed against your will	
FLB_2	12	Made to work with no or limited freedom to terminate work contract	
FLB_2	13	Other not agreed situations (Specify): _____ _____	
FLB_2		DO NOT READ	
FLB_2	14	NONE OF THE ABOVE	-> FLB_4
FLB_2	15	DON'T KNOW/ I AM NOT SURE/ CANNOT REMEMBER	-> FLB_4
FLB_3		Can you refuse or could you have refused to do the activities you mentioned?	
FLB_3	1	YES	
FLB_3	2	NO	
FLB_3	3	DON'T KNOW	
FLB_4		In case you want, and respecting the agreed notice period, can you resign freely from this job?	
FLB_4	1	YES	
FLB_4	2	NO	
FLB_4	3	DON'T KNOW	
<b>ASK FLB_5 IF FLB_4=2 OR (FLB4=1 AND FLB_3=2)</b>			
FLB_5		Why you are/were obliged to do these activities for which you didn't give your consent or why you cannot leave the employer when you want?	
FLB_5		READ AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY	
FLB_5	1	Because you need a salary	
FLB_5	2	Fear of threats and violence against yourself such as physical abuse, corporal punishment, sexual abuse	

FLB_5	3	Fear of threats and violence against your family, relatives or close associates
FLB_5	4	Because your debt with employer/recruiter was not paid down
FLB_5	5	Employer threatened to impose a fine or financial penalty
FLB_5	6	Because you are under constant surveillance
FLB_5	7	Because you are in an isolated place, with no access to outside world
FLB_5	8	Because your work permit renewal is done by your employers
FLB_5	9	Because you do not have access to your documents such as ID, passport, residence permits, travel documents, etc.
FLB_5	10	Because your employer knows that I have no other option to survive
FLB_5	11	Because your employer or recruiter threatened you of dismissal, deportation or legal action
FLB_5	12	Waiting for payment of due wages or other promised benefits
FLB_5	13	Other reasons/ situations (Specify): _____ —
FLB_5		DO NOT READ
FLB_5	14	NONE
FLB_5	15	DON'T KNOW/ I AM NOT SURE/ CANNOT REMEMBER
<b>ETM</b>		<b>MODULE ETM: END OF PERSONAL INTERVIEW</b>
ETM_1		INTERVIEWER RECORD THE END TIME OF THE PERSONAL INTERVIEW
ETM_1	1	HH:MM
INTERVIEWER READ: [Thank you very much for taking the time to answer survey questions...]		

## Annex B. Sample design details (including maps, if possible, e.g. distribution of completed interviews)

The table below shows sampling of districts.

### Выборка районов по регионам страны, единицы

Region	Number of districts, total	Selected number of districts (3 groups)
Republic of Karakalpakstan	16	3 Nukus city Amudarya district Kegeyli district
Andijan	16	3 Khanabad town Asaka district Kurgan-Tepa district
Bukhara	13	3 Kagan district Karakul district Gijduvan district
Jizzakh	13	3 Gallaaral district Zarbdar district Bakhmal district
Kashkadarya	15	3 Dehkanabad district Karshi district Chirakchi district
Navoi	10	3 Kanimeh district Novbahor district Karmana district
Namangan	12	3 Namangan city Pap district Uchkurgan district
Samarkand	16	3 Samarkand city Nurabad district Pastdargom district

Surkhandarya	14	3	Uzun district Shurchi district Denau district
Syrdarya	11	3	Akaltyn district Gulistan district Gulistan city
Tashkent	22	3	Yangiyul town Parkent district Bostanlyk district
Ferghana	19	3	Yazyavan district Altyaryk district Fergana city
Khorezm	12	3	Ugrench city Khiva district Yangibazar district
Tashkent city	11	3	Yakkasaray district Uchtepa district Yunusabad district
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>42</b>	

The table below presents the number of sampled mahallas in each sampled district of the study regions.

#### Sampling of urban and rural makhallas in the districts, units

District	Total, number of mahallas in the district		Share of HH for interviews in the district, %*		Number of mahallas		Number of sampled HH, total units		Total number of selected HHs, units
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
<b>Karakalpakstan</b>									
Nukus city	64	0	62%	0%	3	0	57	0	57
Amudarya district	32	17	31%	65%	3	3	29	56	85
Kegeyli district	7	9	7%	35%	2	2	6	30	36
	<b>103</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>Andijan</b>									
Khanabad town	14	0	29%	0%	3	0	40	0	40
Asaka district	19	55	40%	48%	3	3	55	54	108
Kurgan-Tepa district	15	59	31%	52%	3	2	43	57	101
	<b>48</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>249</b>



Bukhara									
Kagan district	2	21	8%	17%	1	3	10	35	45
Karakul district	8	42	33%	34%	2	3	38	70	108
Gijduvan district	14	61	58%	49%	3	3	66	102	168
	<b>24</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>321</b>
Jizzakh									
Gallaaral district	8	21	32%	35%	3	3	17	19	36
Zarbdar district	8	16	32%	27%	3	3	17	15	32
Bakhmal district	9	23	36%	38%	3	3	18	21	39
	<b>25</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>107</b>
Kashkadarya									
Dehkanabad district	7	41	35%	24%	3	3	72	62	134
Karshi district	7	51	35%	30%	3	3	72	77	149
Chirakchi district	6	79	30%	46%	3	3	61	119	180
	<b>20</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>463</b>
Navoi									
Kanimeh district	4	11	29%	14%	2	2	20	10	30
Novbahor district	1	40	7%	49%	1	3	5	37	41
Karmana district	9	30	64%	37%	2	3	44	27	72
	<b>14</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>143</b>
Namangan									
Namangan city	57	0	73%	0%	3	0	120	0	120
Pap district	13	64	17%	53%	2	3	28	45	72
Uchkurgan district	8	56	10%	47%	2	3	17	39	56
	<b>78</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>249</b>
Samarkand									
Nurabad district	4	35	2%	27%	1	3	3	47	50
Pastdargom district	10	97	4%	73%	2	3	6	130	136
Samarkand city	215	0	94%	0%	3	0	99	0	99
	<b>229</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>285</b>
Surkhandarya									
Uzun district	10	34	14%	26%	2	3	11	36	47
Shurchi district	30	23	43%	18%	3	3	33	24	57
Denau district	30	73	43%	56%	3	3	33	77	110
	<b>70</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>214</b>

Syrdarya									
Akaltyn district	4	9	13%	30%	1	2	7	19	36
Gulistan district	4	21	13%	70%	1	3	6	45	32
Gulistan city	24	0	75%	0%	3	0	30	0	39
	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>107</b>
Tashkent region									
Yangiyul town	18	0	72%	0%	3	0	114	0	114
Parkent district	4	58	16%	51%	1	3	25	82	107
Bostanlyk district	3	56	12%	49%	1	3	20	80	100
	<b>25</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>321</b>
Fergana									
Yazyavan district	4	29	5%	30%	1	3	10	39	49
Altyaryk district	5	67	6%	70%	1	3	12	90	102
Fergana city	70	0	89%	0%	3	0	170	0	170
	<b>79</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>321</b>
Khoesm									
Ugrench city	38	0	100%	0%	3	0	72	0	72
Khiva district	0	34	0%	53%	0	3	0	75	75
Yangibazar district	0	30	0%	47%	0	3	0	67	67
	<b>38</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>214</b>
Tashkent city									
Yakkasaray district	21	-	14%		3		57		57
Uchtepa district	60	-	41%		3		162		162
Yunusabad district	64	-	44%		3		173		173
	<b>145</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>392</b>		<b>392</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>1262</b>			<b>94</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1878</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>3564</b>

The table below shows the mahallas and the number of HH to be surveyed in each district/region.

**Number of sampled households in selected mahallas, districts and regions, units**

Region	District	Makhalla	Urban, HH	Rural, HH	TOTAL,
<b>Karakalpakstan</b>			<b>92</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>178</b>
	Nukus city	"Turan" MCC	19		
		"Durbent" MCC	19		
		"Shymbay guzary" MCC	19		
	Amudarya district	"Daryo bouyi" MCC	10		
		"Uyshin" MCC	10		
		"Qoramon" MCC	9		
		Amir Temur OCC		19	
		"Urta qal'a" OCC		19	
		"Oq Oltin" OCC		18	
		Kegeyli district	"Kuyashly" MCC	3	
	"Bakhytly" MCC		3		
	" Zhuzimbag" OCC			15	
	"Jalpakzhap" OCC			15	
<b>Andijan</b>			<b>138</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>249</b>
	Khanabad town	A.Navoi MCC	13		
		"Kampyrovot" MCC	13		
		A.Fitrat MCC	14		
	Asaka district	"Birlik" MCC	18		
		"Baraka MCC	18		
		"Kadriyat" MCC	19		
		"Ozod MCC		18	
		"Dasturhonchi MCC		18	
		"Okbuyra" MCC		18	
		Kurgan-Tepa district	Obod turmush MCC	14	
	"Buyuk zamin" MCC		14		
	"Nurly yogdu" MCC		15		
	"Obodon" MCC			19	
	Z.M. Bobur MCC			19	
	"Yangi obod" MCC			19	

Bukhara		114	207	321
Kagan district	Suhor MCC	10		
	Sorghun MCC		12	
	Tutkunda MCC		11	
	Niyozhoji MCC		12	
Karakul district	Pakhtakor MCC	19		
	Hujalar MCC	19		
	Mustaqillik MCC		23	
	Korakul MCC		24	
	Kuyi yangibozor MCC		23	
Gijduvan district	Galaba MCC	22		
	Bobur MCC	22		
	Sharq MCC	22		
	Beshtuvo MCC		34	
	Pakhtaobod MCC		34	
	Zarafshon MCC		34	
Jizzakh		52	55	107
Gallaaral district	"Samarkand" MCC	6		
	"Sarbozor" MCC	5		
	"Madaniyat" KCC	6		
	"Mulkush" KCC		6	
	"Qashqabulok" MCC		6	
	"Lalmikor" MCC		7	
Zarbdar district	"Navoi" MCC	6		
	"Oybek" MCC	5		
	"Shodlik" MCC	6		
	"Adirobod" MCC		5	
	"Toshkesgan" MCC		5	
	"Andijon" MCC		5	
Bakhmal district	"Usmat" CCC	6		
	"Faizobod" MCC	6		
	"Fidokor" MCC	6		
	"Vatanparvar" MCC		7	
	"Bunyodkor" MCC		7	
	"Tongotar" KCC		7	

Kashkadarya			205	258	463
Dehkanabad district	Dustlik MCC		24		
	Dehkonobod MCC		24		
	Istiqlol MCC		24		
	Qoluvdor MCC			21	
	Beliboyli MCC			20	
	Okrobot MCC			21	
Karshi district	Rovot MCC		24		
	Navbahor MCC		24		
	Dustlik MCC		24		
	Yangi Bogobod MCC			26	
	Tinlik MCC			25	
	Bogobod MCC			26	
Chirakchi district	Uzbekiston MCC		20		
	Kishmishtepa MCC		20		
	Choshtepa MCC		21		
	Chorshanba MCC			40	
	Kukdala MCC			39	
	Mustaqillik MCC			40	
Navoi			69	74	143
Kanimeh district	Navruz MCC		10		
	Zafarobod MCC		10		
	Kukcha MCC			5	
	Guliston MCC			5	
Novbahor district	Beshrabort MCC		5		
	Qalqonota MCC			12	
	Navbahor MCC			12	
	Pakhtakor MCC			13	
Karmana district	Khuja Hisrav MCC		22		
	Ziyokor MCC		22		
	Allon MCC			9	
	Dustlik MCC			9	
	Bogishamol MCC			9	

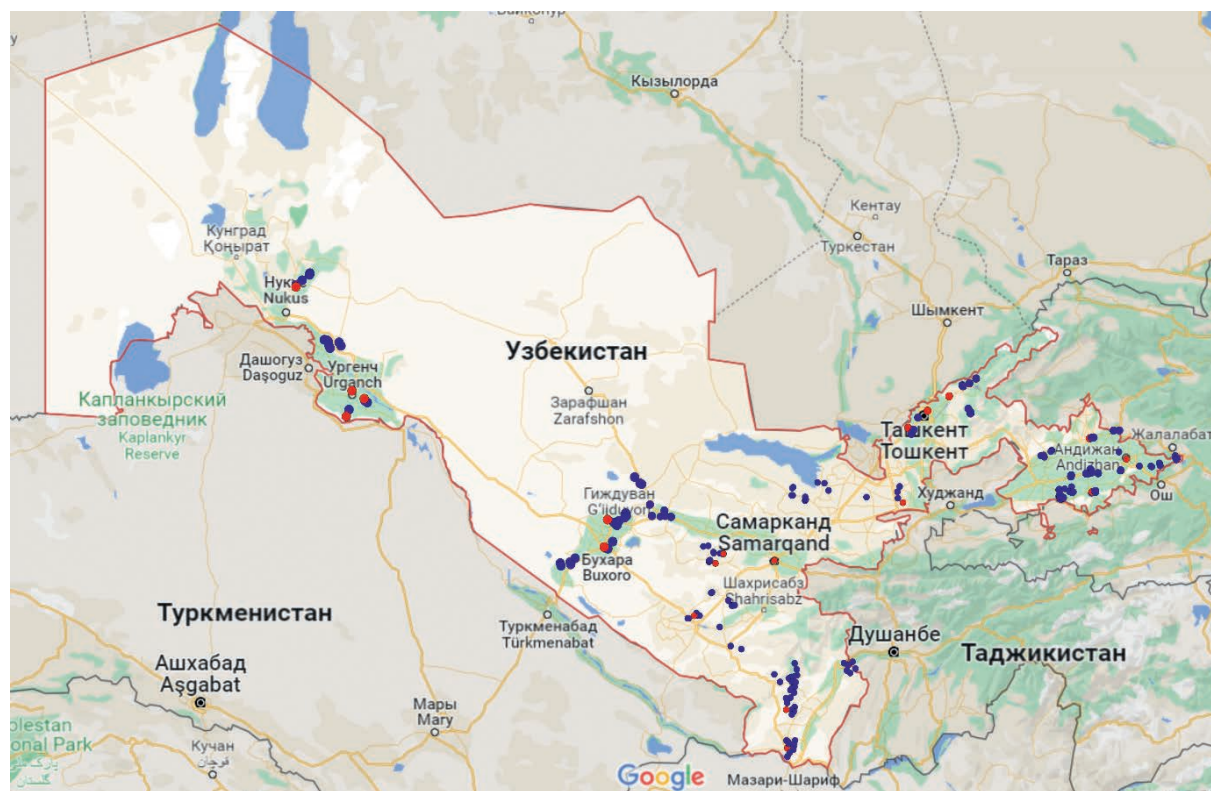
<b>Namangan</b>			<b>165</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>249</b>
		Sanoat MCC	40		
	Namangan city	Gulbog MCC	40		
		Yangi kurilish MCC	40		
		Hazratibob MCC	14		
	Pap district	Olmazor MCC	14		
		Orom MCC		15	
		Toshkurgon MCC		15	
		Boyon MCC		15	
		Urda Bog MCC	8		
		Chek MCC	9		
	Uchkurgon district	Buston MCC		13	
		Dehkonobod MCC		13	
		Yangiyer MCC		13	
<b>Samarkand</b>			<b>108</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>285</b>
		"Suzangaron" MCC	33		
	Samarkand city	"Hunarmandlar" MCC	33		
		"Korasuv" MCC	33		
		"Mashal" MCC	3		
	Nurabad district	"Lolazor MCC		16	
		"Qilichli" MCC		16	
		"Nurdum" MCC		16	
		"Samarkand MCC	3		
	Pastdargom district	"Pulatchi MCC	3		
		"Chandir MCC		43	
		Jaul Qosim MCC		43	
		"Ilm MCC		43	
<b>Syrdarya</b>			<b>43</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>107</b>
		A. Navoi MCC	7		
	Akaltyn district	"Toshkent" MCC		9	
		"Buston MCC		10	
		"Akhilik" MCC	6		
	Gulistan district	"Terakzor MCC		15	
		"Bakhmal MCC		15	
		"Sohilobod MCC		15	
		"Yuksalish MCC	10		
	Gulistan city	"Nurafshon MCC	10		
		"Bogishamol MCC	10		

<b>Surkhandarya</b>			<b>77</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>214</b>
	Uzun district	"Navruz" MCC	6		
		"Malandiyon MCC	5		
		"Hujakulsin MCC		12	
		"Okmachit MCC		12	
		"Dehkon" MCC		12	
	Shurchi district	A. Navoi MCC	11		
		"Okkamar" MCC	11		
		"Joyilma" urban settlement	11		
		"Tamshush" MCC		8	
		"Olatemir" MCC		8	
		"Tamaddun" MCC		8	
	Denau district	Kuyoshli yurt MCC	11		
		Lolazor MCC	11		
		Vodiy MCC	11		
		Buyuk zamin MCC		25	
		Ushor MCC		26	
		Kuyoshli yurt MCC		26	
<b>Tashkent region</b>			<b>159</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>321</b>
	Yangiyul town	Turkiston	38		
		I.Shaharchasi MCC	38		
		Mustakillik MCC	38		
	Parkent district	Huja MCC	25		
		Kungay MCC		27	
		Kayilma MCC		27	
		Tojiboy Rizaev MCC		28	
	Bostanlyk district	Dahana MCC	20		
		Kizilsuv MCC		27	
		Pargos MCC		26	
		Yoshlik MCC		27	
<b>Ferghana</b>			<b>192</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>321</b>
	Yazyavan district	"Navruz MCC	10		
		"Yangibuston MCC		13	
		"Ijodkor MCC		13	
		"Guzarboshi MCC		13	
	Altyaryk district	"Shodlik" MCC	12		
		"Yangiarik" MCC		30	
		"Kapchugay" MCC		30	
		"Sertut" MCC		30	

	Fergana city	"Beshbola" MCC	57		
		Nodirabegim MCC	56		
		"Ifthor" MCC	57		
<b>Khorezm</b>			<b>72</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>214</b>
	Ugrench city	Kamolot MCC	24		
		Kuhna qal'a MCC	24		
		Gulchilar MCC	24		
	Khiva district	Panomahsim MCC		25	
		Serchali MCC		25	
		Indavak MCC		25	
	Yangibazar district	Hamdustlik MCC		22	
		Ifthor MCC		23	
		Ocha qal'a MCC		22	
<b>Tashkent city</b>			<b>392</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>392</b>
	Yakkasaray district	Rakatboshi MCC	19		
		Yakkasaroy MCC	19		
		Bobur MCC	19		
	Uchtepa district	Yusuf Sakkokiy MCC	54		
		"Diydor MCC	54		
		"Shirin MCC	54		
	Yunusabad district	Shaikh Shivli	58		
		Begubor MCC	58		
		Otchopar-1 MCC	57		
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1878</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>3564</b>



## Geographical distribution of sampled makhallas



Note: red points indicate cities and urban areas, blue points – rural settlements and areas.

## Annex C. Data collection calendar

Data were collected on the following dates:

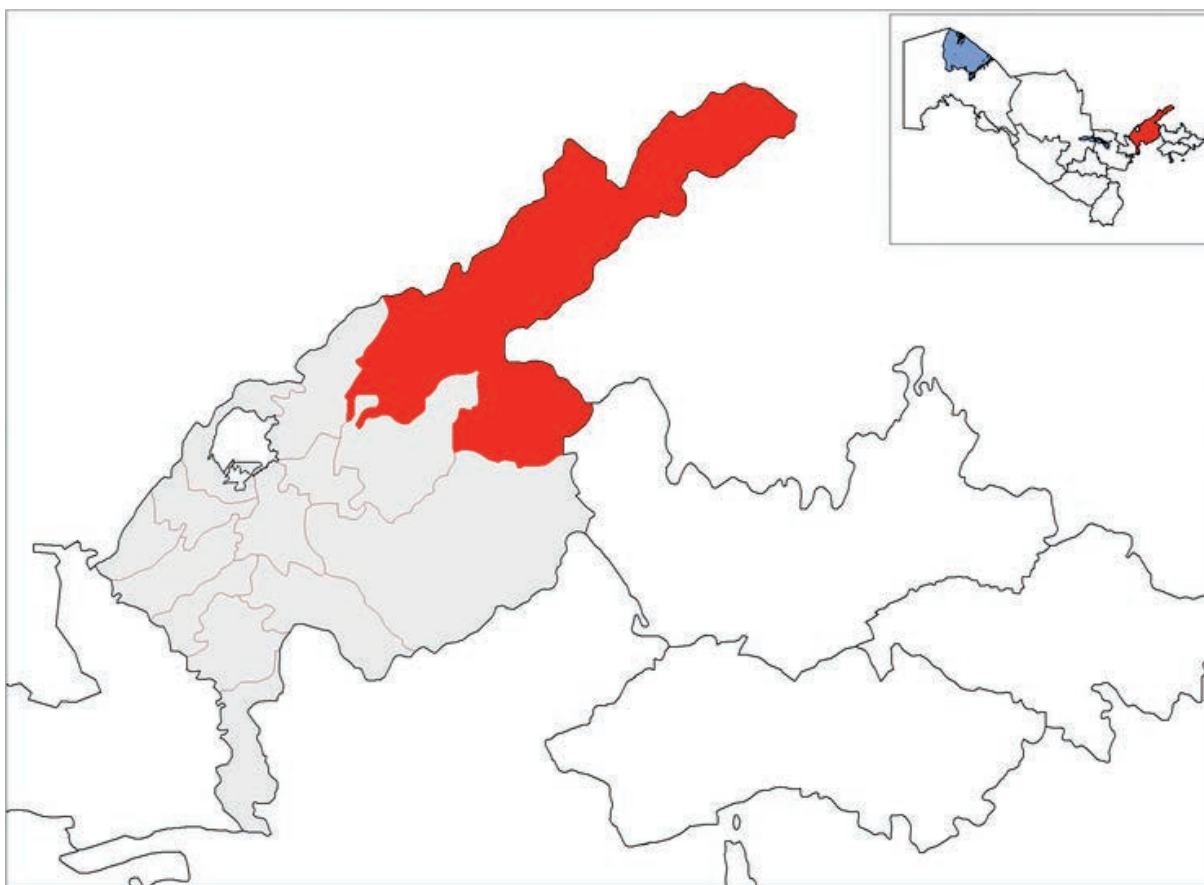
Region	Period
Republic of Karakalpakstan	28 January — 10 February 2022
Andijan	03–09 February 2022
Bukhara	26 January — 02 March 2022
Jizzakh	11–19 February 2022
Kashkadarya	25 January — 27 February 2022
Navoi	26 January — 07 February 2022
Namangan	11–22 February 2022
Samarkand	0 February — 05 March 2022
Surkhandarya	31 January — 25 February 2022
Syrdarya	31 January — 11 February 2022
Tashkent region	29 January — 10 March 2022
Fergana	26 January — 02 March 2022
Khoresm	31 January — 22 February 2022
Tashkent city	12 February — 26 March 2022

## Annex D. Pilot report

General information

The pilot took place in Bostanlyk district of Tashkent region.

Map of Bostanlyk district of Tashkent region



Statistical information of Bostanlyk district of Tashkent region

#	Name	Number of makhallas, units	Population size, people	Number of families, units.	Number of HH, units
1	Chirchik city <sup>17</sup>	44	162 871	50 069	46 943
2	Bostanlyk district	59	166 565	44 754	43 730

<sup>17</sup> Chirchik city is a separate administrative unit of Tashkent region.

### Number of surveyed HH by date of pilot survey

#	Dates of pilot works	Number of HH
1	05.01.2022	14
2	06.01.2022	15
3	07.01.2022	15
4	08.01.2022	3
5	29.12.2021	3

The pilot was conducted in nine mahallas of Tashkent region:

- In six urban mahallas (Guzalkent city, Chirchik city) located in Bostanlyk district of Tashkent region;
- Three rural mahallas in Bostanlyk district of Tashkent region.

### Number of surveyed HH by mahallas

#	Number of mahallas	Urban/rural mahalla	Number of HH there
1	6	Urban mahalla	20 X
2	3	Rural mahalla	30 X
Total:	9		50 X

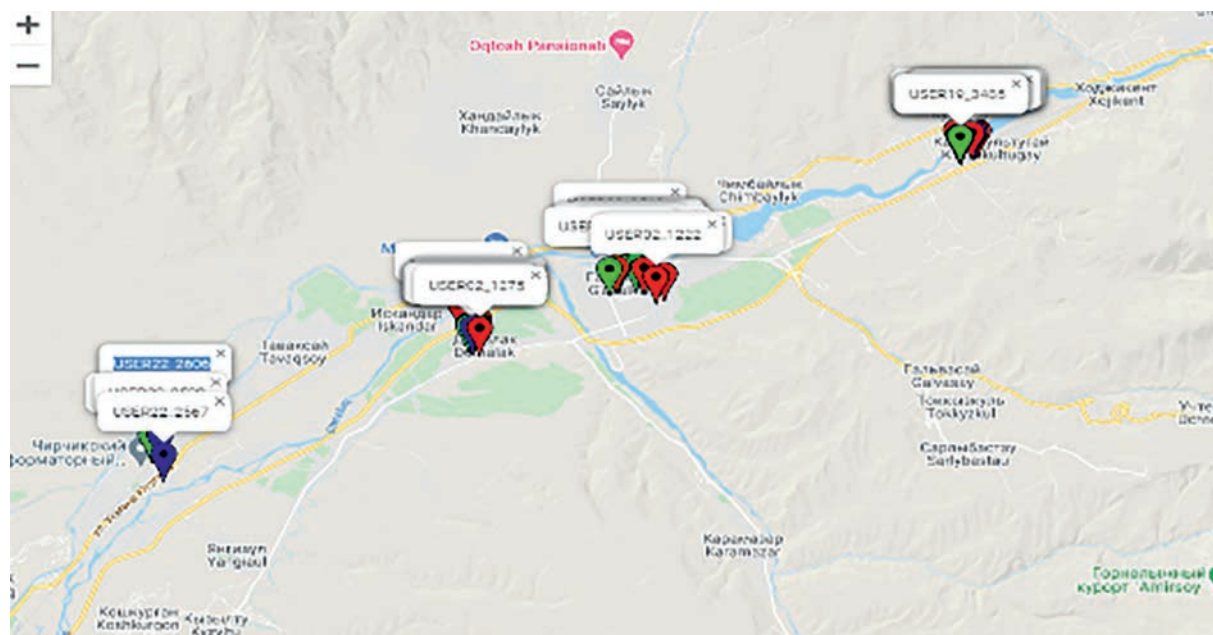
A total of 196 successful interviews were conducted in 50 HHs. In 9 HHs there was a refusal to carry out the HH survey.

### Number of successful interviews by HH and mahallas

Mahalla	Urban/rural	Number of HH	Number of successful interviews
Bakht	Chirchik city	1	3
Dumalok	Rural area	13	53
Galaba	Chirchik city	2	4
Markaziy	Gazalkent city	6	27
Mirzo Ulugbek	Chirchik city	1	3
Navruz	Gazalkent city	9	27
Obod	Rural area	2	8
Korankul	Rural area	15	68
Istiqlol	Gazalkent city	1	3
Total:		50	196

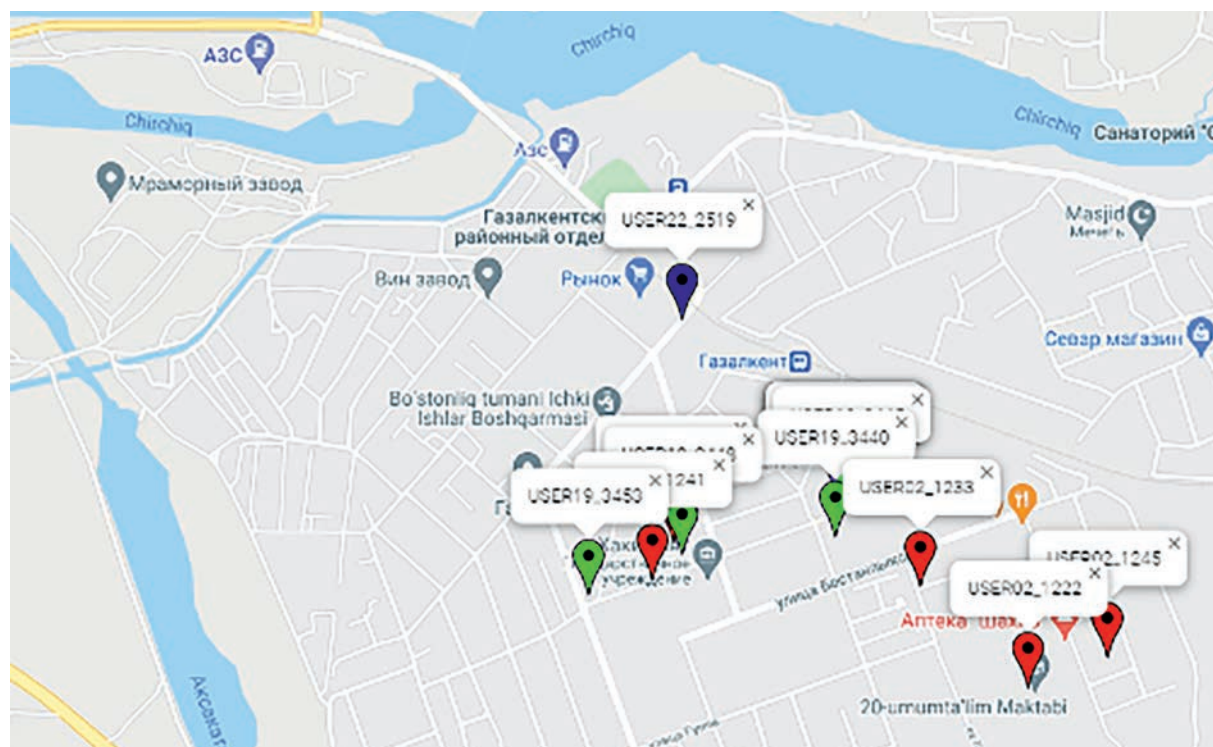
Three qualified interviewers with more than 10 years' experience took part in the pilot works.

Map of the interviewers' route in the pilot study in Bostanlyk district of Tashkent region



The working hours of the interviewers during the pilot study period were 10:00-21:00, except for the first day of work.

Example of the programme's ability to track the interviewers' itinerary



The average time taken to fill in the household roster is 6 minutes 50 seconds. The individual questionnaire takes between 1 minute and 37 minutes to complete, depending on the employment situation of the household member. The time spent by interviewers in households depends on the number of household members aged 15 years and over and the number of employed household members.

### Временной диапазон опросов в домохозяйстве

#	Name of questionnaire	Minimum time for the interview	Average interview time	Maximum interview time
1	Household register	4 minutes	6 minutes and 50 seconds	13 minutes
2	Individual questionnaire	1 minute (non-working members of the household)	6 minutes and 13 seconds (average time)	37 minutes
		Minimum number of respondents in household during the pilot	Average number of respondents in household during the pilot	Maximum number of respondents in household during the pilot
3	One HH	2 respondents	4 respondents	8 respondents

During the pilot study, about 10 people, including children under the age of 15, were recorded in one household. In urban areas, the number of residents in multi-storey houses did not exceed 4-5 people, while in rural areas, between 5-10 members and more lived in their own private house. In fact, in the field phase of the study, there could be households with around 15 household members living in them.

In the field phase of the study, the time spent by an interviewer in one makhalla will depend on the number of households selected and the access of household members. Presumably, the minimum time spent in one makhalla by one interviewer will be at least one day, taking into account travel between makhallas and districts.

During the pilot study, some adjustments were also made to questionnaires. .

### Recommendations after pilot works

General recommendations after the pilot study:

1) **The possibility of conducting interviews in the mahalla committee or in another separate room outside the HH.** In winter in rural areas, one room is heated in the HH where almost all HH members are present during the day. In order not to cause inconvenience to the members of the HH and to reduce refusals of HHs from interviews, it is recommended to allow interviews in other rooms outside the HH.

2) **Additional number of HHs.** Interviewers in the field study should be given an extra number of HHs in case of HH refusals or unavailability.

3) **Additional time for movement between mahallas.** When developing an implementation plan for the field study, allow time for movement of interviewers within the mahalla and within districts of the regions since HHs within the mahalla will not be selected with interval, but randomly

4) **It is recommended to conduct interviews with respondents of 15–18 years old with the permission of the head/father of the HH.** Interviews with respondents aged 15–18 should also be conducted in the presence of an adult member of the HH with the permission of the respondents themselves.

5) **Not to conduct interviews in the HH when HH members over 18 and older are not present.**

6) **To notify respondents of the possible recording of the interview.**

7) **In case of refusal to provide the real name of the HH members or respondents, give an opportunity to provide a pseudonym.**

8) **Observe the measures of COVID-19 non-spread.** During the fieldwork, comply with protective measures recommended by WHO and the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan, in particular by wearing masks and conducting interviews with a distance of at least 1.5 metres.

#### **Recommendations on the questionnaire:**

1) To incorporate the recommendations of colleagues from ILO on the pilot questionnaire given in the WhatsApp group of 30 December 2021;

Include recommendations from colleagues from the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations of 30 December 2021 in agreement with the ILO;

2) Add the name of selected regions, districts and mahallas in advance to the census ques-

tionnaire and to the general questionnaire so that interviewers can select from a list rather than manually enter the name.

3) In the census questionnaire, add the number of potential members of the HH up to 15 people, also allow to skip the lines with names and other information about HH members exceeding the number in the studied HH.

4) RSP\_1, add answer options — Yes/No interview.

5) AGF\_1b, add a line — Beekeeping.

6) ATW\_2, rephrase the question — Last week, were you engaged in any activity to generate income?

7) MJJ\_10a, options 6 and 7 think about correct translation into Uzbek.

8) MJJ\_11a, MJJ\_d, WKT\_16, WKC\_3, WKC\_4, WKC\_5, MJJ\_10c add answer option — Don't know, especially for proxy interviews. It is not always the case that members of the HH who can answer have full and detailed information about the work activities of other HH members

9) WKT\_8 Question about working hours for the second job: if it is a seasonal job and the respondent did it in summer (seasonally) (e.g., part-time work in summer houses or land during the season), respondents do not always remember the exact number of hours worked in the last working week, and if asked about last week, they say that it is not the season now.

10) In proxy interviews, not everyone is aware of the hours worked or even the details of a second job.

11) MJJ\_3 — when proxy interview, add answer option — Don't know, as not all members of the HH may know the position and responsibilities of other HH members.

12) In each question add answer options — Don't know or refuse to answer.