



World Values Survey Wave 7 in Tajikistan: Sample Design.

Tajikistan with population of 9 million surrounded by China, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan. 74% of population live in rural areas. Country divided into five regions: Dushanbe – capital of the country, MBO – east, Khatlon – south part, RRP – central part and Sughd – north part of the country. Average age of population is 24 and level of birth is the highest in the region.

The target population for this study is the civilian, non-institutionalized adult (aged 15 and older) population in Tajikistan. Study will cover all country, except 1) Murghab district, because it is too hard to get to settlement; 2) some villages along border with Afghanistan; 3) prisons and military bases. Excluded population not more than 2% of total population of Tajikistan.

Latest available statistical data for rural areas are from Census 2010. Next Census will be conducted in 2020. For urban area each year Statistical agency under the president of the republic of Tajikistan publishes a demography yearbook. Latest available is for 2016.

The sample is first stratified by regions. There are 5 regions for stratification. Within each region, the sample is further stratified by six urbanization levels. As a result of cross-classification of the regions and urbanization levels, 18 strata are created. The sample is distributed across the 18 strata proportionally to the 15 and older population. Data from the 2016 Demography Yearbook of Tajikistan and Census 2010 are used as a measure of size of each stratum for purposes of allocation.

Table A shows the population distribution by the 18 strata.

Table A: Population by Strata (source: 2016 Demography Yearbook of Tajikistan)

Regions	Urbanizationlevel	Population	Population%
112 Dushanbe	500,000-999,999(Capital)	788400	9,91
213 Sughd	100,000-499,999	162825	2,05
214 Sughd	50,000-99,999	54746	0,69
215 Sughd	10,000-49,999	278500	3,50
216 Sughd	Lessthan 10,000	53100	0,67
224 Sughd	50,000-99,999	102026	1,28
225 Sughd	10,000-49,999	536557	6,74
226 Sughd	Lessthan 10,000	1253312	15,75
314 Khatlon	50,000-99,999	170500	2,14
315 Khatlon	10,000-49,999	248000	3,12
316 Khatlon	Lessthan 10,000	46800	0,59
325 Khatlon	10,000-49,999	50523	0,63
326 Khatlon	Lessthan 10,000	2248936	28,26
415 RRS	10,000-49,999	170900	2,15
416 RRS	Lessthan 10,000	55700	0,70
426 RRS	Lessthan 10,000	1534221	19,28
515 MBO	10,000-49,999	28100	0,35
526 MBO	Lessthan 10,000	175507	2,21



Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU) is done in two stages. In the first stage, cities/towns and rural districts (that are groups of rural villages) serve as PSUs. PSUs for each stratum are selected with the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) method. Population sizes of cities and districts from the 2018 Demography Yearbook of Tajikistan will be used as a measure of size for PPS. In sum, 106 PSUs will be selected across all strata. Thirteen out of 108 PSUs are cities that have a 100% chance of being selected and will serve as self-representing PSUs that will be treated as strata later for correct variance estimation. Second stage selection units within those cities will be regarded as PSUs. This results in a total of 106 PSUs for variance estimation purposes.

Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSU) Because there is no unified frame of smaller territorial units, the following are used as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs)/Sampling Points:

As no population information is available at this stage, SSUs/Sampling points will be selected within selected PSUs with simple random sampling. The number of SSUs to be selected within each stratum are determined by dividing the number of interviews allocated for a given stratum by eight, which will result in an average of eight interviews per SSU. The resulting number of SSUs will then be equally allocated to the selected PSUs of the given stratum. In sum, 375 sampling points will be selected for the study.

Table B shows the distribution of the sample, PSUs, and SSUs by the 18 strata.

Table B: Sample, PSU, and SSU distribution. Sample for N=1200.

Regions	Urbanization level	Proportional Sample distribution	PSU frame (total list of PSUs)	Number of PSUs	PSU frame (total list of SSUs)	Number of SSUs
112 Dushanbe	500,000-999,999(Capital)	102	1	1*	80	32
213 Sughd	100,000-499,999	26	1	1*	32	8
214 Sughd	50,000-99,999	10	1	1*	12	3
215 Sughd	10,000-49,999	22	13	6		7
216 Sughd	Less than 10,000	10	15	3		3
224 Sughd	50,000-99,999	16	2	2		5
225 Sughd	10,000-49,999	83	25	21		26
226 Sughd	Less than 10,000	194	582	61		61
314 Khatlon	50,000-99,999	26	2	2		8
315 Khatlon	10,000-49,999	38	14	11		12
316 Khatlon	Less than 10,000	6	9	2		2
325 Khatlon	10,000-49,999	6	4	2		2
326 Khatlon	Less than 10,000	348	1233	98		109
415 RRS	10,000-49,999	26	7	6		8
416 RRS	Less than 10,000	10	10	3		3
426 RRS	Less than 10,000	240	1035	75		75
515 MBAO	10,000-49,999	7	1	1*	6	2
526 MBAO	Less than 10,000	30	219	9		9
		1200				



Household Selection/Starting Points

The supervisor provides the interviewers with a starting point in each of the PSUs/SSUs. In urban settlements, starting points are houses/buildings on the selected streets/block or the exact address in the selected electoral district. If the list of addresses is not available for a given PSU, the interviewer uses the first building/house on the right side of the selected street as a starting point. In rural settlements, the local administration building, a school, or a bus station are used as starting points. One of these three options is selected randomly and thus varies by rural settlement. Interviewers do not have any control over the selection of starting points.

All interviewers will be given starting points and instructions on how to select households. Once at the given starting point, the interviewer will place his or her back to the (main) entrance of the structure and move to the right (rule: always go to the right). Counting three households (excluding the starting point), the interviewer will attempt contact at the third household. This household is considered the main sample household.

The interviewer is required to do up to three visits at the main sample household at different times of the day, days of the week, and the weekend to conduct an interview. If the interviewer cannot obtain an interview at the main sample household, the interviewer selects the household to the immediate right of the main household as the first substitute. In the event that the attempt at the substitute household also fails, then the interviewer selects the house immediately to the left of the initial/main household as the second substitute. In the event that an interviewer fails to obtain an interview at all three households, the interviewer selects another main household for the specific questionnaire number by continuing with the interval or random route procedure from the last of the eight established main households. In doing this, the order of the questionnaire number can be maintained.

Respondent Selection

Once the interviewer has selected a household, he or she will ask whether there are members of the household who are aged 15 and older and permanently living in that household. If there is more than one qualified respondent, the interviewer will randomly select a respondent for the interview using the Kish grid.

The following steps will be followed to complete the Kish grid:

Step 1: The interviewer lists the names and ages (from youngest to oldest) of the male and female adults aged 15 and older living in the household, regardless of whether they are present.

Step 2: The interviewer then finds the last digit of the questionnaire number and finds the same number in the top row of the Kishgrid.

Step 3: The interviewer looks down that column and reads off the number opposite the total number of adults in the household. The number at the intersection of the "last digit on the questionnaire" and the total number of household residents correspond to the number of the household member who should be interviewed.

Step 4: The interviewer then asks to speak to the person whose number is the same as the one on the Kishgrid.



Only one person per household will be interviewed. In households with only one eligible respondent, random selection is not necessary. The lone eligible respondent will be automatically selected for the interview.

If the randomly selected household member is not at home or not available at the time of the interview, the interviewer should make two more attempts to contact him or her. Up to three attempts should be made at different times of the day, days of the week, and the weekend within the fieldwork period. In areas where the interviewer will not be able to return to the sampling point on a different day, the interviewer make attempts with at least a two-hour gap between each attempt before substituting the household. See Appendix A for the list of PSUs for sample size 1200.

Software for data collection. *Sharq has 60 7inch display tabs. Center has experience of using tablet for F2F since 2012. During las 6-7 years we tested such softwares for data collection as NIPO, SimpleForms, Survey Monkey, Survey Solutions, SCPPro and SurveyToGo by dooblo. Now we use SurveyToGo by dooblowhuch is the smartest one.*

At least 30% of completed interviews by each interviewer will be validated according to the following rules:

1. Each interviewer must be accompanied by a supervisor for at least one full interview, from start to finish, within the interviewer's first PSU. In subsequent accompaniments, the supervisor must be present for at least 50% of the interview. For example, if the interview is running 40 minutes, the supervisor must be present for 20 minutes. Overall, 10% of each interviewer's completed interviews must be accompanied by their supervisor.
2. Supervisors or members of an independent quality control team must validate at least 10% of each interviewer's interviews thru re-contacts in-person. If survey in CAPI, supervisors and quality control personnel must be proficient in handling back checks using CAPI devices.
3. The remainder of the 30% validations for each interviewer can be accomplished through accompaniment, in-person re-contact, or phone re-contacts.

Validation of interviews done by phone will involve verification that the interview was conducted, verification of correct selection of household member, and verification of a standard set of items responses to which are most likely not to change during the field work period, such as gender, age, household asset, such as television, mobile phone, and several other items.

In addition to the above mentioned checks, in-person re-contacts should also verify correct execution of random route procedures, such as precise selection of main and replacement households, correct interval, and accurate recording of the contact sheet. Validators will recontact respondents within 10 days from completion of the interview.

100% of ongoing quality control remotely will be conducted via the CAPI platform by checking for duration, question consistency, GPS location, and by listening to silent recordings.