

Central Asia Barometer Survey Methods Report

Phone Poll Wave 7

Website: <https://ca-barometer.org>

Field Dates:

Kazakhstan: 06/29 /20 –07/29/20;
Kyrgyzstan: 06/26/20 – 07/30/20;
Tajikistan: 06/26/20 –07/16/20;
Uzbekistan: 06/26/20 – 07/20/20

Sample Size:

Kazakhstan: 1,500;
Kyrgyzstan: 1,467;
Tajikistan: 1,500;
Uzbekistan: 1,500

Number of Interviewers:

Kazakhstan: 22;
Kyrgyzstan: 38;
Tajikistan: 15;
Uzbekistan: 16

Research Provider:

Central Asia Barometer

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Central Asia Barometer (CAB) Survey is a poll of respondents who are of voting age (18+) in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. Typically, CAB is administered via face-to-face, however due to COVID-19 shutdowns, this is the first wave of CAB administered via telephone.¹

The goal of the project is to obtain a reliable reading of public opinion in several countries with fieldwork conducted simultaneously.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The sampling methodology, questionnaire design, field teams, and overall field experience are summarized in this report.

- Simple random sampling (SRS) of mobile phone numbers was utilized to obtain a nationally representative sample of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.
- In Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, all interviews were completed via desktop CATI applications from either in-office or in-home stations. In Uzbekistan, all interviews were completed on tablets with mobile phones used for calling. In Kyrgyzstan, some interviewers used a desktop CATI application and some used tablets and mobile phones.
- The questionnaire includes questions about media usage, the political and economic situation in each of the countries, public health, attitudes towards the government, and opinions of other countries in addition to questions capturing demographic information, such as age, education level, and employment status, among others.
- The average interview lengths were as follows:
 - Kazakhstan: 31 minutes, ranging from 5 minutes to 96 minutes
 - Kyrgyzstan: 20 minutes, ranging from 6 minutes to 25 minutes

¹ Telephone interviewing is currently not feasible or advised for Turkmenistan.

- Tajikistan: 22 minutes, ranging from 12 minutes to 30 minutes
 - Uzbekistan: 21 minutes, ranging from 9 minutes to 57 minutes
-
- Fieldwork in Kazakhstan was conducted between June 29 and July 29, 2020 and was completed by 22 interviewers. Fieldwork in Kyrgyzstan was conducted between June 26 and July 30, 2020 and was completed by 38 interviewers. Fieldwork in Tajikistan was conducted between June 26 and July 16, 2020 and was completed by 15 interviewers. Fieldwork in Uzbekistan was conducted between June 26 and July 20, 2020 and was completed by 16 interviewers.
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- Assuming a simple random sample, with $p=0.5$, at the 95% CI level, and the resulting sample sizes of 1,500 per country, the margins of error (MOE) are as follows:
 - CAB OTS PP W1 Kazakhstan: 2.53%
 - CAB OTS PP W1 Kyrgyzstan: 2.53%
 - CAB OTS PP W1 Tajikistan: 2.53%
 - CAB OTS PP W1 Uzbekistan: 2.53%
-
- Incorporating the mean design effects into these estimates yields the following margins of error:
 - CAB OTS PP W1 Kazakhstan: 3.14%
 - CAB OTS PP W1 Kyrgyzstan: 3.11%
 - CAB OTS PP W1 Tajikistan: 3.39%
 - CAB OTS PP W1 Uzbekistan: 3.36%

PROJECT SCHEDULE

Fieldwork was conducted during the times and places shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1: PROJECT TIMELINE

Country	Sample Size	Start Field	End Field	Duration of Field ²		Data Lag (Working Days)
Kazakhstan	1500	06/29/20	07/29/20	31 Days	08/10/20	8
Kyrgyzstan	1467	06/30/20	07/30/20	31 Days	08/03/20	2
Tajikistan	1500	06/26/20	07/16/20	21 Days	07/28/20	8
Uzbekistan	1500	06/26/20	07/20/20	25 Days	08/05/20	12
<i>Average</i>	<i>1492</i>			<i>27 Days</i>		

² Includes non-working days.

II. SAMPLE DESIGN

The goal of the project was to obtain a reliable reading of public opinion (voting age of 18+) in four countries. While Table 2 summarizes the methods used to develop the samples, more detailed explanations are offered below.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF SAMPLING METHODS

Country	Sampling	Coverage	Method	Weighting
Kazakhstan	SRS of mobile phones	National	Telephone	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	SRS of mobile phones	National	Telephone	Yes
Tajikistan	SRS of mobile phones	National	Telephone	Yes
Uzbekistan	SRS of mobile phones	National	Telephone	Yes

SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

Target Population: Mobile phone-owning population of Kazakhstan / Kyrgyzstan / Tajikistan / Uzbekistan, aged 18+

Target Sample Size: 6,000; 1,500 per country

Sampling procedures are the same across all four countries surveyed in the Central Asia Barometer.

1. The **mobile sample is generated using simple random sampling** of area codes outlined in the 2019 ITU national numbering plan.^{3,4} While mobile samples can be stratified by provider, we sampled all numbers from via simple random sampling because of the ambiguity of information provided by the telecommunication authorities.

³ KAZ: <https://www.itu.int/oth/T020200006F/en>, KGZ: <https://www.itu.int/oth/T0202000074/en>, TJK: <https://www.itu.int/oth/T02020000CA/en>, UZB: <https://www.itu.int/oth/T02020000E1/en>

⁴ conducted additional research to confirm the completeness of the ITU files and included area codes provide by the vendor and SSE, which are not included in the ITU.

All possible area codes and subscriber codes (remaining digits following the area code) were generated in **Reactive User Interface Database** (DRUID), an R database interface developed for the generation, managing, and sampling of RDD telephone databases. DRUID then houses the complete sampling frame. From this database, complete random telephone numbers are sampled.

For this survey wave, numbers were sampled *without* replacement. However, numbers will be reintroduced into the sampling frame for any subsequent waves.

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF MOBILE FRAME – KAZAKHSTAN

Provider	Area code	Total Numbers
Altel	700, 708	20,000,000
Beeline	771, 776, 777, 705	40,000,000
Kcell/Activ	775, 778, 701, 702	40,000,000
Tele2	707	10,000,000
Tele3	747	10,000,000
Total		120,000,000

TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF MOBILE FRAME – KYRGYZSTAN

Provider	Area code	Total Numbers
7 Mobile	50	2,000,000
AkTel (Fonex)	54,55	10,000,000
Alfa Telecom	75,88, 99	25,100,000
Katel	51	10,000,000
Nur Telecom	50, 70	17,000,000
Sky Mobile	22, 77,99	22,000,000
Sotel	57	10,000,000
Winline	56	10,000,000
Total		106,100,000

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF MOBILE FRAME – TAJIKISTAN

Provider	Area Codes	Total Numbers
Babilon-M	918, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989	21,000,000
Megafon	000, 001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909	40,000,000
Tcell	110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999	60,000,000
Z-mobile (formerly Tacom)	911, 915, 917, 919	4,000,000
Total		125,000,000

TABLE 6: SUMMARY OF MOBILE FRAME – UZBEKISTAN

Provider	Area Code	Total Numbers
Beeline	90, 91	20,000,000
MTS	92	10,000,000
Ucell	93, 94	20,000,000
UMS \ MobiUz	97	10,000,000
Perfectum Mobile	98	10,000,000
UzMobile	95, 96, 99	30,000,000
Total		100,000,000

2. For each sample of mobile telephone numbers generated, we created a subsample, or replicate, sent to be **filtered** by Sample Solutions Europe (SSE) to determine working status for each phone number through a routinely updated database of all working SIM cards.
3. Mobile devices are assumed to be personal, and therefore **the person who answers is the selected respondent** if he or she fulfills the initial screening criteria (aged 18+, residing in survey country). If a minor answered the phone, the interviewer would determine the owner of the phone before determining eligibility for participation.

WEIGHTING

The data are weighted in all countries to adjust for minor statistical imbalances. The weight variables used in all four countries are the same: region, gender, age, ethnicity, and type of residence (urban/rural). We recommend the use of **FinalWgt2** in all datasets.

It is also important to note that the weighting factors are designed to look at the results of the survey by country, and not in the aggregate (all four countries grouped as one unit). Additional weighting would be required to look at the data in aggregate.

MARGIN OF ERROR AND DESIGN EFFECT

Design effect estimations, which reflect the impact of the complex survey design on the precision of the sample estimates, are provided below for each country.

Using B3, "And thinking about today's economic situation in our country, how would you compare it to twelve months ago? Is it much better, somewhat better, about the same, somewhat worse, or much worse?", as our key variable, and accounting for the complex sample design through a survey analysis program (R, survey library), the proportions, standard errors, and design effects are as follows (using FinalWgt2 in all):

TABLE 7: CAB OTS PP W1 DESIGN EFFECT ESTIMATES - KAZAKHSTAN

B3	Proportion	SE	DEFF
Much Better	.0665	.0082	1.6322
Somewhat Better	.1063	.0104	1.6956
About the Same	.1686	.0118	1.4826
Somewhat Worse	.2821	.0140	1.4472
Much Worse	.3024	.0147	1.5262
Refused (vol.)	.0051	.0022	1.4916
Don't Know (vol.)	.0690	.0090	1.8724
Mean (weighted) DEFF			1.5357

TABLE 8: CAB OTS PP W1 DESIGN EFFECT ESTIMATES – KYRGYZSTAN

B3	Proportion	SE	DEFF
Much Better	.0449	.0072	1.7803
Somewhat Better	.0993	.0101	1.6561
About the Same	.1635	.0123	1.6173
Somewhat Worse	.2518	.0136	1.4324
Much Worse	.3948	.0151	1.3914
Refused (vol.)	.0020	.0011	0.9041
Don't Know (vol.)	.0437	.0067	1.5701
Mean (weighted) DEFF			1.4783

TABLE 9: CAB OTS PP W1 DESIGN EFFECT ESTIMATES – TAJIKISTAN

B3	Proportion	SE	DEFF
Much Better	.4185	.0173	1.8321
Somewhat Better	.1927	.0137	1.8059
About the Same	.0918	.0098	1.7123
Somewhat Worse	.1431	.0118	1.6960
Much Worse	.0435	.0066	1.5588
Refused (vol.)	.0114	.0036	1.7475
Don't Know (vol.)	.0991	.0108	1.9670
Mean (weighted) DEFF			1.7913

TABLE 10: CAB OTS PP W1 DESIGN EFFECT ESTIMATES - UZBEKISTAN

B3	Proportion	SE	DEFF
Much Better	.3161	.0160	1.7714
Somewhat Better	.3327	.0163	1.7901
About the Same	.0797	.0083	1.4167
Somewhat Worse	.1562	.0127	1.8251
Much Worse	.0500	.0078	1.9004
Refused (vol.)	.0053	.0019	1.0412
Don't Know (vol.)	.0600	.0086	1.9621
Mean (weighted) DEFF			1.7637

Assuming a simple random sample, with $p=0.5$, at the 95% CI level, and the resulting sample sizes of the aforementioned portions of the combined sample result in the following margin of sampling errors (MOE):

- CAB OTS PP W1 Kazakhstan: 2.53%
- CAB OTS PP W1 Kyrgyzstan: 2.53%
- CAB OTS PP W1 Tajikistan: 2.53%
- CAB OTS PP W1 Uzbekistan: 2.53%

Incorporating the mean design effects into these estimates yields margin of sampling errors of:

- CAB OTS PP W1 Kazakhstan: 3.14%
- CAB OTS PP W1 Kyrgyzstan: 3.11%
- CAB OTS PP W1 Tajikistan: 3.39%
- CAB OTS PP W1 Uzbekistan: 3.36%

A full-weighting scheme was developed for this dataset with the following adjustments via weighting:

1. Base Weight: a base weight was calculated as the inverse of the probability of a respondent being selected.
2. Non-response Weight: a non-response weighting adjustment was performed using a weighting-class adjustment by the inverse of Response Rate 3 (as defined by AAPOR) only this time by the sample design stratum.
3. Raking: a post-stratification weighting adjustment was performed using national population estimates as targets for gender, age, region by urban/rural, and ethnicity.
4. Trimming: weights were trimmed that were more than or less than 3 standard deviations from the mean iteratively until all weights fell within a magnitude of .2 and 5 or until 10 iterations were reached.
5. Rescaled: weights are also delivered in a rescaled format.

Calculations for these weights are explained in a separate weighting memo.

III. FIELD IMPLEMENTATION

CONTACT PROCEDURES

Fieldwork for this study utilized replicate workbooks, each containing approximately 10,000 numbers. Three replicate workbooks were used in Kazakhstan, two in Kyrgyzstan, one in Tajikistan, and one in Uzbekistan.

Once a phone number was successfully contacted, the person who answered the phone was the designated respondent. If a child (under 18) answered the phone, the interviewer would ask if the child owned the phone. If the minor did not own the mobile phone, the interviewer would ask to be passed to the owner of the phone.

Respondent substitution was not permissible in this survey. If the selected respondent was unable to participate during the contact attempt in which they were selected as the designated respondent, the interviewer proceeded with recontact procedures.

After three unsuccessful attempts, the number was recorded as a non-contact, and a new number was substituted into the sample. Each interviewer kept records of calls and call outcomes. These are detailed in the Sample Disposition sections below.

SAMPLE DISPOSITION

This section on the sample disposition is another diagnostic tool to understand the validity of the sample. Final disposition codes, call outcome rates, and response rates contribute to an understanding of the presence of potential survey error.⁵

This section contains:

- A detailed and comprehensive set of survey dispositions recoded into the six major types of American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) survey case dispositions.

⁵According to the American Association of Public Opinion Research, “by knowing the disposition of every element drawn in a survey sample, researchers can assess whether their sample might contain nonresponse error and the potential reasons for that error” (AAPOR 2011, 7).

- The formulas for calculating response rates, cooperation rates, and contact rates based on the final outcome rates used for the evaluation of this survey according to the AAPOR Standards for Minimal Disclosure requirements (Part III of the Code of Professional Ethics and Practices).

KAZAKHSTAN

To achieve the final sample size of $n=1,500$ in Kazakhstan, a total of 500,000 mobile phone numbers were sampled with the field team dialing a total of 22,745 mobile phone numbers.

TABLE 11: FINAL DISPOSITION CODES AND DEFINITIONS – KAZAKHSTAN

Vendor Code	Category Description	Frequency
Survey Management Section		
	Total numbers dialed	22,745
	Active sample remaining (numbers generated but not dialed)	38,556
	Pulsed Out	438,699
Interview (AAPOR Category 1)		
1	Completed interviews	1,500
Eligible, Non-Interview (AAPOR Category 2.1)		
2	During interview, selected respondent refused (general)	164
30	Refusal	9,353
Eligible, Non-Contact (AAPOR Category 2.2)		
20	Selected respondent not available	806
Eligible, Other (AAPOR Category 2.3)		
40	Selected respondent unable to complete interview in languages available	-
41	Other – Eligible	127
Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (AAPOR Category 3)		
10	Busy signal	1,014
11	No answer	3,993
12	No adult pick-up (child answers)	-
13	Other – Unknown eligibility	1,960
-	Number generated by not dialed	38,556
Not Eligible (AAPOR Category 4)		

20	Out of target population / No adults (18+)	554
52	Non-residence (business, school, church, etc.) / No one lives there	14
53	Non-working / Disconnected number	3,260
-	Number pulsed (not-working)	438,699

TABEL 2: FORMULA AND RATES: KAZAKHSTAN

AAPOR Rate	%
Eligibility ratio (e)	2.63%
Response Rate 3 (RR) $I / ((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + (UH+UO))$	11.41%
Cooperation Rate 1 (COOP) $I / (I+P)+R+O)$	13.46%
Refusal Rate 2 (REF) $R / ((I+P)+(R+NC+O) + e*(UH + UO))$	72.93%
Contact Rate 2 (CON) $(I+P)+R+O / (I+P)+R+O+NC + e*(UH+UO)$	84.76%

KYRGYZSTAN

To achieve the final sample size of $n=1,467^6$ in Kyrgyzstan, a total of 1,100,000 mobile phone numbers were sampled with the field team dialing a total of 9,753 mobile phone numbers.

TABLE 13: FINAL DISPOSITION CODES AND DEFINITIONS – KYRGYZSTAN

Vendor Code	Category Description	Frequency
Survey Management Section		
	Total numbers dialed	9,753
	Active sample remaining (numbers generated but not dialed)	31,547
	Pulsed Out	1,058,700
Interview (AAPOR Category 1)		
1	Completed interviews	1,467
Eligible, Non-Interview (AAPOR Category 2.1)		
2	During interview, selected respondent refused (general)	590
30	Refusal	4,010
Eligible, Non-Contact (AAPOR Category 2.2)		
20	Selected respondent not available%	50
Eligible, Other (AAPOR Category 2.3)		
40	Selected respondent unable to complete interview in languages available	177
Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (AAPOR Category 3)		
10	Busy signal	211
11	No answer	2,099
12	No adult pick-up (child answers)	10
-	Number generated by not dialed	31,547
Not Eligible (AAPOR Category 4)		
50	Out of target population / No adults (18+)	357
52	Non-residence (business, school, church, etc.) / No one lives there	21

⁶ Thirty-three cases were deleted from the dataset after the conclusion of fieldwork; these cases were either test cases that were erroneously included, interviews completed by friends of interviewers, or interviews completed after interviewers mistyped the sampled phone number.

53	Non-working / Disconnected number	728
-	Number pulsed (not-working)	1,058,700

TABLE 14: FORMULA AND RATES - KYRGYZSTAN

AAPOR Rate	%
Eligibility ratio (e)	0.59%
Response Rate 3 (RR) $I/((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + (UH+UO))$	22.59%
Cooperation Rate 1 (COOP) $I/(I+P)+R+O$	23.49%
Refusal Rate 2 (REF) $R/((I+P)+(R+NC+O) + e*(UH + UO))$	70.84%
Contact Rate 2 (CON) $(I+P)+R+O / (I+P)+R+O+NC +$	96.15%

TAJIKISTAN

In order to achieve the final sample size of n=1,500 in Tajikistan, a total of 3,100,000 mobile phone numbers were sampled with the field team dialing a total of 6,527 mobile phone numbers.

TABLE 15: FINAL DISPOSITION CODES AND DEFINITIONS – TAJIKISTAN

Vendor Code	Category Description	Frequency
Survey Management Section		
	Total numbers dialed	6,527
	Active sample remaining (numbers generated but not dialed)	17,208
	Pulsed Out	3,076,265
Interview (AAPOR Category 1)		
1	Completed interviews	1,500
Eligible, Non-Interview (AAPOR Category 2.1)		

2	During interview, selected respondent refused (general)	222
30	Refusal	1,434
Eligible, Non-Contact (AAPOR Category 2.2)		
20	Selected respondent not available	140
Eligible, Other (AAPOR Category 2.3)		
40	Selected respondent unable to complete interview in languages available	71
41	Other - Eligible	72
Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (AAPOR Category 3)		
10	Busy signal	139
11	No answer	1677
12	No adult pick-up (child answers)	13
-	Number generated by not dialed	17,208
Not Eligible (AAPOR Category 4)		
20	Out of target population / No adults (18+)	140
52	Non-residence (business, school, church, etc.) / No one lives there	7
53	Non-working / Disconnected number	1,072
-	Number pulsed (not-working)	3,076,265

TABLE 16: FORMULAS AND RATES - TAJIKISTAN

AAPOR Rate	%
Eligibility ratio (e)	0.11%
Response Rate 3 (RR) $I / ((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + (UH+UO))$	43.35%
Cooperation Rate 1 (COOP) $I / (I+P)+R+O)$	45.47%
Refusal Rate 2 (REF) $R / ((I+P)+(R+NC+O) + e*(UH + UO))$	47.86%
Contact Rate 2 (CON) $(I+P)+R+O / (I+P)+R+O+NC +$	95.34%

UZBEKISTAN

In order to achieve the final sample size of n=1,500 in Uzbekistan, a total of 1,100,000 mobile phone numbers were sampled with the field team dialing a total of 5,631 mobile phone numbers.

TABLE 17: FINAL DISPOSITION CODES AND DEFINITIONS – UZBEKISTAN

Vendor Code	Category Description	Frequency
Survey Management Section		
	Total numbers dialed	5,631
	Active sample remaining (numbers generated but not dialed)	26,694
	Pulsed Out	1,067,675
Interview (AAPOR Category 1)		
1	Completed interviews	1,500
Eligible, Non-Interview (AAPOR Category 2.1)		
2	During interview, selected respondent refused (general)	262
30	Refusal	1,983
Eligible, Non-Contact (AAPOR Category 2.2)		
20	Selected respondent not available	6
Eligible, Other (AAPOR Category 2.3)		
40	Selected respondent unable to complete interview in languages available	138
Unknown Eligibility, Non-Interview (AAPOR Category 3)		
10	Busy signal	44
11	No answer	710
12	No adult pick-up (child answers)	4
-	Number generated by not dialed	26,694
Not Eligible (AAPOR Category 4)		
20	Out of target population / No adults (18+)	199
52	Non-residence (business, school, church, etc.) / No one lives there	45
53	Non-working / Disconnected number	740
-	Number pulsed (not-working)	1,067,675

TABLE 18: FORMULAS AND RATES - UZBEKISTAN

AAPOR Rate	%
Eligibility ratio (e)	0.36%
Response Rate 3 (RR) $I / ((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + (UH+UO))$	37.61%
Cooperation Rate 1 (COOP) $I / ((I+P) + R + O)$	38.63%
Refusal Rate 2 (REF) $R / ((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e*(UH + UO))$	56.29%
Contact Rate 2 (CON) $((I+P) + R + O) / ((I+P) + R + O + NC +$	97.35%

FIELD CONDITIONS

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

KAZAKHSTAN

The COVID-19 pandemic didn't present any significant difficulties in data collection. The call center was moved to a remote mode of operation in the first week of fieldwork after country-wide quarantine was announced.

KYRGYZSTAN

The COVID-19 pandemic affected the data collection process. Many interviewers refused to work due to the health condition of themselves or their relatives. The office in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan was also closed during the fieldwork and interviewers worked remotely. Many potential respondents refused to participate in the survey due to health reasons.

TAJIKISTAN

The COVID-19 pandemic didn't present any significant difficulties in data collection.

UZBEKISTAN

The organization of fieldwork and the responses of respondents was affected by the implementation under quarantine conditions due to the COVID-19. The telephone-based methodology resulted in mostly positive effects.

In contrast to the previous waves of the project that were conducted with face-to-face methods, the survey covered a significant part of the working population, as well as labor migrants who were unable to leave for work this year (including within Uzbekistan) or returned from abroad. The telephone-based methodology made it possible to obtain freer answers from respondents; with face-to-face, many interviews were accompanied and observed by employees of mahalla committees in certain regions of the country.

NEWSWORTHY EVENTS DURING FIELDWORK

KAZAKHSTAN

No news or events outside of the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on how respondents answered the survey questions.

KYRGYZSTAN

After a slight relaxation in May, quarantine was rapidly reinstated in Kyrgyzstan. This has affected the economy, which for the third consecutive month continues to decline. Prices continue to rise in the country, especially for food.

Politicized society has continued to argue over the holding or postponement of parliamentary elections; on July 2, President Jeenbekov signed a decree scheduling the election for October.⁷ Parliament Speaker Dastan Jumabekov announced the closure of the seventh session of the parliament on June 30.⁸ On the same day, President Jeenbekov gave a speech in which he said that despite the growing incidence of coronavirus, the country would not face a state of emergency due to the economic

⁷ <https://thediomat.com/2020/07/will-kyrgyzstan-postpone-its-october-parliamentary-polls/>

⁸ <https://for.kg/news-655735-en.html>

crisis⁹. This caused public dissatisfaction that was further stoked as government deputies went on vacation while COVID-19-related restrictions were in place.

Gulshat Asylbaeva's law on "manipulation of information" could lead to a package of additional unpopular amendments that critics say pose a real threat to freedom of speech. The draft law was passed 79 in favor, 10 against.¹⁰ After the law was passed, Bishkek hosted the #ReAction 3.0 protest against the law.¹¹

TAJIKISTAN

No news or events outside of the COVID-19 pandemic are anticipated to have had an impact on how respondents answered the survey questions.

UZBEKISTAN

Under the conditions related to COVID-19, in contrast to previous periods, there was a sharp decline in Uzbekistan's foreign policy activity and only a few significant international events took place in the country. At the end of June 2020, the 65th meeting of the European Regional Commission of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) was held in Samarkand. The main theme of the session was the impact of the pandemic on tourism and overcoming its consequences.¹² In addition, on June 29, US Special Representative for Afghanistan Zalmay Khalilzad visited Uzbekistan and discussed the peace process in this country. On the trip, Khalilzad was accompanied by the head of the American Financial Corporation for International Development Adam Bohler.¹³

The general deterioration of the economic situation in Uzbekistan was certainly capable of influencing the answers of the respondents. According to information announced at a

⁹ <http://en.kabar.kg/news/sooronbay-jeenbekovs-address-to-session-of-kyrgyz-parliament/>

¹⁰ <https://en.fergana.news/news/119566/>

¹¹ <https://24.kg/english/157708 REaction 30 March participants move to parliament building/>

¹² <https://uzreport.news/society/v-samarkande-nachalos-65-e-zasedanie-evropeyskoy-regionalnoy-komissii-unwto>

¹³ <https://uzreport.news/world/spetspredstavitel-sha-po-afganistanu-posetit-uzbekistan>

government meeting on July 8, 2020, the introduction of quarantine requirements in the country has caused more than 23,000 entrepreneurs to cease their operations.¹⁴ Additionally, Uzbekistan completely stopped exporting gas to Russia and saw a three-fold reduction in gas exports to China.¹⁵

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES DURING FIELDWORK

KAZAKHSTAN

Due to the large number of companies that switched to telecommuting, interviewers experiencing internet interruptions when working from home.

KYRGYZSTAN

The change in the project methodology affected the interviewer's ability to build rapport with respondents during the interview. Many refusals were a consequence of both the difficult situation in the country and the high level of respondent distrust during the initial contact. Many interviewers refused to work at the beginning of the project due to low response rates and difficulties they encountered in conducting three contact attempts.

The I7 battery related to e-wallets and COVID-19 irritated respondents and many of them refused to continue the interview. Due to this problem, the battery was removed from the questionnaire early into fieldwork.

TAJIKISTAN

The I7 battery related to e-wallets and COVID-19 irritated respondents and many of them refused to continue the interview. Otherwise, there were no substantial challenges in implementing fieldwork.

UZBEKISTAN

¹⁴ <https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2020/07/08/entrepreneurship/>

¹⁵ <https://uzreport.news/economy/uzbekistan-priostanovil-postavki-gaza-v-rossiyu>

Interviewers contracted COVID-19 and were pulled off the project as they recovered.

POPULATION DATA – KAZAKHSTAN

The following national population data comes from the Demographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan 2018 (data as of January 1, 2019), from the Statistical Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The table below shows the population data and the achieved sample for Kazakhstan.¹⁶

TABLE 19: POPULATION DATA VS. REALIZED SAMPLE - KAZAKHSTAN

	National Population %	Realized Sample %	Realized Sample (weighted by "FinalWgt2")
Gender			
Male	48.4%	44.4%	48.4%
Female	51.6%	55.6%	51.6%
Age			
18-29	26.8%	31.5%	26.8%
30-39	22.5%	28.5%	22.5%
40-49	18.0%	19.2%	17.9%
50-59	16.1%	11.2%	16.1%
60+	16.6%	9.5%	16.6%
Ethnicity			
Kazakh	67.5%	58.3%	67.5%
Russian	19.8%	25.6%	19.8%
Uzbek	3.2%	2.3%	12.8%
Ukrainian	1.5%	2.2%	
German	1.0%	1.8%	
Uyghur	1.5%	1.7%	
Tatar	1.1%	2.3%	
Other	4.5%	5.8%	
Region - Urbanicity			
Almaty City	10.1%	15.2%	10.1%
Astana City	5.9%	7.1%	5.9%

¹⁶ Figures in the table may not sum to 100% due to rounding or non-response.

Akmola – Rural	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%
Akmola – Urban	1.9%	5.1%	1.9%
Kostanay – Rural	2.2%	1.9%	2.1%
Kostanay – Urban	2.6%	3.2%	2.6%
North Kazakhstan – Rural	1.7%	2.5%	1.7%
North Kazakhstan - Urban	1.4%	1.9%	1.4%
Aktobe – Rural	1.7%	1.0%	1.5%
Aktobe – Urban	3.0%	2.2%	3.0%
Atyrau – Rural	1.7%	0.7%	1.7%
Atyrau – Urban	1.8%	1.5%	1.8%
Manystau – Rural	2.2%	0.7%	2.2%
Manystau – Urban	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%
West Kazakhstan – Rural	1.7%	1.1%	1.7%
West Kazakhstan – Urban	1.8%	2.3%	1.9%
Almaty – Rural	8.6%	5.6%	8.6%
Almaty – Urban	2.5%	4.9%	2.5%
Jambyl – Rural	3.7%	2.5%	3.7%
Jambyl – Urban	2.4%	3.1%	2.4%
Kyzylorda – Rural	2.4%	0.7%	2.4%
Kyzylorda – Urban	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
South Kazakhstan (Turkistan) –	8.7%	3.7%	8.7%
South Kazakhstan (Turkistan) –	2.1%	3.5%	2.1%
East Kazakhstan - Rural	2.9%	1.5%	2.7%
East Kazakhstan – Urban	4.6%	5.2%	4.6%
Pavlodar – Rural	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%
Pavlodar – Urban	2.9%	4.0%	2.9%
Karaganda – Rural	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%
Karaganda – Urban	6.0%	6.5%	5.9%
Shymkent City	5.5%	4.3%	5.5%

POPULATION DATA - KYRGYZSTAN

The following national population data comes from the Demographic Yearbook of Kyrgyzstan 2019 (data as of January 1, 2020), from the Statistical Agency of Kyrgyzstan. The table below shows the population data and the achieved sample for Kyrgyzstan.¹⁷

TABLE 20: POPULATION DATA VS. REALIZED SAMPLE - KYRGYZSTAN

	National Population %	Realized Sample %	Realized Sample (weighted by "FinalWgt2")
Gender			
Male	48.7%	46.3%	48.7%
Female	51.3%	53.7%	51.3%
Age			
18-29	31.6%	36.5%	31.6%
30-39	24.4%	26.7%	24.4%
40-49	16.8%	16.7%	16.8%
50-59	14.2%	12.1%	14.2%
60+	13.0%	8.0%	13.0%
Ethnicity			
Kyrgyz	73.6%	83.0%	73.6%
Russian	5.3%	5.2%	5.3%
Uzbek	14.8%	5.2%	14.8%
Other	6.3%	6.6%	6.3%
Region - Urbanicity			
Bishkek City	16.1%	23.4%	16.1%
Chui – Rural	12.1%	12.8%	11.9%
Chui – Urban	2.6%	8.2%	2.7%
Issyk-Kul – Rural	5.4%	5.1%	5.4%
Issyk-Kul – Urban	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Naryn – Rural	3.8%	4.2%	3.7%
Naryn – Urban	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%
Talas – Rural	3.5%	2.9%	3.5%
Talas – Urban	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%

¹⁷ Figures in the table may not sum to 100% due to rounding or non-response.

Osh – Rural	19.4%	10.8%	19.3%
Osh – Urban	1.6%	3.6%	1.6%
Jalal-Abad – Rural	14.9%	9.9%	14.6%
Jalal-Abad – Urban	4.1%	4.2%	4.1%
Batken – Rural	6.3%	5.0%	6.3%
Batken - Urban	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%
Osh City	4.8%	3.2%	4.8%

POPULATION DATA - TAJIKISTAN

The following national population data comes from data reported in Tajikistan Statistics Agency's "The population of the Republic of Tajikistan on January 1, 2020" for gender, age, and region by urban/rural; ethnicity data comes from 2010 census data reported in Tajikistan Statistics Agency's "Volume 3. Ethnic composition and language skills, citizenship of the Republic of Tajikistan".¹⁸

TABLE 21: NATIONAL POPULATOIN DATA VS. REALIZED SAMPLE - TAJIKISTAN

	National Population %	Realized Sample %	Realized Sample (weighted by "FinalWgt2")
Gender			
Male	50.7%	60.5%	50.7%
Female	49.3%	39.5%	49.3%
Age			
18-29	36.3%	46.1%	36.3%
30-39	25.0%	28.8%	25.0%
40-49	16.0%	12.7%	16.0%
50-59	12.8%	8.9%	12.8%
60+	10.0%	3.5%	10.0%
Ethnicity			
Tajik	84.3%	85.2%	84.3%
Uzbek	12.3%	11.5%	15.7%

¹⁸ Figures in the table may not sum to 100% due to rounding or non-response.

Russian	0.5%	1.1%	
Kyrgyz	0.8%	1.1%	
Other	2.2%	1.1%	
Region – Urbanicity			
Dushanbe - Urban	9.3%	28.9%	9.3%
GBAO - Rural	2.1%	0.9%	2.1%
GBAO - Urban	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
Khatlon - Rural	29.5%	16.2%	29.5%
Khatlon - Urban	6.4%	5.5%	6.5%
Sughd - Rural	21.9%	13.7%	21.9%
Sughd - Urban	7.2%	12.7%	7.2%
RRS - Rural	20.3%	14.7%	20.3%
RRS - Urban	3.0%	6.9%	3.0%

POPULATION DATA - UZBEKISTAN

The following national population data comes from statistical data of 2018 provided by the Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics "Population of the republic of Uzbekistan to January 1, 2019". The table below shows the population data and the achieved sample for Uzbekistan.¹⁹

TABLE 22: POPULATION DATA VS. REALIZED SAMPLE - UZBEKISTAN

	National Population %	Realized Sample %	Weighted Sample (weighted by "FinalWgt2")
Gender			
Male	49.5%	60.2%	49.5%
Female	50.5%	39.8%	50.5%
Age			
18-29	32.6%	45.6%	32.6%
30-39	24.3%	28.7%	24.3%
40-49	17.4%	15.1%	17.4%

¹⁹ Figures in the table may not sum to 100% due to rounding or non-response.

50-59	13.9%	7.7%	13.9%
60+	11.7%	2.8%	11.7%
Ethnicity			
Uzbek	83.8%	77.7%	83.8%
Tajik	4.8%	3.7%	16.2%
Russian	2.3%	2.9%	
Kazakh	2.5%	5.0%	
Karakalpak	2.2%	4.7%	
Kyrgyz	0.9%	0.6%	
Tatar	0.6%	2.1%	
Other	2.9%	3.5%	
Region – Urbanicity			
Andijan – Rural	4.2%	5.4%	4.2%
Andijan – Urban	5.0%	3.8%	5.0%
Bukhara – Rural	3.6%	2.1%	3.6%
Bukhara – Urban	2.3%	2.9%	2.3%
Farg'ona - Rural	4.8%	5.6%	4.7%
Farg'ona – Urban	6.5%	4.4%	6.5%
Dijzak - Rural	2.0%	1.0%	2.0%
Dijzak – Urban	2.0%	1.5%	2.0%
Namangan – Rural	2.8%	3.7%	2.8%
Namangan – Urban	5.5%	1.5%	5.5%
Navoiy – Rural	1.5%	4.7%	1.5%
Navoiy – Urban	1.5%	5.6%	1.5%
Qashqadaryo – Rural	5.2%	3.7%	5.2%
Qashqadaryo – Urban	4.1%	1.5%	4.1%
Qoraqalpogiston Respublikasi	2.8%	4.7%	2.7%
Qoraqalpogiston Respublikasi	2.8%	5.6%	2.8%
Samarqand – Rural	6.6%	4.3%	6.6%
Samarqand - Urban	4.5%	3.5%	4.5%
Sirdaryo – Rural	1.4%	1.0%	1.4%
Sirdaryo – Urban	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%
Surxandaryo - Rural	4.7%	3.6%	4.7%
Surxandaryo - Urban	2.8%	1.7%	2.7%
Toshkent City	8.1%	15.5%	8.1%

Toshkent – Rural	4.4%	5.5%	4.3%
Toshkent – Urban	4.6%	5.9%	4.6%
Xorazm – Rural	3.6%	3.1%	3.5%
Xorazm - Urban	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%

IV. QUALITY CONTROL

This section provides a description of quality control. Additional data processing checks, and hard checks taken to ensure the quality of the report is summarized in this section. This survey had a high level of quality control and oversight which contributes to the overall validity of the data collected.

CALLBACK (RATE, METHODS, RESULTS)

In this survey, while the field team was able to complete callbacks, the majority of the interviews were completed on the first visit for all four countries.

In Kazakhstan, a total of 352 interviews were completed via callback. A total of 1,500 interviews were completed:

- First Attempt = 76.5%
- Second Attempt = 19.5%
- Third Attempt = 4.0%

In Kyrgyzstan, a total of 362 interviews were completed via callback. A total of 1,500 interviews were completed:

- First Attempt = 75.3%
- Second Attempt = 18.1%
- Third Attempt = 6.6%

In Tajikistan, a total of 515 interviews were completed via callback. A total of 1,500 interviews were completed:

- First Attempt = 65.7%

- Second Attempt = 23.8%
- Third Attempt = 10.5%

In Uzbekistan, a total of 405 interviews were completed via callback. A total of 1,500 interviews were completed:

- First Attempt = 73.0%
- Second Attempt = 22.5%
- Third Attempt = 4.5%

FIELD TEAM

The field team composition of interviewers that have worked on CAB Survey OTS PP W1 are described in Table 23.²⁰

TABLE 23: DESCRIPTION OF FIELD TEAM

	Female	Male	Total
Kazakhstan	20	2	22
Kyrgyzstan	37	1	38
Tajikistan	14	1	15
Uzbekistan	16	0	16

TRAINING

CAB lead central trainings in all four survey countries in June 2020. Training topics included:

- Goals and objectives of the project and ways to explain them to respondents in order to establish rapport and consent for an interview;
- Organization of fieldwork;
- Contact sheet completion rules;

²⁰ The data presented in Table 23 may not match the dataset because this table accounts for all interviewers who were trained and worked on the project, including those who did not complete any interviews or those who had their interviews deleted.

- Question-by-question review of the substantive questionnaire;
- Review questionnaire accuracy and completeness of instructions; and
- Expectations from supervisors and interviewers.

Details, including dates, on each country's training are included below.

TRAINING IN KAZAKHSTAN

In Kazakhstan, training took place at the ACT office in Almaty, Kazakhstan on June 25, 2020. The training was conducted by the manager from CAB via the Zoom platform. The briefing was attended by the project manager and field manager of the project at ACT. After this training, the ACT field manager and project manager conducted training for all the project's interviewers in Almaty City.

TRAINING IN KYRGYZSTAN

In Kyrgyzstan, training took place at the office in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan on June 26, 2020. The training was conducted by the project manager and field manager. The supervisor and all interviewers for the project, who live in Bishkek City and Chui oblast, were present.

TRAINING IN TAJIKISTAN

In Tajikistan, training with CAB project manager and Tajikistan project manager and field manager took place on June 25, 2020. The Tajikistan office in Dushanbe then held training on June 26, 2020 with all the project's interviewers in Dushanbe City.

The training was conducted by the training specialist of the Tajikistan office and covered all relevant topics as outlined in the office training.

TRAINING IN UZBEKISTAN

In Uzbekistan, training took place at the office in Tashkent on June 25, 2020. The training was conducted by the CAB project manager from Kyrgyzstan and field manager via Skype. Supervisors, inspectors, and interviewers for the project, who are all from Tashkent City and Tashkent region, attended the training.

IV. QUALITY CONTROL

Substantial portions of the final, completed interviews were subject to back-check in each country, from 17% in Tajikistan to 100% in Kazakhstan. Back-checking includes either direct supervision of the interview, in-person or telephonic back check, review of audio file, or some combination of these.

The total percent of cases back-checked is higher than what is reported here, as the below figures reflect only those cases that were back-checked and made it into the final, completed database.

QUALITY CONTROL IN KAZAKHSTAN

Of the final, completed interviews in Kazakhstan, 100% were subject to back check; all were subject to audio review. A total of 56 interviews were removed from the final dataset.

QUALITY CONTROL IN KYRGYZSTAN

Of the final, completed interviews in Kyrgyzstan, 29.0% were subject to back check; all back-checked interviews were subject to audio review. A total of 9 interviews were removed from the final dataset for various reasons.

QUALITY CONTROL IN TAJIKISTAN

Of the final, completed interviews in Tajikistan, 17% were subject to back check; all back-checked interviews were subject to audio review. A total of 100 interviews were removed from the final dataset for various reasons.

QUALITY CONTROL IN UZBEKISTAN

Of the final, completed interviews in Uzbekistan, 38.9% were subject to back check. Of all cases, 19.5% were back checked by phone, 18.3% had the audio file of the interview reviewed, and 1.0% had both back check by phone and audio review. A total of 46 interviews were removed from the final dataset for various reasons.

V. QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire includes questions about the political and economic situation in each of the countries, public health, attitudes towards the government, relations between ethnic groups, opinions of political leaders, opinions of other countries, and media usage - in addition to questions capturing demographic information, such as age, education level, religion, and employment status, among others.

The average interview length in Kazakhstan was 31 minutes, ranging from 5 minutes to 96 minutes. In Kyrgyzstan, the average length was 20 minutes, ranging from 6 minutes to 25 minutes. The average interview length in Tajikistan was 22 minutes, ranging from 12 minutes to 30 minutes. In Uzbekistan, the average length was 21 minutes, ranging from 9 minutes to 57 minutes.

VI. REFERENCES

The American Association for Public Opinion Research. 2011. *Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys*. 7th edition. AAPOR.

APPENDIX A: INTERVIEWER STAFF

KAZAKHSTAN

Gender	Age	Education level
Female	49	Higher education
Female	32	Higher education
Female	20	Student
Female	48	Higher education
Female	21	Student
Female	20	Incomplete higher
Female	28	Specialized secondary
Male	31	Higher education
Female	44	Higher education
Female	42	Higher education
Female	24	Higher education
Female	39	Higher education
Female	16	Student
Female	16	Specialized secondary
Female	20	Incomplete higher
Male	23	Specialized secondary
Female	41	Higher education
Female	41	Higher education
Female	38	Higher education
Female	31	Incomplete higher
Female	63	Higher education
Female	41	Higher education

KYRGYZSTAN

Gender	Age	Education
Female	32	Higher education
Female	52	Higher education
Female	52	Specialized secondary
Female	24	Higher education
Female	23	Higher education
Female	20	Complete secondary
Female	35	Higher education
Female	22	Incomplete higher
Female	24	Higher education
Female	21	Incomplete higher
Female	18	Specialized secondary
Female	45	Higher education
Female	18	Complete secondary
Female	21	Incomplete higher
Female	49	Higher education
Female	59	Higher education
Female	24	Higher education
Female	32	Higher education
Female	43	Higher education
Female	21	Incomplete higher
Female	31	Higher education
Female	22	Incomplete higher
Female	26	Higher education
Female	18	Complete secondary
Female	23	Higher education
Female	18	Specialized secondary
Female	20	Incomplete higher
Female	26	Higher education
Female	21	Incomplete higher
Female	24	Higher education
Female	38	Higher education
Female	21	Incomplete higher
Male	26	Higher education
Female	34	Higher education
Female	53	Higher education
Female	20	Incomplete higher
Female	18	Specialized secondary
Female	35	Higher education

TAJIKISTAN

Gender	Age	Education level
Female	30	Higher
Female	25	Higher
Female	32	Higher
Female	37	Incomplete secondary
Female	21	Incomplete higher (student)
Male	34	Higher
Female	35	Higher
Female	26	Higher
Female	33	Higher
Female	20	Incomplete higher (student)
Female	26	Higher
Female	24	Complete secondary
Female	21	Incomplete higher (student)
Female	20	Incomplete higher (student)
Female	26	Higher

UZBEKISTAN

Gender	Age	Education level
Female	35	Specialized secondary
Female	51	Higher Education
Female	36	Specialized secondary
Female	33	Specialized secondary
Female	34	Higher Education
Female	29	Specialized secondary
Female	27	Specialized secondary
Female	50	Higher Education
Female	41	Higher Education
Female	41	Specialized secondary
Female	23	Specialized secondary
Female	19	Specialized secondary
Female	31	Higher Education
Female	47	Specialized secondary
Female	35	Secondary Education
Female	25	Secondary Education