



Life in Kyrgyzstan Study

Achievements since 2010

*15 Years of Dedication to Exploring Lives of
People in Kyrgyzstan and Promoting Research
and Learning*

LiK Study

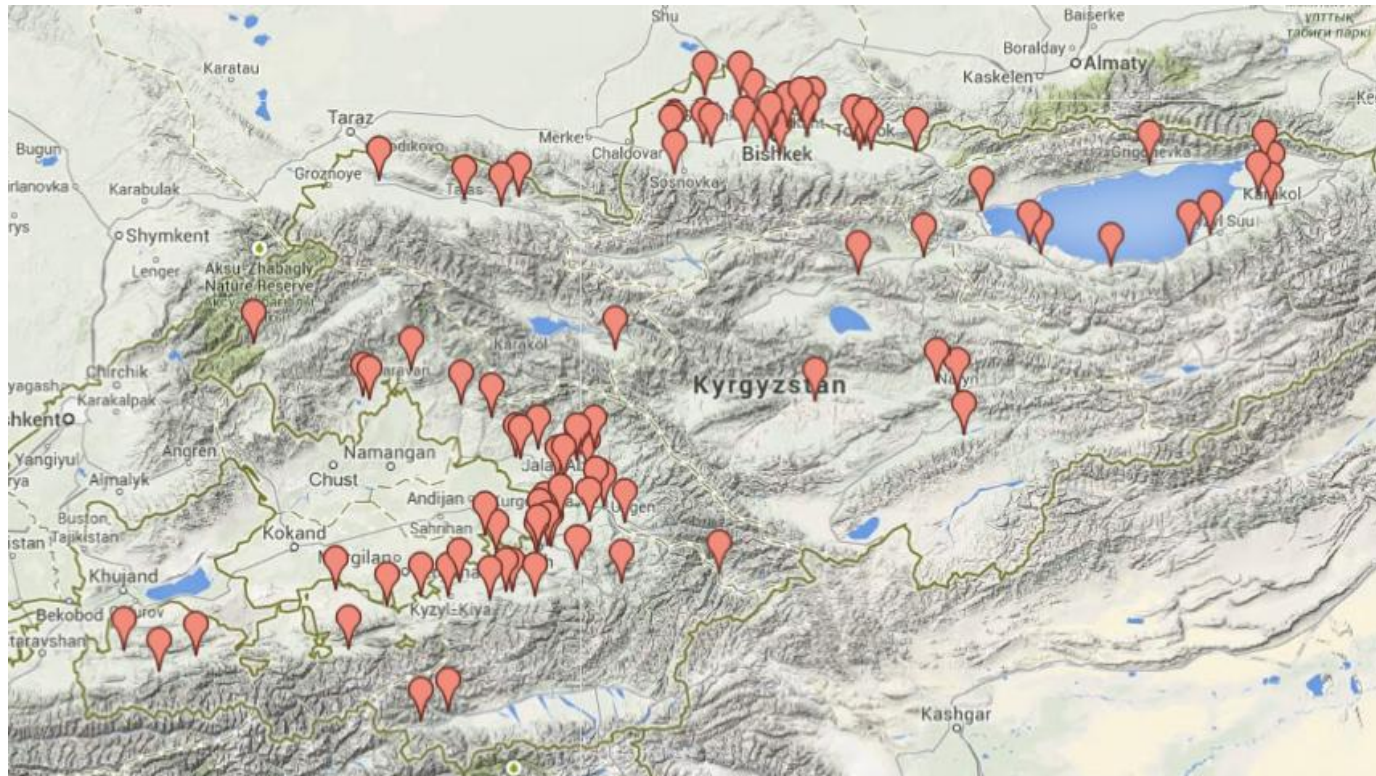
- LiK Study, the longest panel study in Central Asia, is a research-based multi-topic longitudinal survey of households and individuals in Kyrgyzstan.
- It tracks the sample of over 8000 individuals from initial 3000 households over time from all regions.
- Data collected at community, household and individual levels ...
- ...on topics of demographics, assets, expenditure, migration, employment, agricultural markets, shocks, social networks, subjective well-being, and other topics.
- The survey was first conducted in 2010 and it has been repeated five times in 2011-2013, 2016 and 2019.
- The data is freely available for research and teaching

Panel design

- All persons who took part in the first wave of the survey in 2010 are to be surveyed in the following waves.
- Hence, we track individuals, not households.
- In case of within-country mobility, the respective person is to be followed and new household members are also included in the sample.
- Persons joining into an existing LiK household are to be surveyed and tracked.

The sample geography

- Original survey sample of 3000 households (1750 rural) from 120 communities was drawn in 2010 by stratified random two-stage sampling based on 2009 Census
- Data is nationally representative and at the rural/urban and North/South levels



The Sample Dynamics

Questionnaire	2010	2011	2012	2013	2016	2019
Community	120	120	120	120	120	175
Household	3,000	2,862	2,816	2,586	2,529	2,323
Agriculture					1,813	1,632
Individual	8,160	8,065	8,177	7,681	8,094	7,083
Youth						706
<u>Total # of interviews</u>	<u>11,280</u>	<u>11,047</u>	<u>11,113</u>	<u>10,387</u>	<u>12,557</u>	<u>11,938</u>

Development of Questionnaires

- Broad consultations with the extended team and research/development institutions.
- Paper-based questionnaires in 2010-2016; CAPI in 2019
- Interviews are in two languages: Kyrgyz and Russian.
- “Core” modules are asked in all waves; “special” modules added if needed.
- In 2016 the household questionnaire was divided into two parts by introducing an agricultural questionnaire in order to collect detailed information on farming.
- In 2019, a youth questionnaire was introduced to interview individually household members aged 14-17.

Topics in LiK 2019 wave

Community-level questionnaire:

- 1) General community information
- 2) Prices for food products

Household-level questionnaire:

- 1) Household composition and children
- 2) Housing and assets
- 3) Consumption and expenditure
- 4) Income sources
- 5) Migration
- 6) Shocks
- 7) Climate change

Agricultural questionnaire:

- 1) Land use (crops)
- 2) Livestock farming
- 3) Agricultural Information
- 4) Quality requirements

Individual-level questionnaire:

- 1) Subjective well-being
- 2) Education, risk-taking, health, and nutrition
- 3) Labor market
- 4) Movements
- 5) Family and household
- 6) Security and vulnerability
- 7) Social life

Youth questionnaire:

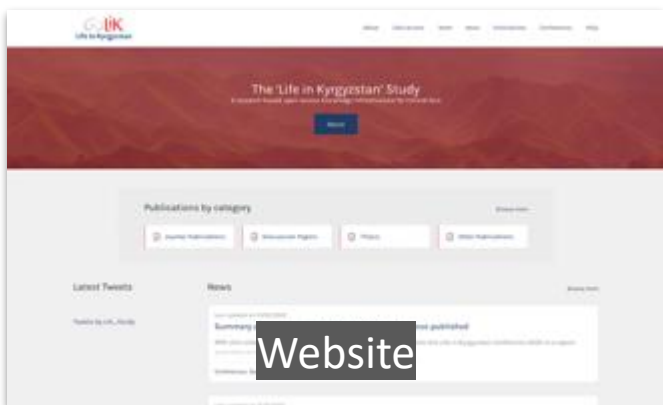
- 1) Subjective well-being
- 2) Education and life skills
- 3) Labour market
- 4) Social life

Field works

- LiK collected once per year around Fall and Winter months (Sep-Nov-Jan).
- Private survey company collects data
 - Sotseconik 2010-2013, 2016.
 - SIAR, 2019.
- 80-120 enumerators overseen by 20-40 field supervisors.
- Workload per enumerator is 25 households.
- Field works lasts two–three months.



LiK user engagement for quality and capacity



Over 400 registered data users at 178 institutions in 35 countries

International academic



Central Asian academic



Data and development practitioners



Over 40 peer-reviewed articles use LiK data



Agricultural Finance Review, American Political Science Review, Demography, Demographic Research, Economic Journal, Economics of Transition, Food Ssecurity, Journal of Comparative Economics, Journal of Development Studies, Problems of Post-Communism, Social Science & Medicine, World Bank Research Observer, World Development.

Some paper cases



Weather shocks across seasons and child health - evidence from a panel study in the Kyrgyz Republic (2022)

Economic persistence [the intergenerational transmission of well-being] despite adverse policies - evidence from Kyrgyzstan (2021)

Welfare Effects of Smallholder Export Participation: Evidence from Panel Data in Kyrgyzstan (2023)

Latest Research

- Kosec, K., & Shemyakina, O. N. (2024). Land Reform and Child Health in the Kyrgyz Republic. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 72(2), 867–917.
- Aldashev, A. (2024). Ceremonial expenditures, informal networks and economic consequences: Evidence from Kyrgyzstan. *Economics of Transition and Institutional Change*, 32(2), 571–582
- Egamberdiev, B. (2024). Social capital effects on resilience to food insecurity: Evidence from Kyrgyzstan. *Journal of International Development*, 36(1), 435–450.
- Tadjiev, A., Djanibekov, N., & Herzfeld, T. (2023). Does zero tillage save or increase production costs? Evidence from smallholders in Kyrgyzstan. *International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability*, 21(1), 2270191.
- Egamberdiev, B., Bobojonov, I., Kuhn, L. et al. (2023). Household resilience capacity and food security: evidence from Kyrgyzstan. *Food Security*, 15, 967–988.
- Damir Esenaliev (2023). Welfare Effects of Smallholder Export Participation: Evidence from Panel Data in Kyrgyzstan, *The Journal of Development Studies*, 59(9), 1373-1390.
- Kamalbek Karymshakov, Burulcha Sulaimanova & M. Bergolo (2023). Employment Vulnerability and Earnings in Kyrgyzstan, *The Journal of Development Studies*, 59(7), 1076-1091.
- Kemel Toktomushev (2023). Civil society, social capital and development in Central Asia, *Central Asian Survey*. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/02634937.2023.2244528>.

Latest Research - 2

- Freudenreich, H., Aladysheva, A., & Brück, T. (2022). Weather shocks across seasons and child health: Evidence from a panel study in the Kyrgyz Republic. *World Development*, 155, 105801.
- Guirkinger, C., Aldashev, G., Aldashev, A., & Fodor, M. (2022). Economic Persistence Despite Adverse Policies: Evidence from Kyrgyzstan. *The Economic Journal*, 132(641): 258–272.
- Hennicke, M., & Brück, T. (2022). Ethnic inequality and forced displacement. *PLOS ONE*, 17(4), e0266448.
- Kosec, K., Akramov, K., Mirkasimov, B., Song, J., & Zhao, H. (2022). Aspirations and women's empowerment: Evidence from Kyrgyzstan. *Economics of Transition and Institutional Change*, 30(1), 101–134.
- Bazarkulova, D., & Compton, J. (2021). Marriage traditions and investment in education: The case of bride kidnapping. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 49(1), 147–163.
- Anderson, K. H., & Esenaliev, D. (2019). Gender Earnings Inequality and Wage Policy: Teachers, Health Care, and Social Workers in Central Asia. *Comparative Economic Studies*, 61(4), 551–575.
- Esenaliev, D., & Ferguson, N. T. N. (2019). The Impact of Job Quality on Wellbeing: Evidence from Kyrgyzstan. *Social Indicators Research*, 144(1), 337–378.



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