

The project uses public opinion polling to gather and then analyze a sample that represents the entire population of each of four different countries of Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The samples of 1,500 residents of each country and the methodology used to obtain these samples differs slightly in design initially for each country, as discussed below.

Central to a good survey is a strong procedure to select a sample of people to interview. In more developed countries, surveys can be conducted by phone and random methods used to selected phone numbers on a nationwide basis to produce a true random national sample. In less developed countries, with correspondingly weak telephone penetration, face to face interviews must be conducted, and other sampling procedures developed to determine who to interview to approximate a random nationwide sample.

For all four Central Asian countries in this survey, the sampling procedure is a three-stage stratified clustered one. Census data on the territorial dispersion of the population is used as the base to start the sampling methodology. The sampling procedure takes the total population of the country, considers geographic units within the country as either urban or rural, and then develops random procedures to select who to survey in three stages: first by randomly selected smaller geographic urban and units in each province (the primary sampling units or PSUs), second randomly choosing households within these units, and third, to randomly select which household member to interview in each household.

The sampling frame used to divide these four countries into smaller geographic units to randomly sample from differs slightly for each Central Asian country, based on differences in data availability on the population of the country and its dispersion. Subsequent sections explain the sampling methodology used and how this sampling frame differs in each country. Then all four countries have PSUs, random selection of households, and random sampling of individuals within households using the same methods, which are discussed at length only in the first country example – Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan has 14 provinces plus the cities of Almaty and Astana which are considered separate units. All provinces are divided into districts, of which there are 198 in the country. Districts incorporate towns (with more than 100,000 inhabitants), small towns (with between 30,000 to 100,000 inhabitants) and villages (less than 30,000 inhabitants). A number of villages, in turn, are incorporated into rural districts (selskiy okrug). In total, Kazakhstan has cities of Almaty and Astana, 17 towns, 258 small towns, 2,140 rural districts, and 7,986 villages. The population of Kazakhstan was 14,953,126 people, of which 8,377,303 (56%) lived in urban areas, and 6,575,823 (44%) lived in rural areas as of January 1, 2004.

In Kazakhstan, since interviewers would not be allowed in electoral districts that use administrative restrictions to prohibit access of outsiders or that are unsafe for polling,

395 city electoral districts are excluded from the sampling frame. These 19.6% of the total number of electoral districts in the country are hospitals, prisons and military zones. The estimate of the population in excluded electoral districts is not available, because there is no resident population in these areas as defined in the census.

The sampling frame for Kazakhstan was developed from a list of three types of small territorial units, which are the primary sampling units (PSUs) used in the survey. The three are: small settlements of less than 3,000 inhabitants for which each is a distinct PSU; parts of large settlements divided into populations between 2,500 and 5,000 for urban settlements and 1,500 to 3,000 for rural settlements each as a separate PSU; and electoral districts from large settlements each as separate PSU. Such a procedure is suboptimal, but needed when there is no information on a population in administrative-territorial units smaller sizes (such as there is by makhallas in Uzbekistan).

Sampling is through three-stage stratified clustered sampling. First, PSUs are determined by province stratified by urban and rural population size. This primary probability sampling (PPS-sampling) of PSUs selects a total of 61 PSUs represent the urban and rural population of Kazakhstan to generate 1,500 interviews. Second, sequential random sampling of households is done to select secondary sampling units (SSUs) in the selected PSUs. Third, a Kish grid is used to ensure random sampling of respondents within each household.

To generate PSUs, each province is treated as a separate unit for sampling. For each province, sampling is proportionate to the share of the population of the country that it comprises, which in turn is divided into the share of the urban and rural population each province comprises of the entire country. This allocation is done for all 16 provinces. Based on their size relative to the entire urban and rural population of the country, the proportion of the sample that should be drawn from each urban and rural population of each province to represent the nation is determined. For example, Akmola has 748,930 residents, which is 5.0% of the population of Kazakhstan. Thus in a sample of 1,500 residents of the country, 5% or 75 people are drawn from Akmola. The share of urban and rural interviews is determined from the proportion of the country that the urban and rural population is for the province. Provinces with larger urban and rural populations will have more people selected for interviews relative to those with smaller populations. Again, for Akmola, 349,153 people are urban residents, which is 46.6% of the province. This leads to sampling 35 of these city dwellers. 399,777 people are rural inhabitants, 53.4% of the population of the province, which leads to sampling 40 rural residents from Akmola.

The number of PSUs to be sampled to achieve the needed quota for urban and rural residents in each province depends on a minimum number of interviews to be achieved per PSU, the costs of data collection, supervision, control and follow-up, as well as minimum effective number to conduct the survey in a PSU. The number of people surveyed varies in Kazakhstan in the 61 PSUs surveyed from a low of 8 to a high of 30 people. An approximately equal number of interviews are allocated respectively for each selected urban and rural PSU.

Then the actual geographic units (PSUs) in each province to be polled are determined by a random process. A list of all urban and rural PSUs is composed for each province. The probability a PSU is selected for the survey depends on the size of either the urban or rural population within it. The PPS-sampling is carried out by sorted these units by size and randomly choosing which PSUs to survey over and over until the required number of urban and rural units is reached. To stick with the Akmola example, the quota of 35 urban residents can be reasonably reached by surveying 2 urban PSUs, and querying 18 people in one and 17 in another. For the quota of 40 rural respondents, again 2 PSUs are selected randomly and 20 respondents will be selected in each. Thus interviewers will visit 4 different randomly selected PSUs in the province to find these 35 urban and 40 rural Kazakhstanis.

Sequential random sampling of households is done by supervisors and interviewers during the fieldwork through a special form with random numbers that is used to draw a sample of households. Ideally, when interviewers brief local authorities that they will be conducting a survey in the district, they obtain a list of households from the authorities. However, in many cases the lists of households were made by interviewers without participation of local authorities because the administration was either not willing to provide assistance or was located far away from the district.

Sequential random sampling is done by random numbers associated with serial numbers of households in the list. Once a household has been selected, it cannot be selected again. Any household where the interview fails, from not finding the household or respondent refusal, is replaced with the next one randomly selected, according to the order of the random numbers. Selection is repeated until a required number of interviews is reached in each PSU.

A kish grid is used to randomly sample respondents within households. To selecting a single adult in each selected household, 8 types of Kish grids each with different selection of respondents are combined together under strict proportions to ensure almost equal overall probability for any eligible household member to be chosen to participate in the survey. All household members eligible for the survey are sorted by gender, the primary sorting, and then by age, the secondary sorting. Each is assigned a serial number and a respondent is determined according to the type of Kish grid. Kish grids were assigned to each sample address randomly and in advance to avoid the tendency for interviewers' to interview a "convenient" rather than random household member.

As the table below indicates, the achieved sample differs somewhat from the characteristics of the population found in the prior census. Surveys in Central Asia typically have these issues: an underrepresentation of men and youth, who are difficult to find due to their higher geographic mobility. Weighting is used to somewhat reduce these disproportions statistically.

Table 1: COMPARISON OF SAMPLE TO CENSUS IN KAZAKHSTAN

Variable	Census	Sample			
		Pure	Diff.	Weighted	Diff.
Sex (2004)					
Male	48.1%	43.5%	-4.6%	45.4%	-2.7%
Female	51.9%	56.5%	4.6%	54.6%	2.7%
Age (2004)					
18-19	6.1%	3.5%	-2.6%	4.5%	-1.6%
20-29	24.5%	18.7%	-5.9%	20.4%	-4.2%
30-39	21.2%	23.5%	2.3%	21.9%	0.7%
40-49	20.4%	22.7%	2.2%	22.2%	1.8%
50-59	12.0%	12.5%	0.4%	13.8%	1.7%
60 and older	15.7%	19.2%	3.5%	17.2%	1.6%
Nationality (1999)					
Kazakh	53.4%	54.5%	1.1%	55.9%	2.5%
Russian	30.0%	30.3%	0.4%	28.1%	-1.9%
Other	16.6%	15.2%	-1.4%	16.0%	-0.6%
Education (1999)					
Primary education and lower	20.9%	17.1%	-3.8%	15.6%	-5.3%
Secondary specialized	27.8%	32.7%	4.8%	31.7%	3.8%
Completed secondary	36.4%	29.5%	-6.9%	30.4%	-6.0%
Non-completed higher	1.8%	4.6%	2.8%	5.1%	3.3%
Higher education	13.1%	16.1%	3.0%	17.2%	4.1%

In fieldwork, 181 potential respondents refused to participate, and thus are non-respondents. The average response rate is thus 89% (1,500 of 1,681 cases). Non-response is registered if a completed interview is not achieved after three interviewer callbacks. High numbers of non-response were noted in Akmola, where the response rate was 65.8%; elsewhere response rates were always above 80%. Non-response was more common in urban than rural areas, with the response rate for urban respondents 86.1% compared to 93.7% for rural residents. Rural residents are more willing to cooperate, less mobile, and are typically listed in more accurate population registers than those in urban areas. Most non-responses are from respondents emphatically refusing to participate (47.5% of all non-responses), with an additional 18.8% of nonrespondents a result of family members refusing to call the selected family member in for an interview. Finally, 15.5% of non-responses are the result of the designed respondent not being home for any of the three call-backs.

Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan has of 7 provinces, with Bishkek city is considered as an eighth province for the survey. Each province is divided into several districts (rural areas) and city councils (“gorodskoy kenesh”). Overall Kyrgyzstan has 56 units (44 districts and 14 city councils). Districts incorporates villages, city councils incorporates cities (one for each

city council) and villages (although these are not in all city councils). Villages are incorporated into rural districts (“ailny okmot”). Kyrgyzstan has 14 cities, 431 rural districts and 1,815 villages. The population of Kyrgyzstan was 4,641,237 people, the urban population was 1,520,487 (33%), and the rural population 3,120,750 (67%) as of January, 1, 1998.

Several remote or inaccessible districts are excluded from the sampling frame. This category includes one district each in Naryn, Batken, Osh, Issyk-Kul, and three in Djalal-Abad. One larger district, Uzgen in Osh oblast, was excluded due to complicated interethnic and interreligious attitudes (147,183 inhabitants). In all, 14.99% of the rural population of the country was unfortunately left out of the sample frame, (467,853 people). This is 10.08% of the total population of Kyrgyzstan.

The sampling frame for Kyrgyzstan is constructed from a list of small territorial units that are the primary sampling units which are of two types: villages – rural settlements that are subordinated to rural councils (“ailny okmot”) and is used as a unit for the sampling; and parts of large urban settlements – each city is divided into parts with populations between 3,991 and 5,364 inhabitants. As in Kazakhstan, such configuration of the sampling frame is required when there is only census data available for the population in urban settlements and there is no information available on the population in administrative-territorial urban units of smaller sizes (such as makhallas in Uzbekistan).

As in Kazakhstan, the sampling scheme for Kyrgyzstan has:

- proportionate stratification by population of provinces;
- for all provinces:
 - proportionate stratification by urban/rural population within provinces;
 - PPS-sampling of PSUs within urban/rural strata
- sequential random sampling of households (Secondary Sampling Units - SSUs) in selected PSUs;
- Kish grid based sampling of respondents within households.

Thus, the sampling is three-stage stratified clustered sampling, with all three stages conducted identically to the Kazakhstan example above. 58 PSUs in Kyrgyzstan are selected from the sampling frames, with the number of interviews varying between 11 and 30 people per PSU.

The sample distribution of main demographic characteristics can be compared with census data from 1999 (with 2000 data used for education section).

Table 2: COMPARISON OF SAMPLE TO CENSUS IN KYRGYZSTAN

Variable	Census	Sample			
		Pure	Diff.	Weighted	Diff.
Sex (1999)					
Male	49.4%	48.80%	-0.56%	49.92%	0.56%
Female	50.6%	51.20%	0.56%	50.08%	-0.56%
Age (1999)					
18-20	10.02%	9.93%	-2.10%	11.67%	1.66%
21-30	28.77%	27.93%	-4.90%	29.45%	0.68%
31-40	24.64%	23.07%	1.20%	19.09%	-5.55%
41-50	15.87%	20.53%	2.10%	21.05%	5.18%
51-60	7.84%	9.07%	0.40%	10.10%	2.26%
61 and older	12.87%	9.47%	3.40%	8.63%	-4.23%
Nationality (1999)					
Kyrgyz	64.86%	65.53%	0.67%	65.34%	0.48%
Russian	12.51%	10.40%	-2.11%	9.44%	-3.07%
Ukrainian	1.05%	0.47%	-0.58%	0.31%	-0.74%
Uzbek	13.79%	16.80%	3.01%	17.50%	3.71%
Kazakh	0.88%	0.87%	-0.02%	0.80%	-0.09%
Tadjik	0.88%	0.40%	-0.48%	0.54%	-0.34%
Tartar	0.94%	0.67%	-0.28%	0.46%	-0.48%
Dungan	1.07%	0.20%	-0.87%	0.26%	-0.81%
Corean	0.41%	0.87%	0.46%	1.06%	0.65%
German	0.45%	0.47%	0.02%	0.46%	0.02%
Uigur	0.97%	0.27%	-0.70%	0.35%	-0.62%
Other	2.19%	3.07%	0.87%	3.49%	1.30%
Education (2000)					
No education	2.45%	0.00%	-2.45%	0.00%	-2.45%
Incomplete secondary	21.37%	8.13%	-13.23%	7.94%	-13.42%
Full secondary or incomplete higher	52.68%	53.00%	0.32%	53.27%	0.58%
Academic liceum, technical school, college	11.86%	20.67%	8.81%	20.66%	8.81%
Completed higher	11.64%	18.13%	6.49%	18.07%	6.43%

282 cases of nonresponse were observed. The average response rate is about 84% (282 of 1782 cases). 210 of these cases were in urban areas, leaving a 70.0% response rate for cities, while 72 cases were rural, for a 93.3% response rate in rural Kyrgyzstan. Response rates were over 92% for all but Osh (89.6%) and Bishkek, where 177 people refused to participate, leaving a response rate of 58.2%. Most urban nonrespondents emphatically refused to participate (176 people or 83.8% of all urban residents that were non-responsive).

Tajikistan

Tajikistan has 4 provinces, with the city of Dushanbe then considered a separate fifth province. These provinces have 58 districts, with 17 cities and 7 settlements (“posyolok”) of provincial submission. Districts incorporate rural settlements or villages, which are incorporated into rural districts (“djamoat dekhrot” and “poselkovyi djamoat”). In total

there are 23 cities (17 cities of provincial submission and 6 cities of district submission), 47 settlements (7 settlements of provincial submission and 40 settlements of district submission), 356 djamoat and 3,803 villages. The population of Tajikistan was 6,187,561 people, of whom 1,686,095 (27%) were urban, and 4,501,466 (73%) were rural as of January 20, 2000.

Several remote or inaccessible districts were excluded from the sample from since they are practically impossible to get to due to their remote location or absence of transportation. These are three districts in Sogd province, that have a population of 248,290 people, which is 0.1% of the urban population of the country and 5.5% of the rural population – a total of 4.01% percent of the country.

The sampling frame for Tajikistan is based on the list of small territorial units (primary sampling units - PSUs) of three types:

- Villages – rural settlements subordinate to djamoats, each is a separate PSU.
- Parts of large rural settlements, divided into populations of between 2,504 and 4,835 inhabitants as separate PSUs.
- Parts of large urban settlements, divided into populations of between 2,450 and 4,903 inhabitants as separate PSUs.

Like Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, the sampling is three-stage stratified clustered sampling for Tajikistan. First, proportionate stratification is done by the population of provinces, with proportionate stratification by urban/rural population within provinces (except the city of Dushanbe which is all urban) and then a PPS-sampling of PSUs within these urban and rural strata. Second, sequential random sampling of households (Secondary Sampling Units - SSUs) is done in selected PSUs. Third, Kish grids are used to sample respondents within households.

For Tajikistan, 56 PSUs are randomly selected from the sampling frame, and between 7 people (for urban areas in Gorno-Badakhshan, which is a tiny proportion of the urban population of the country) and 29 respondent interviewed in each.

The sample distribution of the main demographic characteristics can be compared with census data from 1989 (with data from 2000 used instead in the nationality section). These data have changed substantially over fifteen years and the dramatic change in the economy, society, and polity with the civil war and other changes that have accompanied independence. The data are weighted, which somewhat reduces the typical disproportionate probability of selection of men and youth.

Table 3: COMPARISON OF SAMPLE TO CENSUS IN TAJIKISTAN

Variable	Census	Sample			
		Pure	Diff.	Weighted	Diff.
Sex (1989)					
Male	49.7%	45.9%	-3.8%	47.9%	-1.8%
Female	50.3%	54.1%	3.8%	52.1%	1.8%
Age (1989)					
18-19	8.1%	5.6%	-2.5%	6.6%	-1.5%
20-29	35.0%	25.7%	-9.2%	30.8%	-4.2%
30-39	21.8%	28.7%	6.8%	23.4%	1.6%
40-49	11.2%	21.2%	10.0%	19.5%	8.3%
50-59	11.9%	8.3%	-3.5%	9.8%	-2.0%
60 and older	12.0%	10.5%	-1.6%	9.9%	-2.1%
Nationality (2000)					
Tadjik	79.9%	74.2%	-5.7%	75.7%	-4.3%
Uzbek	15.3%	21.1%	5.8%	20.8%	5.6%
Russian	15.3%	2.7%	-12.6%	2.1%	-13.2%
Other	3.7%	2.0%	-1.7%	2.6%	-1.1%
Education (1989, age 15 and older)					
Incomplete secondary	25.2%	22.3%	-2.9%	22.9%	-2.3%
Full secondary or incomplete higher	52.7%	49.1%	-3.6%	49.7%	-2.9%
Academic liceum, technical school, college	13.1%	15.0%	1.8%	14.2%	1.0%
Completed higher	9.0%	13.7%	4.7%	13.2%	4.2%

In comparison with the 2000 census nationality data, the number of Uzbeks has grown and the number of people of other nationalities (especially Russians) has appreciably diminished. This is due to high levels of unemployment and increased migration of Tajik men to Russia for work and, on the contrary, the settled way of life of many Uzbeks who have remained in agriculture. Second, census data overestimates the proportion of the titular nationality since belonging to this nation provides advantages in employment, careers, and education. In opinion polls, when no supporting documentation is required, respondents preferred to name their ethnicity as that which they actually identify themselves.

During the fieldwork, 88 cases of nonresponse were observed. The average response rate is about 94% (1,500 of 1,588 cases - due to using the sequential sampling of households the nonresponse had no effect on the final sample size). Generally, nonresponse was registered if a completed interview had not taken place, and an interviewer had made up to 3 callbacks. The response rate was 84.4% in urban areas and 98.9% in rural ones. In Dushanbe the response rate was 73.3%. Two-thirds (67.1%) of urban non-responses came from respondents not being at home; few emphatic refusals to participate were noted in Tajikistan.

Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan has 12 provinces, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the city of Tashkent. Each province has several districts for a total of 168 districts in the country. Each district has a number of cities, small towns and villages. Of the 233 cities and small towns in Uzbekistan, 76 cities are subordinated directly to provinces due to their importance. The population of Uzbekistan was 25,523,000 people, of which 9,410,700 (37%) were urban residents, and the 16,112,300 (63%) were rural residents as of May 2002. Several districts, practically inaccessible from an absence of transportation or remote location, are excluded from the sampling frame. These two cities, one small town, and one district in Navoi have a population of 95,300, 0.9% of the urban population and 0.1% of the rural population of the country – a total of 0.4% of the population of Uzbekistan is excluded from the sampling frame.

The sampling frame for Uzbekistan has primary sampling units (PSUs) of two types:

- MK (“Mahallinskiy Komitet”) - town makhalla committee. Makhallas are the traditional neighborhood committees which have been revived (and in some urban areas artificially created) by the Uzbek government;
- SSG (“Selskiy Skhod Grazhdan”) - village council. This type has been used for rural areas in all recent surveys.

The sampling scheme then has the following three standard stages:

- proportionate stratification by population of provinces;
- for all provinces (include *Tashkent city* as urban stratum):
 - proportionate stratification by urban/rural population within provinces;
 - PPS-sampling of PSUs within urban/rural strata;
- sequential random sampling of households (Secondary Sampling Units - SSUs) in selected PSUs;
- Kish grid based sampling of respondents.

Thus, the sampling is three-stage stratified clustered sampling.

There are 63 PSUs are selected from the sampling frames, with the number of respondents to be interviewed in each varying between 17 and 29 in different PSUs.

The sample distribution by the main demographic characteristics can be compared with data of Statistical Department of Republic of Uzbekistan from January 1, 2002.

Table 4: COMPARISON OF SAMPLE TO CENSUS IN UZBEKISTAN

Variable	Census	Sample (18 years and older, 2004)			
		Pure	Difference	Weighted	Difference
Sex					
Male	49.0%	41.3%	-7.7%	44.1%	-4.9%
Female	51.0%	58.7%	7.7%	55.9%	4.9%
Age					
15-19	7.5%	5.2%	-2.3%	6.4%	-1.1%
20-29	30.8%	22.3%	-8.5%	27.1%	-3.7%
30-39	24.2%	27.5%	3.2%	21.4%	-2.8%
40-49	18.2%	21.8%	3.6%	21.1%	2.9%
50-59	7.9%	10.1%	2.2%	11.3%	3.4%
60 and older	11.4%	13.2%	1.8%	12.8%	1.3%

No comparisons are made on nationality, education and marital status of population because data from the last census data for these categories is not available.

During the fieldwork, 766 cases of non-response were registered (non-eligible units are excluded from this count). The average response rate is about 66% (1,500 of 2,266 attempts). Generally, the non-response case was registered if an interviewer had made up to two failed callbacks. Below is listed the response rate by residence:

Table 1. Response rate by urban/rural and provinces

No	Residence	Response	Non-response	Response rate
	Urban	553	432	56.1%
	Rural	947	334	73.9%
1	Karakalpakstan	91	20	82.0%
2	Andijan	134	41	76.6%
3	Buhara	87	20	81.3%
4	Jizzakh	61	11	84.7%
5	Kashkadarya	135	56	70.7%
6	Navoi	47	24	66.2%
7	Namangan	119	50	70.4%
8	Samarkand	164	110	59.9%
9	Surhandarya	108	28	79.4%
10	Syrdarya	39	11	78.0%
11	Tashkent	143	79	64.4%
12	Fergana	163	66	71.2%
13	Horezm	82	40	67.2%
14	Tashkent city	127	210	37.7%
TOTAL in Uzbekistan		1 500	766	66.2%

As one can see, the response rate in rural areas is higher than in urban areas. In Tashkent city very much high level of refusals is observed (response rate barely about 38%). This is caused mainly by the following factors:

- a) rural residents are more willing to cooperate;
- b) they are less active in sense of movement, therefore more reachable;
- c) the theme of interview sets people on the alert;
- d) population registration and register maintenance in cities are generally worse which leads to poor quality sampling frames.

The influence of first two factors is aligned lately because of a falling of a scale of living of people.

The table below showing the structure of non-response proves these assumptions.

Table 2. Non-response structure by causes

No	Cause of non-response	Urban		Rural		TOTAL	
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
3	Nobody at home	39	8.2%	20	5.1%	59	6.8%
4	Respondent was not at home by that time	11	2.3%	14	3.6%	25	2.9%
6	Emphatic refusal by respondent	9	1.9%	9	2.3%	18	2.1%
7	Household members refused contacting respondent	191	40.0%	122	31.2%	313	36.1%
8	Respondent was drunk			1	0.3%	1	0.1%
9	Respondent could not talk (sick, abnormal, very old, etc.)	7	1.5%	17	4.3%	24	2.8%
10	Not at home for a long time (long absence)	175	36.7%	151	38.6%	326	37.6%
11	Address was not found, does not exist	23	4.8%	25	6.4%	48	5.5%
12	Address is not residential	20	4.2%	11	2.8%	31	3.6%
13	Repeat address or out of range of actual count of households in the PSU (sampling technical causes – see 0)	2	0.4%	21	5.4%	23	2.6%
TOTAL		477	100.0%	391	100.0%	868	100.0%

In this table are included the causes of non-response owing to a non-eligible units (causes 11,12) and technique of sampling of households (cause 13, see also 0).

Thus, 40% of all the causes in the urban areas is the “household members refused contacting respondent” (cause 7), as compared with the corresponding 31.2% in the rural areas. This cause has the most spread for urban people and the second at the prevalence for rural areas (about 31% of all causes of non-response), because the theme of interview (the internal politic, interethnic problem etc.) makes people mistrustful and situation with the criminality (especially in the cities) is very complicated.

Otherwise, cause 10 (“not at home for a long time”) is second at the prevalence for urban areas (about 37%) and first for rural areas (about 39% of all non-response causes). This cause is spread for urban and rural people because they migrate in searches of earnings.

The similar reasons called cause 3 “nobody at home” and 4 “respondent was not at home by that time” (8.2% and 2,3% for urban and 5.1% and 3.6% for rural areas accordingly). Besides for these causes there is one more explanation – employment of urban population and “cotton campaign” for rural population.

The causes 6, 8, and 9 met not frequently. Therefore we may not make any conclusions. The sampling frame quality is revealed by comparing the share of cause 11 “address was not found, does not exist”– 4.8% in the urban areas versus 6.4% in the rural. In the urban areas 2.8% of the non-response are “Address is not residential” (cause 12). In the rural areas this cause makes 4.2% of all causes of non-response. In most cases it originates from that a household, in order to get an additional land plot from a makhalla committee for running subsidiary economy, declares itself to be actually consisting of two

households – parents’ and a new, young one. Then the makhalla committee registers a new household and allocates a plot. However, this “household” continues living with the parents, making the new address not residential. Most urban cases are connected with fitting apartments for small offices, cafes, renting to foreigners, etc. More apartments in the cities are thrown (owners have left in searching of earnings).