



Improving methodological approaches to studying generations

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- The 2023 Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey (2023 TjDHS) was conducted by the Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Previous surveys were conducted in 2012 and 2017. Funding for the 2023 TjDHS was provided by the Government of Tajikistan and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Additional support for the survey was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). ICF provided technical assistance through the DHS Program, a USAID-funded project that provides support and technical assistance for conducting demographic and health surveys worldwide.

Objective



- **The primary objective of the 2023 TjDHS is to provide current estimates of fertility rates, family planning, breastfeeding practices, nutrition, maternal and child health, child mortality, women's empowerment, domestic violence, HIV/AIDS and other STIs, and other issues such as smoking.**
- **This information is needed by program managers and policymakers to evaluate and develop programs and strategies to improve the health of the country's population.**

Sample Development



- **Sample Population:** 2020 Tajikistan Population and Housing Census
- **First stage:** 166 urban and 204 rural clusters were selected
- **Second stage:** 22 households were selected per cluster
- The selected households were visited and interviewed. **All women aged 15-49** in all selected households were interviewed.

Tajikistan



Questionnaires



- **Household Questionnaire**
- **Women's Questionnaire**
- **Biomarker Questionnaire**
- **Questions were translated from English into Russian and Tajik.**

Household Questionnaire



- Lists regular residents and visitors to identify eligible individuals.
- Collects information on the basic characteristics of each person in the household (age, gender, education, etc.).
- Collects housing characteristics (drinking water, sanitation facilities, etc.).

Women's Questionnaire



- Basic characteristics (age, education, literacy, etc.)
- Pregnancy history and infant mortality
- Family planning
- Antenatal, intrapartum, and postpartum care
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Minimal dietary diversity in women
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility
- Women's work activity and husband's basic characteristics
- HIV/AIDS and other STIs
- Other adult health issues
- Domestic violence

Biomarkers



- **Height and weight measurement:**
 - Children under 5 years old
 - Women aged 15-49 years
- **Anemia testing:**
 - Children aged 6 to 59 months
 - Women aged 15-49 years

Pretest and Main Training



- **Pretest:**
 - Training from May 10 to June 3, 2023
 - Biomarker training was held from May 19 to 29, 2023, with 6 participants
- **Main training:**
 - Training from July 6 to August 4, 2023, with 83 interviewers and 35 biomarker specialists

Results of Household and Individual Interviews



Интервью с домохозяйствами

Домохозяйства выбранные	8,140
Домохозяйства занятые	8,070
Домохозяйства проинтервьюированные	8,035
Процент ответов	99.6%

Интервью с женщинами в возрасте 15-49 лет

Женщины, имеющие право на участие	9,930
Женщины проинтервьюированные	9,879
Процент ответов	99.5%

Labor force surveys



In 2025, the fourth sample employment survey (Labor Force Survey) was conducted in the Republic of Tajikistan. Previous surveys were conducted in 2004, 2009, and 2016. The main objective of this survey was to collect data on the size, structure, distribution, and characteristics of the labor force, employment, and unemployment.

The 2025 LFS was conducted among randomly selected households. The total sample size was 4,080 households, including 1,440 households (35.3%) in urban areas and 2,640 households (64.7%) in rural areas. The survey was conducted by interviewing household members using tablets. The age of the surveyed population ranged from 12 to 75 years, with the working age of the LFS population defined as 15 to 75 years.

Basic information



- **1. Respondent information**
- **2. Unpaid work as interns or persons undergoing vocational training**
- **3. Current employment**
- **4. Main job**
- **5. Working hours**
- **6. Type of activity and occupation**
- **7. Place of main work**



- 8. Additional work
- 9. Duration of working hours
- 10. Characteristics of additional work
- 11. Type of activity and occupation in additional work
- 12. Search for and readiness to start work
- 13. Past work experience
- 14. Social status
- 15. Production of goods and services for own use by the household
- 16. Volunteer work
- 17. Migration



Summary table of indicators of the labor force and the unused labor force, 2025 LFS

Labor force and idle resource indicators	Number of people				
	Total	Men	Women	<u>Urban</u>	Rural
Working age population (15-75 years)	6 869 571	3 417 466	3 452 105	2 012 886	4 856 685
• Labor force (LF)	3 018 773	1 950 415	1 068 358	866 542	2 152 231
Employed (E)	2 827 562	1 849 920	977 642	802 858	2 024 704
Time-based part-time employment (TRU)	43 835	37 341	6 494	6 700	37 135
Unemployed(U)	191 211	100 495	90 716	63 684	127 527
• Persons not in the labor force (NLF)	3 850 798	1 467 051	2 383 747	1 146 344	2 704 454
Potential labor force (PLF)	118 777	66 985	51 792	33 253	85 525



Employment and unused labor force indicators by region, 2025 LFS

Employment and unused labor force indicators	Number of people					
	Total	GBAO	Sogd region	Khatlon region	Dushanbe	RRP
Working age population (15-75 years)	6 869 571	153 895	1 965 525	2 527 602	807 350	1 415 199
• Labor force (LF)	3 018 773	90 724	1 077 647	1 001 078	320 835	528 489
Employed (E)	2 827 562	82 920	1 014 502	940 044	300 674	489 422
Time-based part-time employment (TRU)	43 835	297	7 038	29 518	1 316	5 666
Unemployed (U)	191 211	7 804	63 145	61 034	20 161	39 067
• Persons not in the labor force (NLF)	3 850 798	63 171	887 878	1 526 524	486 515	886 710
Potential labor force (PLF)	118 777	997	45 780	33 752	6 136	32 112

Household Budget and Poverty Survey



- Household (family) budget statistics are a branch of social and economic statistics that examine the population's standard of living and, primarily, its financial situation.
- The survey data provide an objective picture of the state and changes in the level and structure of income and expenses, consumption, and savings of various population groups, allowing for the identification of differences based on the gender and age composition of the family, employment status in various sectors, and employment in enterprises of various types of ownership.
- Budget surveys contain information on the role of individual sources in income generation and allow for the study of consumer demand dynamics.

Household Budget and Poverty Survey



- Due to the country's economic reforms and its transition to new market relations, the material conditions of the population are changing significantly.
- The multi-structured economy is impacting the employment patterns of the working age population; new sources of income have emerged, and the number of unemployed and those without a permanent source of income is increasing.
- These new conditions are influencing the composition of consumer spending, as well as the consumption patterns of food, non-food goods, and services.
- Budgetary surveys are conducted on an ongoing basis, while upholding the principle of voluntary household budgeting by citizens.

Household Budget and Poverty Survey



- Since 2013, the Household Budget Survey (HBS) has been used to annually assess poverty in the country and submit it to the government and other agencies.
- The HBS is one of the main official sources of poverty indicators, the National Development Strategy (NDS), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other social issues.
- In the short and medium term, the AS, in collaboration with the World Bank, is tasked with conducting modular studies within the HBS, taking into account additional modules on consumer expenditures according to the COICOP international classification, as well as additional modules on healthcare, education, and disability. This approach aims to obtain a high degree of disaggregated information on poverty, employment, the middle class, malnutrition, and health.



- Household budget survey statistics are compiled based on quarterly sample statistical observations.
- Data collection system: Until 2019, data was collected using traditional methods; since 2020, it has been collected electronically using tablets.
- The questionnaire consists of 12 modules.
- The staff consists of approximately 60 people across the country.

Modernization of the HBS with the support of the World Bank

- The World Bank is providing technical assistance to modernize the HBS in the Republic of Tajikistan.
- Specifically, data collection is being carried out on tablets.
- Geographic coverage has been increased from 35 to 55 cities and districts.
- Additional questionnaire modules have been developed.



- A total of 3,000 household budgets are being surveyed in the republic, including 1,286 households in urban areas and 1,714 in rural areas. This number of households will allow for more reliable information to be obtained for the country as a whole, as well as for five regions.
- In the near future, the key objective remains expanding the HBS coverage to all 68 districts of the country and increasing the sample to 4,000 households. This is critical to ensuring regular monitoring and improving the quality of data used in the development and implementation of public welfare policy.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!