Tajikistan - Living Standards Survey 1999

State Statistical Agency (Goskomstat)

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
TAJ_1999_LSS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT
The Tajikistan Living Standards Survey (LSS) was conducted jointly by the State Statistical Agency and the Center for Strategic Studies under the Office of the President in collaboration with the sponsors, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank (WB). International technical assistance was provided by a team from the London School of Economics (LSE). The purpose of the survey is to provide quantitative data at the individual, household and community level that will facilitate purposeful policy design on issues of welfare and living standards of the population of the Republic of Tajikistan in 1999.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Households

Scope

NOTES
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

-Section 1. Household information (individual level) -

-Section 2. Dwelling (household level)

Part 2A: Characteristics of the Dwelling

Part 2B: Expenditures on Dwelling

-Section 3. Education (individuals aged 7 years +)

-Section 4. Health (individual level)

Part 4A: General Health Status

Part 4B: General Utilization of Health Care Services

Part 4C: Hospital Utilization

-Section 5. Employment (individuals aged 11 years +)

Part 5A: Time use Part 5B: Employment and Wage main job

Part 5C: Employment History

-Section 6. Migration Part

6A: Place of Birth and Migration (individuals aged 15 years +)

Part 6B: Households of Displaced Persons (household level)

Part 6C: Property of displaced persons (household level)

-Section 7. Sources of Income of the Household (household level)

Part 7A: General

Part 7B: Income from Social Protection Payments

-Section 8. Consumption and Expenditures (household level)

Part 8A: General Expenditures

Part 8B: Household food consumption and expenditure

Part 8C: Household perception of food security and coping strategies

-Section 9. List of Durables (household level)

-Section 10. Agriculture (household level)

Part 10A: Agricultural activity

Part 10B: Inputs and Outputs

Part 10C: Agricultural Property

-Section 11. Female Questionnaire (Married Females aged 15-49 years)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR POPULATION POINT (PP)

-Section 1. Demographic information

-Section 2. Infrastructure

-Section 3. Economy

-Section 4. Refugees and Displaced persons

-Section 5. Education

-Section 6. Health

-Section 7. Agriculture

-Section 8. Institutions

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Food (production, crisis)	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	
Migration & Remittances	FAO	
Health	FAO	
Nutrition	FAO	
Population & Reproductive Health	FAO	

Infrastructure	FAO	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
National

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
State Statistical Agency (Goskomstat)	

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
United Nations Development Programme		Technical assistance
The World Bank		Technical assistance
London School of Economics		Technical assistance

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	Funded the study
The World Bank	WB	Funded the study

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Development Economics Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The Tajikistan LSS sample was designed to represent the population of the country as a whole as well as the strata. The sample was stratified by oblast and by urban and rural areas. In common with standard LSMS practice a two-stage sample was used. In the first stage 125 primary sample units (PSU) were selected with the probability of selection within strata being proportional to size. At the second stage, 16 households were selected within each PSU, with each household in the area having the same probability of being chosen. [Note: In addition to the main sample, the Tajikistan LSS also included a secondary sample of 15 extra PSU (containing 400 households) in Dangara and Varzob. Data in the oversampled areas were collected for the sole purpose of providing baseline data for the World Bank Health Project in these areas. The sampling for these additional units was carried out separately after the main sampling procedure in order to allow for their exclusion in nationally representative analysis.]

The two-stage procedure has the advantage that it provides a self-weighted sample. It also simplified the fieldwork operation as a one-field team could be assigned to cover a number of PSU. A critical problem in the sample selection with Tajikistan was the absence of an up to date national sample frame from which to select the PSU. As a result, lists of the towns, Rayons and Jamoats (villages) within Rayons were prepared manually. Current data on population size according to village and town registers was then supplied to the regional offices of Goskomstat and conveyed to the center. This allowed the construction of a sample frame of enumeration units by sample size from which to draw the PSU. This procedure worked well in establishing a sample frame for the rural population. However administrative units in some of the larger towns and in the cities of Dushanbe, Khojand and Kurgan-Tubbe were too large and had to be sub-divided into smaller enumeration units.

Fortuitously the survey team was able to make use of information available as a result of the mapping exercise carried out earlier in the year as preparation for the 2000 Census in order to subdivide these larger areas into enumeration units of roughly similar size. The survey team was also able to use the household listings prepared for the Census for the second stage of the sampling in urban areas. In rural areas the selection of households was made using the village registers - a complete listing of all households in the village which is (purported to be) regularly updated by the local administration. When selecting the target households a few extra households (4 in addition to the 16) were also randomly selected and were to be used if replacements were needed.

Weighting

A two stage procedure was used, which was advantageous in that it provided a self-weighted sample

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1999-05	1999-06	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available