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UZBEKISTAN

Metadata

Determining the level of poverty of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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H.HEADER DATA

0. PREREQUISITES

A. **0.1 Legal environment**

0.1.1 Responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

The State Statistics Committee (SSC) is operating independently under the Law on "State Statistics" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated December 12, 2002, amended in 2012, which regulates relations in the sphere of organization of state statistics work, defines powers of state statistics agencies and creates a normative basis for maintaining the uniform system of statistical information.

In September 2017, a new Statute on the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been introduced to specifying the mandate, the functions and the structure of the SSC, which shall be the principal data collecting, processing, analyzing and dissemination agency responsible for co-coordinating, monitoring and supervising the National Statistical System. Its functions include the provision of a uniform statistical methodology corresponding to international standards.

The SSC, like other State statistics agencies performing statistical work, shall have the right, within the limits of their powers, to request and obtain state statistical reports, administrative accounting data, and other data necessary for the conduct of state statistical observations, as well as explanations appended to the reports from other offices.

According to the presidential decree Nr.5054, dated December 12, 2017, economic and financial data in the country should be compliant and coordinated under the IMF GDDS system.

0.1.2 Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

According to the Article 9 of the Law on Statistics, State statistics agencies shall perform statistical work in interaction with other state bodies in fulfillment of the Program of Sate Statistical Works. State statistics agencies permit other state agencies and legal entities to perform separate actions concerning their powers in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation. Other state agencies and legal entities shall conduct statewide

statistical observations according to the Program of State Statistical Work, as well as departmental statistical observations according to the forms coordinated with the authorized state statistics agency. The data of departmental statistical observations shall be submitted to the authorized state statistics agency at its request. In addition, the Statistics Council, a collegial advisory body, ensures coordination on problems associated with the development, functioning and coordination of state statistics under the authorized state statistics agency. The Statistics Council may appoint expert commissions to examine separate matters of state statistics. Experts may be invited to meetings of the Statistical Council and the expert commissions, and representatives of ministries, state committees and departments may be heard on matters of state statistics. The composition of the Statistical Council shall be approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

0.1.3 Confidentiality of individual reporters' data

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

Under the Article 7 of the Law on State Statistics, State statistics agencies shall be obliged to ensure confidentiality of individual statistical data, preservation of state secrets and trade secrets of legal entities and anonymity of data regarding individuals. In addition, the Statute of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Sep.2017) stipulates that the SSC shall take security measures to prevent confidentiality issues (art. 13.c, §15), including on bank secrecy (13.c, §11). Lastly, according to the Article 5 of the Law on State Statistics, interference by state agencies and local public authorities in the state statistics activities shall not be permitted.

The employees of SSC must follow a Code of Ethics, including an oath of secrecy, not to disclose any information availed to them while carrying out their duties as assigned to them. They are informed of duties upon appointment. Each employee of the SSC is required to sign a contract which requires him not to disclose such data.

A. 0.2 Resources

0.2.1 Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing (Encouraged)

[Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing for statistical programs currently available as well as what would be required for programmed statistical outputs.]

The poverty rate of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan: 9 people in the central office and 9-14 people each in departments of sectoral statistics of regional departments participate in the formation of the indicator of poverty of the population.

The number of employees is sufficient to fulfill the tasks set for the formation of statistical data on morbidity statistics.

All employees have a higher education in the economic and social sphere and at least 1 time in 2 years are trained in courses of the Center for Staff Retraining Statistical Studies of the State Statistics Committee (SSC).

Each workplace is provided with a personal computer, software is regularly updated.

The financial resources provided are sufficient to carry out the work stipulated

by the State Statistical Work Program on Social Statistics.

1.1 Professionalism

1.1.1 Impartiality of statistics

<u>**State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics**</u>
According to the Law on Statistics (Article 4), the basic principles of the State Statistics include accuracy, objectivity and impartiality. In addition, the Statute of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (art. 13 c., §6) stipulates that the principles of the SSC should include impartiality.

1.1.2 Selection of sources, methodology, and modes of dissemination

<u>**State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics**</u>
According to the Law on Statistics (Article 15), statistical data shall be used for state and scientific purposes, for informing the public, ensuring rights, freedoms and lawful interests of users. Primary statistics obtained by state statistics agencies from legal persons, their representations and branches, natural persons, including individual businessmen, shall be used for statistical purposes only for the preparation of summary statistical indicators and shall be published in summary and anonymous form. Statistics that contain the state and trade secrets shall be submitted in the manner prescribed under law.

1.1.3 Commenting on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics

<u>**State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics**</u>
The SSC can, on ad-hoc basis, comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics

1.2 Transparency

1.2.1 Disclosure of terms and conditions for statistical collection, processing, and dissemination

<u>**State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics**</u>

According to the Law on Statistics (Article 4), the basic principles of the state statistics include accessibility, transparency and openness. The terms and conditions for statistical collection, processing and dissemination are incorporated into Uzbekistan's laws and

resolutions dealing with statistics. These legislative measures are on the websites and thus accessible to the public. Thus, the *Law on State Statistics Committee (2002)* and Resolution Number 368 are posted on the Committee's website (www.stat.uz). The *Law* is also reproduced in the Bulletin of Oliy Majalis (Parliament), and included in the data base on laws and regulations (www.norma.uz), as well as that of the Ministry of Justice accessible on the address www.Lex.uz.

1.2.2 Internal governmental access to statistics prior to release

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

The government has no access to SSC data prior to their release. The State statistics Committee are independent in the dissemination of statistical data. Interference by state agencies shall not be permitted (cf. Article 5 of the Law on Statistics). Only the Chairman of the Committee has access to statistics prior to release.

1.2.3 Attribution of statistical products

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

Data released to the public are clearly identified by the data producing agency (logo and footnotes).

1.2.4 Advance notice of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques.

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

Before a move to a new methodology, the SSC provides to the public advance notice when major changes are introduced in methodology and statistical techniques. The SSC posts on its website a relevant methodological note explaining what changes users should expect.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Concepts and definitions

2.1.1 Concepts and definitions (Required)

[Degree to which the overall structure of concepts and definitions follows internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.]

Measurement of the number of the low-income population, including extreme poverty in Uzbekistan is based on household survey data, poverty lines and the country's total population.

The calculation of the poverty rate is based on the concept of the World Bank developed on the basis of a household survey conducted in 2000-2001.

Consumption rather than income is used as a measure of the poverty line. For calculations, the absolute poverty line was chosen as the basis. The definition of the poverty line is carried out step by step by ranking the population. The total number of calories needed (on average per person a day) = 2100 calories (from the classification of the UN FAO diet with wheat as the basis, which is recommended for use in Uzbekistan) The total number of people whose consumption value is below the food poverty line is divided by the total population to determine the proportion of the poor. The result is multiplied by 100 to obtain the indicator in percentage terms.

2.2 Scope

2.2.1 Scope (Required)

2.2.1.1 Scope of the data

[Scope of the data.]

The geographical coverage of the data includes the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 12 regions and the city of Tashkent. The sample population is part (0.2%) of the total household population. The population represents the total number of households in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

2.2.1.2 Exceptions to coverage

[Exceptions to coverage.]

No exceptions

2.2.1.3 Unrecorded activity

[Unrecorded activity.]

> The shadow economy is taken into account.

2.3 Classification/sectorization

2.3.1 Classification/sectorization (Required as relevant to data category)

[Broad consistency of classification/sectorization systems used with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.]

> In Uzbekistan, indicators recommended by the World Bank are used to calculate indicators of low-income population.

2.4 Basis for recording

2.4.1 Valuation (Required as relevant to data category)

[Types of prices (market, historical, administrative, basic, purchasers', producer, etc.) used to value flows and stocks.]

> Poverty rate: Household survey databases are used to measure poverty rate.

2.4.2 Recording basis (Required as relevant to data category)

[Degree to which recording meets requirements for accrual accounting.]

> The results of a household survey are the basis for studying the impact of social processes on people's living standards and developing additional measures aimed at improving the welfare of the population. The survey results are also used to calculate poverty rate, consumer price indices, when compiling household sector accounts in the system of national accounts and in other economic and statistical calculations.

2.4.3 Grossing/netting procedures (Encouraged)

[Broad consistency of grossing/netting procedures with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.]

The poverty rate data are formed on the basis of a sample survey of households. The survey is based on direct interviewing of household members and keeping diary entries in the household.

3. ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY

3.1 Source data

3.1.1 Source data collection programs (Required)

[Comprehensiveness of source data from administrative and survey data collection programs, and appropriateness of the collection modality for country-specific conditions.]

Household surveys are carried out in all regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan by a selective method. It is based on the principles of voluntary participation of selected households in it. Selected households are surveyed within a month, after which they are replaced (rotation). Households are selected based on the number of people living in each region. Before the start of the selection, the number of households, which are the unit of selection, is divided into regions of the republic. Households for each region are selected separately by urban and rural areas. Households are selected in two stages, at the first stage, mahallas / villages are selected, the process is repeated every six months, twice a year. The probability of selecting a mahalla / village depends on the number of households in them. Households are selected in the second stage of the sample. The regional statistics departments in the prescribed manner compile lists of all households (address, surname and name of the head of the household) for selected mahallas / villages in electronic form. Based on this list, the SSC carries out the second stage of household selection and compiles lists of households that are used in the next six months of the survey. All sampling stages are carried out by the SSC. Then the interviewers conduct the survey directly.

3.1.2 Source data definitions, scope, sectorization, classifications, valuation, and time of recording (Encouraged)

[Degree to which source data approximate definitions, scope, sectorization, classifications, valuation, and time of recording required (as described in 2.1.1-2.4.3).]

According to the sampling methodology, for the republic and for the regions, the representativeness of the data is provided by the survey results obtained during the year. Dates of data release: no more than 6 months after the reporting period.

3.1.3 Source data timeliness (Encouraged)

[Source data timeliness relative to what is required for producing statistical outputs whose timeliness meets applicable data standard (SDDS requirements or GDDS recommendations).]

The data collection program is regulated by the State Statistical Work Program. Annually - no more than 6 months after the reporting period.

3.2 Assessment of source data

3.2.1 Source data assessment (Encouraged)

[Routine assessment of source data—including censuses, sample surveys, and administrative records (e.g., for coverage, sample error, response error, and nonsampling error); whether assessment results are monitored; how results are used to guide statistical processes.]

Databases received from regional divisions are analyzed and controled. When identifying classification errors, control errors the information must be specified again with the respondents.

3.3 Statistical techniques

3.3.1 Source data statistical techniques (Required as relevant to data category)

[Statistical techniques in data compilation to deal with data sources (e.g., to align them with target concepts from 2.1.1).]

Poverty estimates are conceptually consistent with data of household sample survey questionnaires.

3.3.2 Other statistical procedures (Required as relevant to data category)

[Statistical techniques employed in other statistical procedures (e.g., data adjustments and transformations, and statistical analysis).]

A household survey provides for information on income, expenses, food consumption, the cost of in-kind income (gifts), products of own production (self-procurement) and non-food goods and services, provision of durable goods, housing conditions and other characteristics of living conditions population. To assess the poverty, the series of population distribution by the level of average per capita food consumption are constructed, and extrapolation of the household survey data to the general population by the method of statistical weighing is applied.

3.4 Data validation

3.4.1 Validation of intermediate results (Encouraged)

[Assessment and investigation of statistical discrepancies in intermediate data.]

No

3.4.2 Assessment of intermediate data (Encouraged)

[Assessment and investigation of statistical discrepancies in intermediate data.]

No

3.4.3 Assessment of discrepancies and other problems in statistical outputs (Encouraged)

[Investigation of statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators of problems in statistical outputs.]

In case of discrepancies in previously published data, changes are made to these data in subsequent publications.

3.5 Revision studies

3.5.1 Revision studies and analyses (Encouraged)

[Periodicity with which studies and analyses of revisions and/or updates are carried out; whether and how they are used internally to inform statistical processes (see also 4.3.3).]

Preliminary annual indicators are compared with annual reporting data of the previous period.

4. SERVICEABILITY

4.1 Periodicity and timeliness

4.1.1 Periodicity (Required)

[Periodicity of statistical outputs relative to applicable dissemination standard (SDDS requirement or GDDS recommendation).]

Living standard: calculations are carried out in the republic and in the regions annually.

4.1.2 Timeliness (Required)

[Timeliness of statistical outputs relative to applicable dissemination standard (SDDS requirement or GDDS recommendation).]

Living standard: publications are made in accordance with the State Statistical Work Program on the SSC website annually.
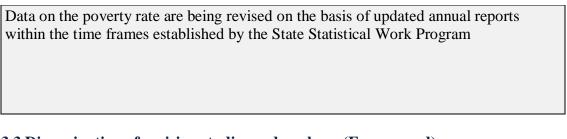
4.2 Consistency

4.2.1 Internal consistency (Required as relevant to data category)

[Consistency of statistics within the dataset.]

Once validated and disseminated, the statistical series are not revised.

4.2.2 Temporal consistency (Encouraged)

[Consistency or reconcilability of statistics over a reasonable period of time.]

Имеются динамические ряды в целом по уровню малообеспеченности населения с 2001 года
There are dynamic series as a whole for the poverty rate since 2001

4.2.3 Intersectoral and cross-domain consistency (Encouraged)

[Consistency or reconcilability of statistics with those obtained through other data sources and/or statistical frameworks.]

There is no comparison between sectors and areas

4.3 Revision

4.3.1 Revision and/or update schedule (Required)

[Transparency and regularity of revision/update schedule.]

The data are specified in terms stipulated by the State Statistical Work Program.
Annual data are specified in August.

4.3.2 Identification of preliminary and/or revised/updated data (Required)

[Identification of preliminary and/or revised/updated data.]

Data on the poverty rate are being revised on the basis of updated annual reports within the time frames established by the State Statistical Work Program

4.3.3 Dissemination of revision studies and analyses (Encouraged)

[Dissemination of revision studies and analyses (see also 3.5.1).]

Statistical compilations indicate that for the previous year, individual indicators are being revised. The revised (final) data is disseminated through the SSC publications.

5. ACCESSIBILITY

5.1 Data

5.1.1 Statistical presentation (Required)

[Statistics are presented in a way that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons (layout and clarity of text, tables, and charts).]

Data on the poverty rate will be provided online and in electronic form to users through the analytical material "The living standard and well-being of the population" starting from 2019.

5.1.2 Dissemination media and format (Required)

5.1.2.1 Hard copy - New release

[Hard copy - New release.]

Data is not distributed to users in print.

5.1.2.2 Hard copy - Weekly bulletin

[Hard copy - Weekly bulletin.]

Not available

5.1.2.3 Hard copy - Monthly Bulletin

[Hard copy - Monthly Bulletin.]

Not available

5.1.2.4 Hard copy - Quarterly bulletin

[Hard copy - Quarterly bulletin.]

Not available

5.1.2.5 Hard copy - Other

[Hard copy - Other.]

Tables for special user requests

5.1.2.6 Electronic - On-line bulletin or data

[Electronic - On-line bulletin or data.]

Analytical information is provided annually

5.1.2.7 Electronic - Other

[Electronic - Other.]

> Each year data are presented in spreadsheets to government agencies and other users upon request.

5.1.5 Dissemination on request (Encouraged)

[Dissemination on request of unpublished but non-confidential statistics.]

> Specific details may be available upon request. According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Statistics", the Regulation "On the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics", the Regulation on the organization of work on the preparation and dissemination of statistical information and other regulatory documents, statistical data are presented to users upon their request in the prescribed manner. The dissemination of statistical information is carried out by providing, upon written request, legal entities or individuals in the form of printed or spreadsheets, statistical collections, newsletters, express information, as well as in accordance with the agreements of the parties on information interaction.

5.2 Metadata

5.2.1 Dissemination of documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques (Required)

[Dissemination of documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques, including annotation of differences from internationally accepted standards, guidelines.]

> The SSC website (https://lib.stat.uz/en/metodicheskie-materialy/uroven-zhizni-i-sotsialnaya-sfera) contains methodological provisions for the formation and calculation of statistical indicators.

9. PLANS

9.1 Recent

9.1.1 Plans for improvement - Recent improvements

[Plans for improvement - Recent improvements.]

> Low representativeness of the sample of households, inadequate accounting of poverty criteria for the consumption of a non-food group of goods and services, a low percentage of the use of indicators for assessing indicators of the vulnerability of the population to various types of social and infrastructure services suggest the introduction of significant changes in the methodology for calculating the measurement of poverty rate, taking into account the impact on them factors based on the study of international experience.

9.2 General

9.2.1 Plans for improvement - Short-term

[Plans for improvement - Short-term.]

No

9.2.2 Plans for improvement - Medium-term

[Plans for improvement - Medium-term.]

Preparation of analytical information on the poverty rate on the SSC website (www.stat.uz).

9.3 Financial

9.3.1 Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Short-term

[Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Short-term.]

Funding is provided as part of the annual State Statistical Work Program.

9.3.2 Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Medium-term

[Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Medium-term.]

Funding is provided as part of the annual State Statistical Work Program.

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