

Tajikistan - Survey of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene for Households and Schools 2017

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

- Households: Standard stratified 2-stage random sampling.
- Sampling frame: 2010 national Census.
- Schools: Two selected on the basis of catchment areas in which selected PSUs fall.
- The survey included an intended 3000 households (3052 actually interviewed) from 150 primary sampling units (PSUs), and 300 schools (302 actually included).

Weighting

Separate survey weights for each of the samples were calculated and merged with the survey data. Separate weights (adjusted for the PSU size using the results from the listing) were calculated for: (i) the main household sample weights; (ii) weights for the selected drinking water testing sample; (iii) weights for the selected water source testing sample; (iv) weights for the integrated Nutrition/WASH survey sample; and (v) weights for the selected schools sample.

The weights for households were based on the size of the population by strata projected by the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan (TajStat) for 2016, updated with PSU-level population estimates from the listing exercise. The weights for schools were assigned on the basis of the number of schools by region according to the official Education Management Information System (EMIS) database maintained by the Ministry of Education.

Questionnaires

Overview

The survey instrument covered a range of information for the calculation of household welfare status, access to water and sanitation services, and practices relating to hygiene. It covered nine modules: (i) key demographic characteristics; (ii) housing and infrastructure; (iii) recall (one-week) of household food consumption and expenditure; (iv) consumption and expenditure on nonfood items; (v) water supply; (vi) sanitation facilities; (vii) hygiene practices; (viii) health issues; and (ix) water cleanliness testing at site of consumption/water source (for a subsample).

The School WASH Survey likewise gathered information regarding the status of WASH-related services and practices for a nationally representative sample. The instrument covered eight modules: (i) key school-level characteristics; (ii) information on the available water supply; (iii) self-assessed water quality and safety; (iv) sanitation and hygiene infrastructure; (v) education on hygiene; (vi) menstrual hygiene; (vii) water-borne illnesses; and (viii) water cleanliness testing at site of consumption/water source (for a subsample).

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2016-10	2016-12	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Zerkalo		

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

To establish the expected precision of the estimates and the potential need to adjust the sample design, the results from the 2015 PMT survey were used to calculate subpopulation characteristics, and in particular, the intra-cluster correlation (ICC) of household consumption. The ICC measures the degree of homogeneity for units of analysis within a given area (households within a cluster), which in turn is a key factor in the efficiency and precision of a sample. The more similar the units of analysis are within a given area, the higher the design effects and the higher the error. Increasing the number of units of analysis that are relatively homogeneous in a given area further amplifies the loss of precision.

The sample design for the 2015 PMT survey ultimately did not use either the proportional or the equal allocation. Instead, it opted for an approach that was both simple and minimized the random sampling error (RSE) within regions. For all regions, the RSE was below the objective of 0.1. It was thus decided that no sample reallocation was needed.

Related Materials

Questionnaires

Poverty Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector in Tajikistan - Household Survey Questionnaire (English)

Title Poverty Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector in Tajikistan - Household Survey Questionnaire (English)
 Language English
 Filename tajikistan_wash_household_survey.pdf

Poverty Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector in Tajikistan - Household Survey Questionnaire (Tajik)

Title Poverty Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector in Tajikistan - Household Survey Questionnaire (Tajik)
 Language Tajik
 Filename wash_tjk_school_questionnaire_taj.pdf

Poverty Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector in Tajikistan - Household Survey Questionnaire (Russian)

Title Poverty Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector in Tajikistan - Household Survey Questionnaire (Russian)
 Language Russian
 Filename wash_tjk_school_questionnaire_rus.pdf

Poverty Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector in Tajikistan - School Survey Questionnaire

Title Poverty Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector in Tajikistan - School Survey Questionnaire
 Language English
 Filename wash_tjk_school_questionnaire_eng.pdf

Mental Model Questionnaire

Title Mental Model Questionnaire
 Language English
 Filename mental_models_questionnaire.pdf

Reports

Glass Half Full - Poverty Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Conditions in Tajikistan

Title	Glass Half Full - Poverty Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Conditions in Tajikistan
Language	English
Description	This report presents a diagnostic of WASH conditions in Tajikistan and documents the characteristics, realities, and priorities of the country's WASH-deprived population. The report is structured around four core questions that go beyond issues of "access" to WASH services and incorporate a wider range of contextual factors that collectively determine WASH conditions on the ground, such as affordability, service quality, and accountability of service providers. The core questions are compatible with the recently established WASH targets under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Thus, the report not only addresses country-level issues, but the data it collected will contribute to efforts to monitor the global SDG targets.
Filename	W17023.pdf

Childhood Stunting in Tajikistan: Quantifying The Association With Wash Food Security, Health And Care Practices

Title	Childhood Stunting in Tajikistan: Quantifying The Association With Wash Food Security, Health And Care Practices
Author(s)	Rouselle Lavado William Seitz Alessia Thiebaud
Date	2017-11-01
Language	English
Description	This paper describes the results of an analysis of stunting and height-for-age z-scores for children under the age of 5 in Tajikistan. The analysis is based on nationally representative primary survey data collected in Tajikistan from October through December 2016.
Filename	124407-WP-PUBLIC-ChildhoodStuntingTajikistan.pdf
