Data collection

The survey on labour, skills and migration in Uzbekistan was conducted between the 30th of July and the 6th of September by a team of 75 fieldworkers.

The sample consists of 1,500 households with 8,622 individuals, representative at the Oblast (region) and Urban/Rural level. The sampling strategy is an adaptation of the sampling methodology commonly used in Uzbekistan.

Oblast / Strata	PSU		Households		Population	
	Sample	National	Sample	National	Sample	National
1 Karakalpakstan Rural	2	1128	44	150312	244	811687
1 Karakalpakstan Urban	2	197	42	151911	236	820320
2 Andijan Rural	5	456	97	220497	580	1190686
2 Andijan Urban	2	396	41	251548	208	1358361
3 Bukhara Rural	3	1471	61	183362	355	990156
3 Bukhara Urban	2	208	26	115257	135	622389
4 Jizzakh Rural	2	518	42	109250	304	589948
4 Jizzakh Urban	1	149	18	97564	99	526843
5 Kashkadarya Rural	5	1046	106	274143	642	1480373
5 Kashkadarya Urban	2	320	36	210310	198	1135675
6 Navoi Rural	2	586	26	79759	151	430696
6 Navoi Urban	1	124	18	77938	71	420863
7 Namangan Rural	4	403	77	148097	405	799724
7 Namangan Urban	2	424	46	270147	264	1458795
8 Samarkand Rural	6	1877	124	362714	745	1958655
8 Samarkand Urban	2	432	45	214888	286	1160397
9 Surkhandarya Rural	4	865	91	242059	537	1307121
9 Surkhandarya Urban	1	244	22	142199	130	767872
10 Syrdarya Rural	2	258	25	77716	164	419667
10 Syrdarya Urban	1	87	12	54580	80	294734
11 Tashkent Rural	4	887	81	239390	535	1292704
11 Tashkent Urban	3	487	54	239489	207	1293243
12 Fergana Rural	6	1020	118	235569	721	1272073
12 Fergana Urban	2	552	48	333809	297	1802569
13 Khorezm Rural	3	559	64	191115	399	1032023
13 Khorezm Urban	1	178	19	98067	121	529563
14 City of Tashkent Urban	5	474	117	413760	508	2234306
Total	**75**	**15346**	**1500**	**5185450**	**8622**	**28001443**

The sample is grouped into PSUs, which are geographical areas of a walkable size. The 75 PSUs sampled (among the 15,000+ in the whole country) are divided according to the population size of each of the 27 urban and rural regions. Then within each urban and rural region, each PSU is randomly selected with a probability proportional to its size. Exceptionally in the sample for Uzbekistan, the sizes of the PSUs have been adjusted ex post for each region to better represent its population importance; PSUs nevertheless contain on average 20 households.

Within each PSU, the households are selected using a geographical sampling procedure. This procedure consists of generating a random point using a numbered grid over a map. From this starting point within the PSU, one out of every 5 households is interviewed, following a systematic route designed for each PSU.

The total number of either refusals or absences noted after 3 attempts amounts to 1,067 households. Each missing and refusal was replaced with another household by extending the geographical sampling procedure within the PSU.

4 PSUs out of 75 were replaced for various accessibility reasons, and neighbouring PSUs showing similar characteristics were selected to replace them.

Within each household, two sections of the questionnaire were directed at two different categories of individuals within the household. Sometimes, the same person responded to both sections. First, the most knowledgeable person of the household was asked the main part of the questionnaire, which includes questions regarding each household member for their education, health spending and labour and migration. This main part also includes a complete household expenditure module, questions about remittances, government transfers, financial services, subjective poverty and questions about the housing conditions.

The second part of the questionnaire was asked to a randomly chosen adult between the age of 15 to 64 who is not currently a migrant, using a random number table (Kish grid) to ensure the randomness of the selection. Provided it was not possible to reach the person selected after 3 attempts, another person was selected using the same random procedure.

The second part of the questionnaire included detailed modules about labour and work expectations, migration and preparation for migration, language skills, and technical skill training. It also included a self-assessment of technical skills and knowledge, a non-cognitive, and a cognitive test. Unfortunately, the 7 language questions of the cognitive skills test are unusable because of translation.

Exceptionally in the sample for Uzbekistan, households in which there were no individuals between the age of 15 to 64 were completely excluded.

Finally, control visits by independent consultants ensured the quality of the data collection exercise. A total of 156 home visits and 225 phone calls, with at least 3 controls in each PSU allowed an early detection of various issues and lead to a successful resolution of the identified problems.