

Republic of Uzbekistan Enterprise Surveys Data Set

1. Introduction

1. This document provides additional information on the data collected in Uzbekistan during calendar year 2008 as part of the fourth round of the Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey, a joint initiative of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the World Bank, in Uzbekistan.

The objective of the survey is to obtain feedback from enterprises in client countries on the state of the private sector as well as to help in building a panel of enterprise data that will make it possible to track changes in the business environment over time, thus allowing, for example, impact assessments of reforms.

Through interviews with firms in the manufacturing and services sectors, the survey will assess the constraints to private sector growth and create statistically significant business environment indicators that are comparable across countries.

The report outlines and describes the sampling design of the data, the data set structure as well as additional information that may be useful when using the data, such as information on non-response cases and the appropriate use of the weights.

2. Sampling Structure

2. The sample for the Uzbekistan was selected using stratified random sampling, following the methodology explained in the Sampling Manual¹. Stratified random sampling² was preferred over simple random sampling for several reasons³:

a. To obtain unbiased estimates for different subdivisions of the population with some known level of precision.

b. To obtain unbiased estimates for the whole population. The whole population, or universe of the study, is the non-agricultural economy. It comprises: all manufacturing sectors according to the group classification of ISIC Revision 3.1: (group D), construction sector (group F), services sector (groups G and H), and transport, storage, and communications sector (group I). Note that this definition excludes the following sectors: financial intermediation (group J), real estate and renting activities (group K, except sub-sector 72, IT, which was added to the population under study), and all public or utilities-sectors.

c. To make sure that the final total sample includes establishments from all different sectors and that it is not concentrated in one or two of industries/sizes/regions.

d. To exploit the benefits of stratified sampling where population estimates, in most cases, will be more precise than using a simple random sampling method (i.e., lower standard errors, other things being equal.)

¹ The complete text can be found at http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/documents/Implementation_note.pdf

² A stratified random sample is one obtained by separating the population elements into non-overlapping groups, called strata, and then selecting a simple random sample from each stratum. (Richard L. Scheaffer; Mendenhall, W.; Lyman, R., "Elementary Survey Sampling", Fifth Edition).

³ Cochran, W., 1977, pp. 89; Lohr, Sharon, 1999, pp. 95

e. Stratification may produce a smaller bound on the error of estimation than would be produced by a simple random sample of the same size. This result is particularly true if measurements within strata are homogeneous.

f. The cost per observation in the survey may be reduced by stratification of the population elements into convenient groupings.

3. Three levels of stratification were used in this country: industry, establishment size, and oblast (region). The original sample design with specific information of the industries and regions chosen is described in Appendix E.

4. Industry stratification was designed in the way that follows: the universe was stratified into 23 manufacturing industries, 2 services industries -retail and IT-, and one residual sector as defined in the sampling manual. Each sector had a target of 120 interviews.

5. Size stratification was defined following the standardized definition for the rollout: small (5 to 19 employees), medium (20 to 99 employees), and large (more than 99 employees)⁴. For stratification purposes, the number of employees was defined on the basis of reported permanent full-time workers. This seems to be an appropriate definition of the labor force since seasonal/casual/part-time employment is not a common practice, except in the sectors of construction and agriculture.

6. Regional stratification was defined in 3 regions. These regions are Tashkent, Samarkandskaya, and Tashkentskaya.

3. Sampling implementation

7. Given the stratified design, sample frames containing a complete and updated list of establishments for the selected regions were required. Great efforts were made to obtain the best source for these listings. However, the quality of the sample frames was not optimal and, therefore, some adjustments were needed to correct for the presence of ineligible units. These adjustments are reflected in the weights computation (see below.)

8. The source of the sample frame was the Uniform State Register of Enterprises and Organizations, published by the State Department of Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

9. The quality of the frame was assessed at the onset of the project. The frame proved to be useful though it showed positive rates of non-eligibility, repetition, non-existent units, etc. These problems are typical of establishment surveys, but given the impact these inaccuracies may have on the results, adjustments were needed when computing the appropriate weights for individual observations. The percentage of confirmed non-eligible units as a proportion of the total number of contacts to complete the survey was 13% (89 out of 703 establishments).

⁴ The panel firms from BEEPS 2005 with less than 5 employees are included in the 5 to 19 strata.

Local Agency team involved in the study:

Local Agency	Name: "Ekspert fikri" Center for Social and Marketing Research in Central Asia in collaboration with "BRIF Research Group" LLP, Kazakhstan Country: Uzbekistan Membership of international organization: None Activities since: 1991
Enumerators involved:	Interviewers: 28 interviewers Recruiters: 28 recruiters All interviewers functioned as both recruiters and interviewers. Interviewer contacted respondents directly and could schedule their work independently.
Other staff involved:	Fieldwork Coordinators: 2 Editing: 0 Data Entry: 4 people Data Processing: 1 people

Sample Frame:

Characteristic of sample frame used:	All enterprises in Uzbekistan are officially registered in The "Uniform State Register of Enterprises and Organizations" starting from 1993. In Uzbekistan they have different classification system. However, in the sample frame they classified them according to the ISIC Rev. 3.1 classification.
Source:	Uniform State Register of Enterprises and Organizations, published by the State Department of Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Official register
Year of publication:	2006
Comments on the quality of sample frame:	The quality of sampling had shortcomings caused by the following problems: There were many enterprises not fitting their forms of ownership and number of employees due to the fact that from 2006 until now, there were changes in statistical criteria of enterprises groupings into large, middle and small-sized enterprises depending on the forms of activities and number of employees. For example, the middle-sized category has disappeared. Changes took place at enterprises for the last 2 years since 2006.
Year and organism who conducted the last economic census	2006. State Department of Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Sample Frame Uzbekistan

Source: Uniform State Register of Enterprises and Organizations

Region	Size	Manufacturing	52	Residual	Grand Total
Tashkent	5-19	2,927	2,753	4,718	10,398
	20-99	538	1,183	1,294	3,015
	100+	165	142	478	785
Tashkent Total		3,630	4,078	6,490	14,198
Samarkandskaya	5-19	1,253	1,748	2,049	5,050
	20-99	174	373	330	877
	100+	50	61	137	248
Samarkandskaya Total			2,182	2,516	6,175
Tashkentskaya	5-19	1,046	2,116	2,038	5,200
	20-99	255	461	378	1,094
	100+	91	64	156	311
Tashkentskaya Total			2,641	2,572	6,605
Grand Total		6,499	8,901	11,578	26,978

Sectors included in the Sample:

Original Sectors	Manufactures: 15, 16,17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 Services: 52 Residual: 45, 50, 51, 55, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 72
Added Sectors	

Sample:

Comments/ problems on sectors and regions selected in the sample:	<p><i>By sectors:</i> In all sectors there were problems with large-scale enterprises, mainly in services sector. Many large-scale enterprises decreased the official number of employees in order to qualify under small-scale category, where the taxing system is simpler and the number of revisions is less. From January 1, 2004, the number of small-scale enterprises increased in some industrial branches, where enterprises with 100 employees are considered as small-scale enterprise. For this reason, many enterprises have decreased the number of its employees to less than 100. This caused problems for the research team in finding and conducting interviews with largescale enterprises.</p> <p><i>By regions:</i> Tashkent region. There were problems with finding small-scale enterprises with 5-19 employees. Majority of enterprises selected in the sampling were liquidated, or in the process of liquidation or expansion. It was difficult to get permission for interviewing at enterprises with foreign investments and in many cases refusals resulted. Samarqand region. There were problems with finding largescale trade enterprises (code 52), since many large-scale enterprises in this sector have decreased in number or closed because micro-enterprises have less problems with surviving in the trade sector.</p>
Comments on the response rate:	No comments.
Comments on the sample design:	<p>There were problems with shifting from Uzbekistan classification to ISIC classification. Uzbekistan codes were 5-digit and were transformed to ISIC.</p> <p>There were cases when the sampling of panel enterprises we were provided with, some enterprises in Tashkent regions were marked as Samarqand region enterprises.</p>

Fieldwork:

Date of Fieldwork	April 28 – August 10, 2008.
Country	Uzbekistan
Interview number	Manufacturers: 121 Services: 160 Core: 85
Problems found during fieldwork:	Questions related to financial situation of an enterprise were sometimes completed by phone as accountants did not have time to meet with interviewers. The mentality of respondents and their attitude towards interviews can be expressed by a proverb cited by respondents, "Once you are on paper, you are on fire", meaning that such surveys are extremely rare in Uzbekistan and interviews are perceived as inspections. This attitude is also caused by the fact that the essential part of manufacturing and financial activities of enterprises is unofficial and under the table with the aim of evading official and unofficial taxes. Unofficial taxes are caused by pressure from local authorities over enterprises with requests to bear costs for municipal improvements, charities, sports events, etc. Thanks to personal acquaintance interviewers had with managers and their expertise in surveying enterprises, some respondents agreed to participate in interviews without having agreed on the answers beforehand with owners. For this reason they asked not to mention their phone numbers and not to visit them again. For this reason together with the fact that in some enterprises telephone communication was not available or working improperly, specialists and managers gave their home phone numbers.
Other observations:	

4. Data Base Structure:

10. The structure of the data base reflects the fact that 3 different versions of the questionnaire were used. The basic questionnaire, the Core Module, includes all common questions asked to all establishments from all sectors (manufacturing, services and IT). The second expanded variation, the Manufacturing Questionnaire, is built upon the Core Module and adds some specific questions relevant to the sector. The third expanded variation, the Services Questionnaire, is also built upon the Core Module and adds to the core specific questions relevant to either retail or IT. Each variation of the questionnaire is identified by the index variable, $a\theta$.

11. All variables are named using, first, the letter of each section and, second, the number of the variable within the section, i.e. $a1$ denotes section A , question 1 . Variable names preceded by a prefix "ECA" indicate questions used in the previous rollout (2005)

and, therefore, they may not be found in the implementation of the rollout in other Countries. All other suffixed variables are global and are present in all country surveys over the world. All variables are numeric with the exception of those variables with an “x” at the end of their names. The suffix “x” denotes that the variable is alpha-numeric.

12. There are 3 establishment identifiers, *idstd*, *idu*, and *id*. The first is a global unique identifier. The second is a regional unique identifier, and *the* third one is a country unique identifier. The variables *a2* (sampling region), *a6a* (sampling establishment’s size), and *a4a* (sampling sector) contain the establishment’s classification into the strata chosen for each country using information from the sample frame. The strata were defined according to the guidelines described above.

13. As noted above, there are 3 levels of stratification: industry, size and region. Different combinations of these variables generate the strata cells for each industry/region/size combination. A distinction should be made between the variable *a4a* and *d1a2* (*industry expressed as ISIC rev. 3.1 code*). The former gives the establishment’s classification into one of the chosen industry-strata, whereas the latter gives the actual establishment’s industry classification in the sample frame.

14. All of the following variables contain information from the sampling frame and were defined with the sampling design. They may not coincide with the reality of individual establishments as sample frames may contain inaccurate information. The variables containing the sample frame information are included in the data set for researchers who may want to further investigate statistical features of the survey and the effect of the survey design on their results.

- a2* is the variable describing sampling regions (oblasts)

- a6a*: coded using the same standard for small, medium, and large establishments as defined above. The code -9 was used to indicate units for which size was undetermined in the sample frame.

- a4a*: coded using ISIC codes for the chosen industries for stratification. These codes include most manufacturing industries (15 to 36), and retail, and IT for services (52, and 72 respectively). All establishments within the residual stratum were coded with *a4a=2*.

- id2005*: The variable contains the firm ids of the panel firms

15. The surveys were implemented following a 2 stage procedure. In the first stage a screener questionnaire was applied over the phone to determine eligibility and to make appointments; in the second stage, a face-to-face interview took place with the Manager/Owner/Director of each establishment. The variables *a4b* and *a6b* contain the industry and size of the establishment from the screener questionnaire. Variables *a8* to *a11* contain additional information and were also collected in the screening phase.

16. Note that there are additional variables for location (*a3x*), industry (*d1a2*), and size (*l1*, *l6* and *l8*) that reflect more accurately the reality of each establishment. Advance users are advised to use these variables for analytical purposes.

17. Variable *a3x* indicates the actual location of the establishment. There may be divergences between the location in the sampling frame and the actual location, as establishments may be listed in one place but the actual physical location is in another place.

18. Variable *d1a2* indicates the actual ISIC code of the main output of the establishment as answered by the interviewee. This is probably the most accurate variable to classify establishments by activity.

19. Variables *11*, *16* and *18* were designed to obtain a more accurate measure of employment accounting for permanent and temporary employment. Special efforts were made to make sure that this information was not missing for most establishments.

5. Universe Estimates

20. Universe estimates for the number of establishments in each cell in Uzbekistan were produced for the strict, weak and median eligibility definitions. The estimates were the multiple of the relative eligible proportions.

21. Appendix C shows the overall estimates of the numbers of establishments based on the strict, weak and median relative estimates.

6. Weights

22. Since the sampling design was stratified and employed differential sampling individual observations should be properly weighted when making inferences about the population. Under stratified random sampling unweighted estimates are biased unless sample sizes are proportional to the size of each stratum. With stratification the probability of selection of each unit is, in general, not the same. Consequently, individual observations must be weighted by the inverse of their probability of selection (probability weights or *pa* in Stata.)⁵

23. Special care was given to the correct computation of the weights. Considering the varying quality of the sample frames, it was imperative to accurately adjust the totals within each region/industry/size stratum to account for the presence of ineligible units (the firm discontinued businesses or was unattainable, education or government establishments, establishments with less than 5 employees, no reply after having called in different days of the week and in different business hours, out of order, no tone in the phone line, answering machine, fax line, wrong address or moved away and could not get the new references) The information required for the adjustment was collected in the first stage of the implementation: the screening process. Using this information, each stratum cell of the universe was scaled down by the observed proportion of ineligible units within the cell. Once an accurate estimate of the universe cell (projections) was available, weights were computed using the number of completed interviews.

⁵ This is equivalent to the weighted average of the estimates for each stratum, with weights equal to the population shares of each stratum.

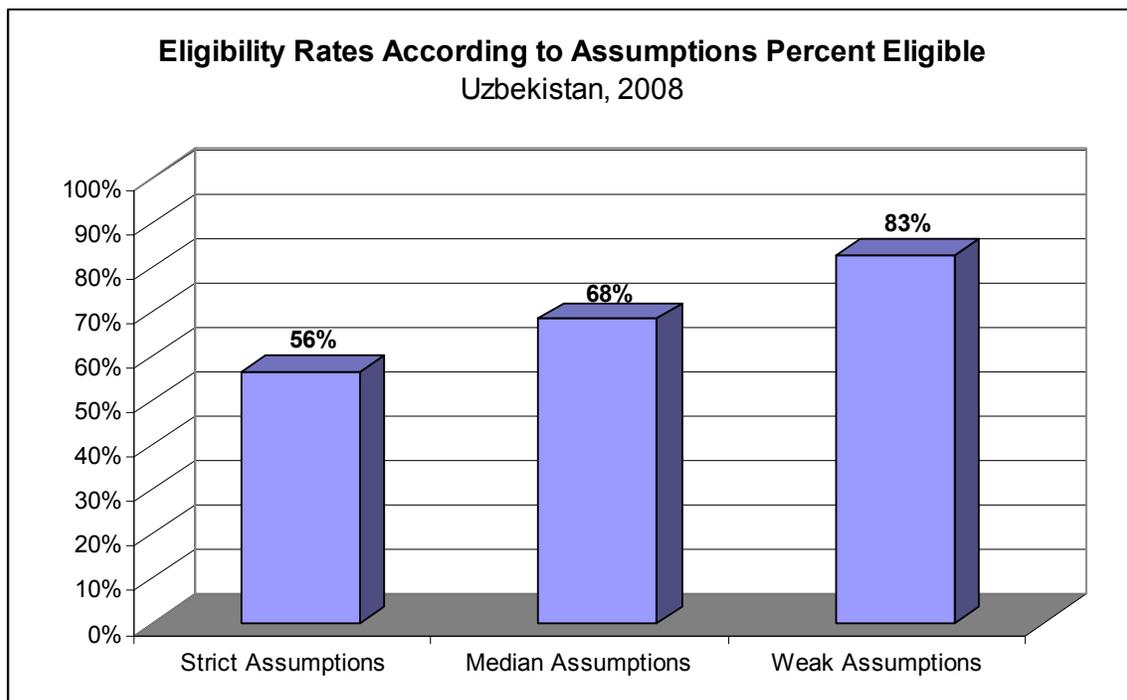
24. For some units it was impossible to determine eligibility because the contact was not successfully completed. Consequently, different assumptions as to their eligibility result in different universe cells' adjustments and in different sampling weights. Three sets of assumptions were considered:

a- Strict assumption: eligible establishments are only those for which it was possible to directly determine eligibility. The resulting weights are included in the variable w_{strict} .

b- Median assumption: eligible establishments are those for which it was possible to directly determine eligibility and those that rejected the screener questionnaire or an answering machine or fax was the only response. The resulting weights are included in the variable w_{median} .

c- Weak assumption: in addition to the establishments included in points a and b, all establishments for which it was not possible to finalize a contact are assumed eligible. This includes establishments with dead or out of service phone lines, establishments that never answered the phone, and establishments with incorrect addresses for which it was impossible to find a new address. The resulting weights are included in the variable w_{weak} . Note that under the weak assumption only observed non-eligible units are excluded from universe projections.

The following graph exhibits the different eligibility rates under each set of assumptions.



25. Within each of these assumptions regarding eligibility a pair of weight sets was calculated. The first set of estimates calculated proportions using the raw sample count for each cell. However, the achieved sample numbers in many cells were small. Hence, those eligibility rates, and the adjusted universe cells projections, are subject to relatively large sampling variations. Therefore a second set of more robust estimates (collapsed

weights) was also produced. These estimates made use of the multiples of the relative eligibility rates for each industry, size, and region. Those relative rates were based on much larger samples than the individual cells and thus produced values with smaller sampling variations. The data sets include only these robust weights.

Please note that for the purpose of the weights computations all panel firms were considered to be part of the current universe, although technically they are not randomly selected.

7. Appropriate use of the weights

26. As discussed above, under stratified random sampling weights should be used when making inferences about the population. Any estimate or indicator that aims at describing some feature of the population should take into account that individual observations may not represent equal shares of the population.

27. However, there is some discussion as to the use of weights in regressions (see Deaton, 1997, pp.67; Lohr, 1999, chapter 11, Cochran, 1953, pp.150). There is not strong large sample econometric argument in favor of using weighted estimation for a common population coefficient if the underlying model varies per stratum (stratum-specific coefficient): both simple OLS and weighted OLS are inconsistent under regular conditions. However, weighted OLS has the advantage of providing an estimate that is independent of the sample design. This latter point may be quite relevant for the Enterprise Surveys as in most cases the objective is not only to obtain model-unbiased estimates but also design-unbiased estimates (see also Cochran, 1977, pp 200 who favors the used of weighted OLS for a common population coefficient.)⁶

28. From a more general approach, if the regressions are descriptive of the population then weights should be used. The estimated model can be thought of as the relationship that would be expected if the whole population were observed⁷. If the models are developed as structural relationships or behavioral models that may vary for different parts of the population, then, there is no reason to use weights.

8. Non-response

29. Survey non-response must be differentiated from item non-response. The former refers to refusals to participate in the survey altogether whereas the latter refers to the refusals to answer some specific questions. Enterprise Surveys suffer from both problems and different strategies were used to address these issues.

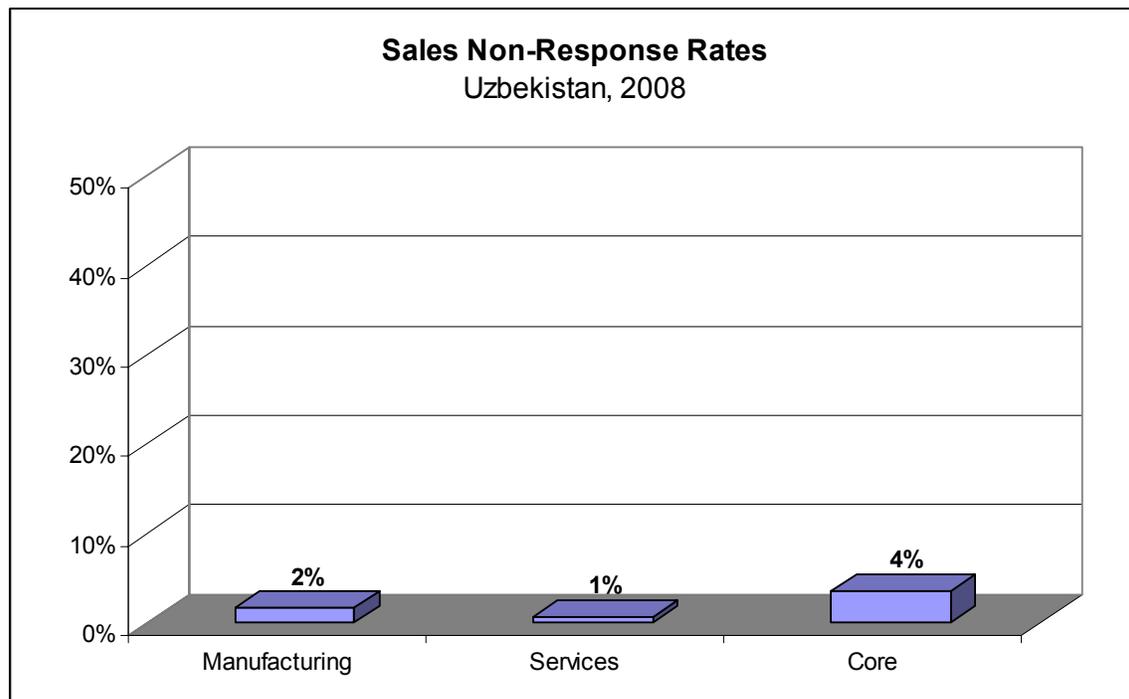
⁶ Note that weighted OLS in Stata using the command regress with the option of weights will estimate wrong standard errors. Using the Stata survey specific commands svy will provide appropriate standard errors.

⁷ The use weights in most model-assisted estimations using survey data is strongly recommended by the statisticians specialized on survey methodology of the JPSM of the University of Michigan and the University of Maryland.

30. Item non-response was addressed by two strategies:

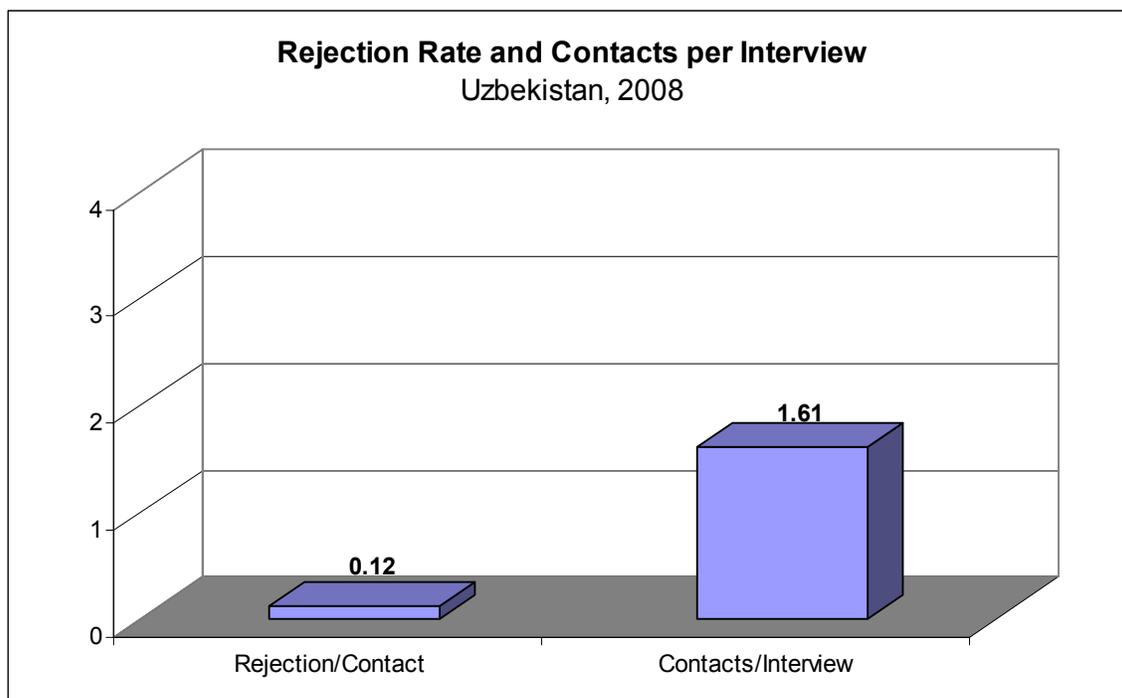
a- For sensitive questions that may generate negative reactions from the respondent, such as corruption or tax evasion, enumerators were instructed to collect the refusal to respond as a different option from don't know (-7).

b- Establishments with incomplete information were re-contacted in order to complete this information, whenever necessary. However, there were clear cases of low response. The following graph shows non-response rates for the sales variable, *d2*, by type of questionnaire. Please, note that the coding utilized in this dataset does not allow us to be differentiated between "Don't know" and "refuse to answer", thus the non-response in the table below reflects both categories (DKs and NAs).



31. Survey non-response was addressed by maximizing efforts to contact establishments that were initially selected for interview. Up to 4 attempts were made to contact the establishment for interview at different times/days of the week before a replacement establishment (with similar strata characteristics) was suggested for interview. Survey non-response did occur but substitutions were made in order to potentially achieve strata-specific goals. Further research is needed on survey non-response in the Enterprise Surveys regarding potential introduction of bias.

32. As the following graph shows, the number of contacted establishments per realized interview was 1.61. This number is the result of two factors: explicit refusals to participate in the survey, as reflected by the rate of rejection (which includes rejections of the screener and the main survey) and the quality of the sample frame, as represented by the presence of ineligible units. The relatively low ratio of contacted establishments per realized interview (1.61) suggests that the main source of error in estimates in the Uzbekistan may be selection bias and not frame inaccuracy.



33. Details on rejections rates, eligibility rates, and item non-response are available at the level strata. This report summarizes these numbers to alert researchers of these issues when using the data and when making inferences. Item non-response, selection bias, and faulty sampling frames are not unique to the Uzbekistan. All enterprise surveys suffer from these shortcomings but in very few cases they have been made explicit.

References

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Appendix A

Cell Weights

Uzbekistan Strict

Collapsed Cells Weights

Region	Size	Manufacturing	52	Residual
Tashkent	5-19	110	108	153
	20-99	31	43	35
	100+	10	5	18
Samarkandskaya	5-19	110	108	153
	20-99	5	43	35
	100+	3	2	4
Tashkentskaya	5-19	110	108	153
	20-99	9	43	35
	100+	4	3	5

Uzbekistan Weak

Collapsed Cells Weights

Region	Size	Manufacturing	52	Residual
Tashkent	5-19	157	161	231
	20-99	40	68	56
	100+	10	5	18
Samarkandskaya	5-19	157	161	231
	20-99	8	68	56
	100+	3	2	5
Tashkentskaya	5-19	157	161	231
	20-99	15	68	56
	100+	5	4	7

Uzbekistan Median

Collapsed Cells Weights

Region	Size	Manufacturing	52	Residual
Tashkent	5-19	133	135	180
	20-99	38	58	44
	100+	10	5	18
Samarkandskaya	5-19	133	135	180
	20-99	7	58	44
	100+	3	2	4
Tashkentskaya	5-19	133	135	180
	20-99	11	58	44
	100+	4	4	6

**Appendix B
Status Codes**

ELEGIBILITY STATUS	Total
1. Eligible establishment (Correct name and address)	357
3. Eligible establishment (Different name but same address - the firm/establishment changed its name)	8
4. Eligible establishment (Moved and traced)	3
16. Panel firm - now less than five employees	2
5. The establishment has less than 5 permanent full time employees	16
6. The firm discontinued businesses	61
8. Ineligible activity: Education, Agriculture, Finances, Government, etc.	12
91. No reply after having called in different days of the week and in different business hours	3
92. Line out of order	8
12. Wrong address/ moved away and could not get the new references	51
13. Refuses to answer the screener	72
14. In process (the establishment is being called/ is being contacted - previous to ask the screener)	110
Grand Total	703

Response Outcomes

EFFECTIVE INTERVIEW	Total
1. Complete effective interviews	367
4. In process to make an appointment (they have already answered the screener)	1
Grand Total	368

Appendix C

Eligibility Rules

Status Code	Eligibility Criteria		
	Strict	Weak	Median
1. Eligible establishment (Correct name and address)	1	1	1
2. Eligible establishment (Different name but same address - the new firm/establishment bought the original firm/establishment)	1	1	1
3. Eligible establishment (Different name but same address - the firm/establishment changed its name)	1	1	1
4. Eligible establishment (Wrong address - the firm/establishment has changed address and the address could be found)	1	1	1
5. The establishment has less than 5 employees	0	0	0
6. The firm discontinued businesses/ unattainable	0	0	0
7. Not a business: Private	0	0	0
8. Not a business: Education or Government	0	0	0
9. No reply (after having called in different days of the week and in different business hours) out of order, no tone	0	0	1
10. Answering machine	0	1	1
11. Fax line	0	1	1
12. Wrong address/ moved away and could not get the new references	0	0	1
13. Refuses to answer the screener	0	1	1
14. In process (the establishment is being called/ is being contacted - previous to ask the screener)	0	0	0
15. Out of target - cooperative, outside the covered regions	0	0	0

Uzbekistan Establishment Estimates

Cells	Strict	Weak	Median
Un-collapsed Cells	16,466	22,819	19,511
Collapsed Cells	15,196	22,309	18,420

Appendix D

Questionnaires:

Problems for the understanding of questions	In most cases, in "Performance" section, accountants did not always understand the question n2 and were tempted to give the cost of manufacturing figures instead of giving the procurement of raw materials figures.
Problems found in the navigability of – questionnaires (for example, skip patterns).	No special problems encountered
Comments on questionnaires length:	Interview lasted less than one hour. According to respondents, questions were long. It was hard for them to concentrate. Sometimes respondents gave an impression of "automated" answering, without reflecting on the question.
Suggestions or other comments on the questionnaire:	

Database

Comments on the data map	None
Comments on the data processing	Data entry program chosen: PERTS

Country situation

General aspects of economic, political or social situation of the country that could affect the results of the survey:	<p>1. The basic country's politics is mainly focused on autarchy (aspiration for maximum economic independence and food security) and monetarism postulates.</p> <p>2. Shadow (informal, evading taxes) sector of economy is extremely developed in the country. According to our estimations, about 56% of able-bodied population is occupied outside the official sector of employment. High taxes for low-wage labor force entice employers to recruit majority of workers for constant but not official work and hide their employment. Restrictions on cash turnover and limits on banks to function as controlling bodies including their supplementary role of tax inspectorate force entrepreneurs to take the means of production, volumes of products and services away to the shadow sector of economy. According to experts' estimations about 60% of turnover in private service sector and about 30% of turnover in manufacturing sector remain in the 'shadow' and are hidden by entrepreneurs.</p> <p>3. High labor supply caused low wages in the labor market. This, in turn, caused 1.5 million able-bodied people to</p>
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	<p>emigrate for work; these bring a significant amount of money to the country annually making it possible to sustain the living level and demand for products and services in the local consumer market.</p> <p>4. According to official data, 63% of the population lives in rural inhabited areas. Taking into consideration the fact that small cities lose their urban roles and functions and their transformation into large villages – a share of the population, whose income depends on the level of agricultural products produced can represent 75% out of the total population.</p>
Relevant country events occurred during fieldwork:	<p>Revenues in the rural sector of the economy have decreased in comparison to previous years, influencing the decrease in products and services turnover and increase in prices for those in the country in general. This was caused by the following events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A drastic decrease in provision of irrigation water in 2008 (about 70% out of the normal volumes of water) led to a decrease in yield generated by farmers and rural households; - Prohibition and restrictions on export of agricultural products outside the country in 2007 and 2008 caused the growth of prices for food products and aspiration of the government to withhold the prices for food products.
Other aspects:	

Appendix E
Original Sample Design

Region	Size	Manufacturing	52	Residual	Grand Total
Tashkent	5-19	15	15	15	45
	20-99	15	15	15	45
	100+	10	10	10	30
Tashkent Total		40	40	40	120
Samarkandskaya	5-19	15	15	15	45
	20-99	15	15	15	45
	100+	10	10	10	30
Samarkandskaya Total		40	40	40	120
Tashkentskaya	5-19	15	15	15	45
	20-99	15	15	15	45
	100+	10	10	10	30
Tashkentskaya Total		40	40	40	120
Grand Total		120	120	120	360
Total Employee Size	5-19	45	45	45	135
	20-99	45	45	45	135
	100+	30	30	30	90