

Annex
To the resolution of the State Committee of the
Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics
Of24» December 2010 г. № 18

Methodical provisions
Household survey

Present Regulations Determines the mechanism Organizing and conducting a sample household survey (hereinafter referred to as surveys) to obtain statistical data on the living standards of the population.

Methodology A sample survey of household HoHouseholds Based on the recommendations of the World Bank and EEc Un.

Results Household surveys Are the basis of DResearch Influence Social Processes to the standard of living of people and to develop additional Measures Aimed On promotione Welfare of the population. The survey results are also used to calculate Low availability of population, Consumer Price Indices, In the compilation of household sector accounts In the system of national accounts and other economic and statistical calculations.

1. General provisions

1. Household surveys are conducted in all Regions Republic of Uzbekistan Selective method.

2. The survey is based on the principles of voluntary participation of selected households. Households in the selection process are surveyed within a month after which they are replaced (rotation).

3. The survey is based on the direct interviewing of household members and the management of Diary records in the household.

4. During the accounting period of the individual household survey, the following questionnaires are to be completed:

a) Diary of daily expenses (goods and services are encoded On the classifier of individual household consumption by purpose);

б) Household survey questionnaire;

в) Questionnaire of survey of internal tourism and physical activity of population.

5. The selective aggregate is part (0.2%) Household population.

ManagerThe Population is a Total number of HavingSmiling Household Republic of Uzbekistan. Not included in the general population Tribale Petse Farmsi.e. Persons, in-eIn hospitals, boarding houses for the elderly, boarding schools etcThe hijacking Institutional institutions, And Departinge term in institutions On execution of punishment, Studentы Living ine in hostels and. T. P.

6. The formation of a selective set of households is in two stages.

The first stage determines the number of primary selection units (PEO) For Each region separately for the city and village. Mahallas are used as primary units of selection in urban strata and rural Mahallas and villages.

7. Primary Units Selection is used in surveys for half a year, then completely replaced with new ones (100% semi-annual rotation). Thus, in one year two samples of PEO are made. Number of selected Climbed Is 208 Units for each semester, therefore, per year - 416 Climbed. Similar figures For each Territory (the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Area Yam and d. Taškentu) Are в Average About 15 And 30 Climbed Accordingly.

When creating a list Climbed IDisinfection Difficulte or inaccessible Climbed.

8. The size of each PEO selected should be no less than the number of surveyed households, taking into account refusals and other unproductive visits, And the lack of quality of the lists of households in it.

If the size of any mahallas from the primary list is less than the minimum, It should be combined with other mahalla within the same city/GP or rural population. If, after merging, the total size of the Mahalla is still less than the minimum, added another mahalla, etc.

In this way the final list of PEO is formed, each of which consists of one or more mahallas. The list of households in the composite PEO includes all households included in the Mahallas, and the name of the PEO is of their names.

9. In the second stage, After the selection of the PEO, prior to field work for all Selected Mahalla and villages, a list of all the Living In them Households, from which simple random selection by regions on the basis of urban and rural strata is carried out.

10. Household Stratification by Regions Used a disproportionate method (based on the square root of the number of households) Allowing Provide the required mMinimum sample size

On everyHis Region And the required accuracy of the results on Territorial Level, The calculation is carried out with Using Formulasы:

$$S_i = S * (\sqrt{Q_i} / \sum \sqrt{Q_{i=n}}),$$

rDe S_i -Size of Sample i -TH Territory;

S – Shared Sample size;

Q_i – Quantity Households in the strata;

$Q_{i=n}$ – Total Number of households in all strata.

11. The Trust I am On the city and the village is based on the corresponding number of households. The proportional method defined by the formula is used:

For urban households ($S_{i\bar{a}}$):

$$S_{i\bar{a}} = S_i * (Q_{i\bar{a}} / Q_i),$$

Where S_i – Sample size i -TH Territory;

$Q_{i\bar{a}}$ – Quantity Households in urban areas i -TH Territory;

Q_i – Quantity Households i -TH Territory.

For rural households ($S_{i\bar{n}}$):

$$S_{i\bar{n}} = S_i * (Q_{i\bar{n}} / Q_i),$$

Where S_i – Sample size of i -th territory;

$Q_{i\bar{n}}$ – Quantity Households in Rural Area i -TH Territory;

Q_i – Number of households i -TH Territory.

12. After the stratifications of the Regions And city/village, the placement of the sample on the strata is adjusted with a slight deviation from the settlement, which is due to the need to divide the annual sample for 12 months of the survey.

For example: If the Climbed Three households per month are surveyed, the Climbed For half a year must be at least 3×6 months = 18 households.

Given Roomый Refusal Or "No one at home" Each second household, a minimum of The ImamtSmiling Up to $18 / 0,5 = 36$ households.

In case of poor quality, the lists of households, A what Every tenth address in the list may be inaccurate Or The non-residential sector, etc., and the Minimum size Climbed ZoomApplication Up to $36 / 0,9 = 40$ households.

13. The list of selected households is used in parts starting from From the beginning of the list. For the first month of the survey the first part of households of this list is allocated, for the second month-the second part of the list beginning From the household following the last used household in the first month, etc.

14. Lists of households intended for the current month are given to interviewers before the start of field work. Work with lists is carried out strictly according to the rules of the method of sequential Dodyborka, providing replacement of refused households by others and ensuring achievement of the given sample size without infringement of ravnoverojatnostnogo principle of selection .

2. Survey Program

15. The survey programme established the following data collection procedures:

A) after receiving the consent of the household to participate in the survey, the interviewer determines the informant who will keep the diary records And explains the rules of the diary entries. At the same time, each From surveyed households for two weeks maintains diary entries, which represent a detailed daily accounting of all the cash expenses For the purchase of foodstuffs, non-food items and payment of services.

The diary also takes into account the amount of food and non-food goods entering the household without payment (from his farm, in the account of wages, as a gift or gratuitous aid, in exchange, etc.) During the diary. In addition, the diary records record the remaining Purchased The beginning and end of the diary period.

6) At the end of the surveyed month, a survey of households is conducted On the questionnaire of household Survey, And Survey Survey of Internal Tourism and physical activity of the population.

16. Household Survey Questionnaire survey programme, covering demographic characteristics and educational level of members of the household, Housing conditions, provision of municipal services, conditions of business activity, source of Obshhesemejnyh Income and income, Production activities, benefits, expenses and payments of non-consumer nature, provision of durable goods, Availability And the use of alternative energy sources by households, Availability of access to ICTs in households, and issues of an individual nature that include data About Employment and income Oh Household members Aged 16 years and over, Identified and scale Oh Use of ICT member tools Well Household at the age of 10 years and older.

17. Survey Questionnaire Program Internal Tourism and physical activity of the population is provided for the identification of carried out tourist trips within the Republic of Uzbekistan, expenses connected with these trips And Exercise Article Well Household.

18. To ensure the completeness of the accounting entirely Household expenditure and correct it reflection interviewer Must visit every household surveyed at least four times according to the plan of the survey Households.

3. Processing results Survey and calculation of MoDyX indicators

19. According to the results of household Survey quarterly Forworlde Aggregated information on household incomes and expenditures, On Structurese According to Appliedю №1.

Also, in Purposes Generation of data on Differentiation of the population by the level of income quarterly is carried out distribution of population by the level of average per capita Aggregate Income, calculating Fund ratio

и Gini coefficient (Example of Calculation Gini coefficient and the ratio of funds Drive In applied Yah №2 and № 3).

20. Distribution of population by the level of average per capita Aggregate Income -characterizes the differentiation of the population by the level of material DOStatka and represents the numbers (or shares) of the population, groups of Specified intervals ((Hmah-Hmmin)/n) On the level of average per capita Aggregate Income.

21. Distribution of total volume Aggregate Income by Decic and quintic population groups expressed through a fraction of the total volume Aggregate Income, which falls on each of the 10 (20-) Percentage groups of the population, ranked as the average per capita Aggregate Income.

22. Factor GiniG Characterizes Degree of deviation Factual On распределения Income Individuals or households from absolute equality (Degree of inequality in the distribution of incomes of the population) and is calculated By formula:

$$G = 1 - 2 \sum_{i=1} x_i cum.y_i + \sum x_i y_i,$$

гДе x_i – Share Population In the i -TH Group;

y_i – Share Income i -TH Group;

$cum.y_i$ – Total Share of income All groups.

Gini coefficient (G) Measured in the range of 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (perfect inequality), i.e. the closer the index to 1, the higher the polarization of incomes in society.

23. Fund ratio (K_f) Measures The difference between summary (Average) Income values of the 10 (20) Interest groups of the most affluent and 10 (20) Percentage groups of the least affluent population :

$$K_f = S_{10(5)} / S_1,$$

гДе $S_{10(5)}$ -Total income, which falls on 10 (20) % of the population

With the highest incomes;

S_1 -Total income, which falls on the 10 (20) % Population with the lowest Income.

24. Differentiation of population by main source of income Is Based on sources of basic income Expox Heads of households:

Expoe For hire;

Individuale Ownerи And Othere Self-employedе Personsа (Artisanи Workerи Free professions etc.);

Recipientи Property income;

Recipientи Transfers (pensions, allowances, scholarships);

Recipientи Income from other sources.

25. Dependence of incomes on the sex of heads of households Characterizes Distribution Individual income Working heads of households Depending on the Floora:

Total Wages;

Income from work or business on an individual basis;

Interest and dividends on shares, stocks and other securities;

Pensions, allowances, scholarships;

Other income.

26. Dependence of incomes on the level of education of heads of households characterizes the dependence of Individual income Working heads of households From the level of their education:

Primary and below;

Incomplete average;

Full Average;

Secondary Special Professional

Unfinished higher;

Higher And above.

27. The results of the household survey following the quarter are Representative In the whole Republic, by regions information is representative on the results of the year.

Annex №1
To "MPosition
Household survey»

Income and expenditure structure of households

Aggregate household income

Money Income Household:

- Wages;
- IncomeS from entrepreneurial activity;
- Income from the sale of agricultural products;
- Social benefits (pensions, scholarships, allowances and other payments);
- Interest, dividends and other income from property;
- Other cash receipts.

Cost of natural income:

- The cost of natural food receipts;
- Value of natural income of non-food goods and services.

Household expenditure

Household consumption expenditure:

- purchase of foodstuffs;
- Food costs outside the home;
- purchase of alcoholic beverages;
- Purchase of tobacco products;
- Purchase of non-food items for personal consumption;
- Paid services.

Household non-consumption expenditure:

- Costs of buying real estate, livestock, poultry, bees;
- Rent for land, apartment, house and other premises;
- Expenses for maintenance of auxiliary economy;

Production services costs;
 Taxes, contributions and other payments;
 Material assistance to relatives and other persons;
 Purchase of goods for commercial purposes;
 Deposits in banks ' institutions;
 Purchase of shares and other securities;
 Repayment of credit, debt;
 Other non-consumptive expenses.

Appliede № 2
 To the "methodical position of
 On household Survey»

Example PAcreagea Gini coefficient
On quintic (20 percent) population groups

| Quintili groups | The proportion of the population Quintili groups X | Share Aggregate Income (Y) | Total Share Aggregate Income (How.Eating) | Xi*How.Eating | Xi*Eating |
|-----------------|--|----------------------------|---|----------------------|------------------|
| 1-quintile | 0,2 | 0,069 | 0,069 | 0,014 | 0,014 |
| 2-quintile | 0,2 | 0,115 | 0,184 | 0,037 | 0,023 |
| 3-quintile | 0,2 | 0,158 | 0,342 | 0,068 | 0,032 |
| 4-quintile | 0,2 | 0,220 | 0,562 | 0,112 | 0,044 |
| 5-quintile | 0,2 | 0,438 | 1,00 | 0,200 | 0,088 |
| Σ | 1,0 | 1,000 | 2,157 | 0,431 | 0,200 |

According to the given data the calculation of Gini coefficient (**G**) Is
 According to the following formula:

$$G = 1 - 2 \sum x_i cum. y_i + \sum x_i y_i = 1 - 2 * 0,431 + 0,200 = 0,338.$$

Since, n0.338 coefficient Closer to 0, it shows that the level of equality In the income
 distribution of the population Relatively high.

Applied № 3
To the "methodical position of
On household Survey»

**Example of calculating the ratio of funds
On quintic (20 percent) population groups**

| Quintili groups | The proportion of the population Quintili groups | Share Aggregate Income (S) |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1-quintile | 0,2 | 0,069 |
| 2-quintile | 0,2 | 0,115 |
| 3-quintile | 0,2 | 0,158 |
| 4-quintile | 0,2 | 0,220 |
| 5-quintile | 0,2 | 0,438 |

According to the given data the calculation of fund coefficient (K_f) is carried out according to the following formula:

$$K_f = S_5 / S_1 = 0,438 / 0,069 = 6,3.$$

Obtained coefficient Shows that Difference between summary values Aggregate Incomes 20 percent Oh Groups The most secured And the 20th percent Oh Groups The least affluent part of the population Is 6.3 Times.