Tajikistan 2024 Methodology

Tajikistan Sampling

A stratified multi-stage cluster sample design was used to complete 1,000 face-to-face surveys.

Target Population/Coverage: Non-institutionalized adult population (15 years of age or older) living in households. Stratification and selection used information from the 2010 Population Census and Statistical Year Book 2018. The GBAO was excluded, as it was closed for any kind of surveys or field research by the national security service. The excluded region represents approximately 3% of the population.

Stratification: The sampling frame was stratified by geographic region and urban/rural status, resulting in a total of 7 strata groups. The regions used for stratification include: Sogdiyskaya, Khatlon, Dushanbe, and RRP. Dushanbe (the capital) is treated as a separate stratum. The regions were further stratified by urban and rural status.

Sample Selection: Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) are cities/towns, rural settlements (villages) and city districts (Dushanbe). PSUs were selected using probabilities proportional to population size, where the total (0+) population was the measure of size. A total of 100 ultimate clusters were selected in the final sample.

Within each selected household, interviewers listed all eligible (15+ adults) individuals and the CAPI program randomly selected a respondent.

Data Collection: July 4, 2024 – August 13, 2024

Weighting: The sample data were weighted to minimize bias in survey-based estimates. The weighting procedure was formulated based on the sample design and was carried out in multiple stages. A probability weight factor (base weight) was constructed to correct for unequal selection probabilities. At the next step, the base weights were post-stratified to adjust for non-response and to match the weighted sample totals to known target population totals obtained from country-level census data.

Margin of error (including design effect due to weighting): ± 3.8% (95% confidence level)

In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.