

Sampling in Developing Countries:

INTRODUCTION TO THE SESSION

Differences in the surveys in this session

Sample types

- Urban
- Rural
- Rural-Nomadic

Survey purposes

- Baseline and needs assessment
- Baseline for Random Control Trial (RCT) impact evaluation prior to T and C selection
- Baseline and endline for RCT

Human Capital

Commonalities in the surveys

In person/ face-to-face

Tight budgets

Logistical challenges in carrying out listing and surveys

- Transportation
- Transmission of data
- Quality control procedures

Training Methods

Survey process

Data documentation (DDI)

List and GO!

BUILDING A SAMPLE FOR AN URBAN HOUSEHOLD SURVEY IN KENYA

SARAH HUGHES

A solid red horizontal bar at the bottom of the slide.

Kenya Municipal Program Baseline Survey: the numbers

15 municipalities

2,087 Enumeration Areas

150,000 households listed

14,600 household surveys

35 minute tablet-based CAPI interview on

- demographics, income, business ownership, infrastructure access, health status, educational access

56 interviewers

10 supervisors

2 languages

Sample plan

Use 2009 census data to select Enumeration Areas (EAs)

EAs identified as urban, peri-urban or rural and containing formal or informal settlement types.

1st stage sampling selected EAs from strata identified as informal (slum), urban-formal, peri-urban formal and rural

** BUT rapid urbanization renders census data out of date very quickly

2nd stage sampling: Carry out full household listing in each selected EA

EAs with more than 149 households are segmented and one segment is randomly selected for listing

Transmit listing data daily, sample selection based on actual household list

Census map

Purchased from National
Statistical office

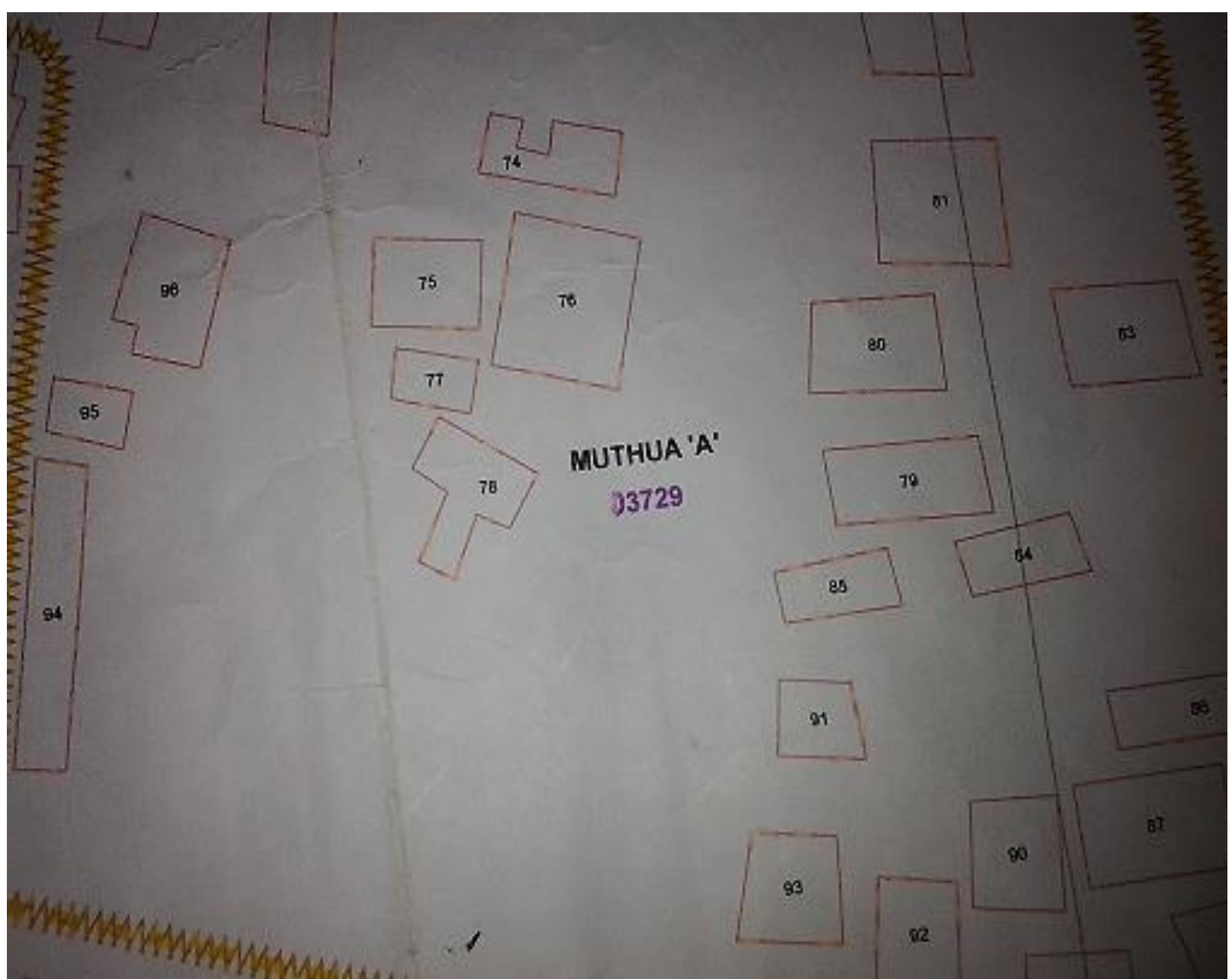
EA name and number
printed on map

Dwellings outlined and
numbered

Boundaries defined

Approximately 100
households per EA

Cluster guides for each
listing team



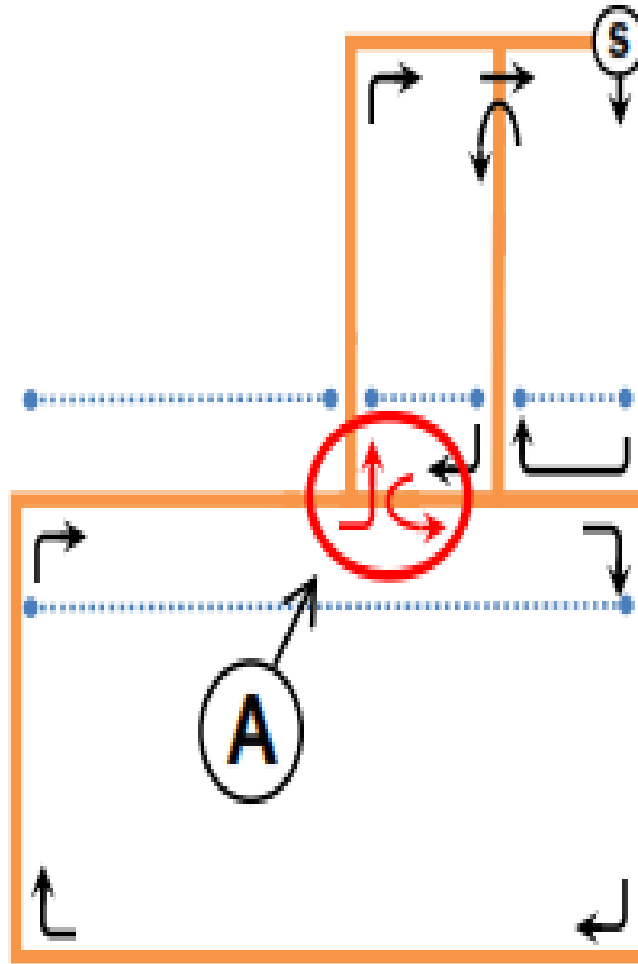
Listing paths

Choose starting point

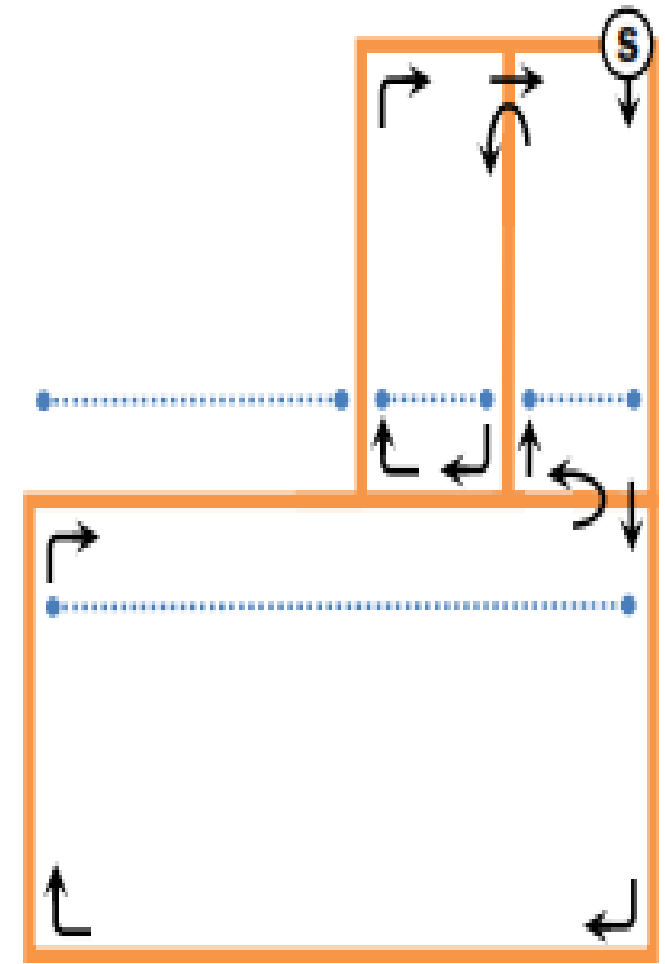
List all housing units on the right

Follow a continuous travel path

Make U-turns at end of segment or at dead ends



NO



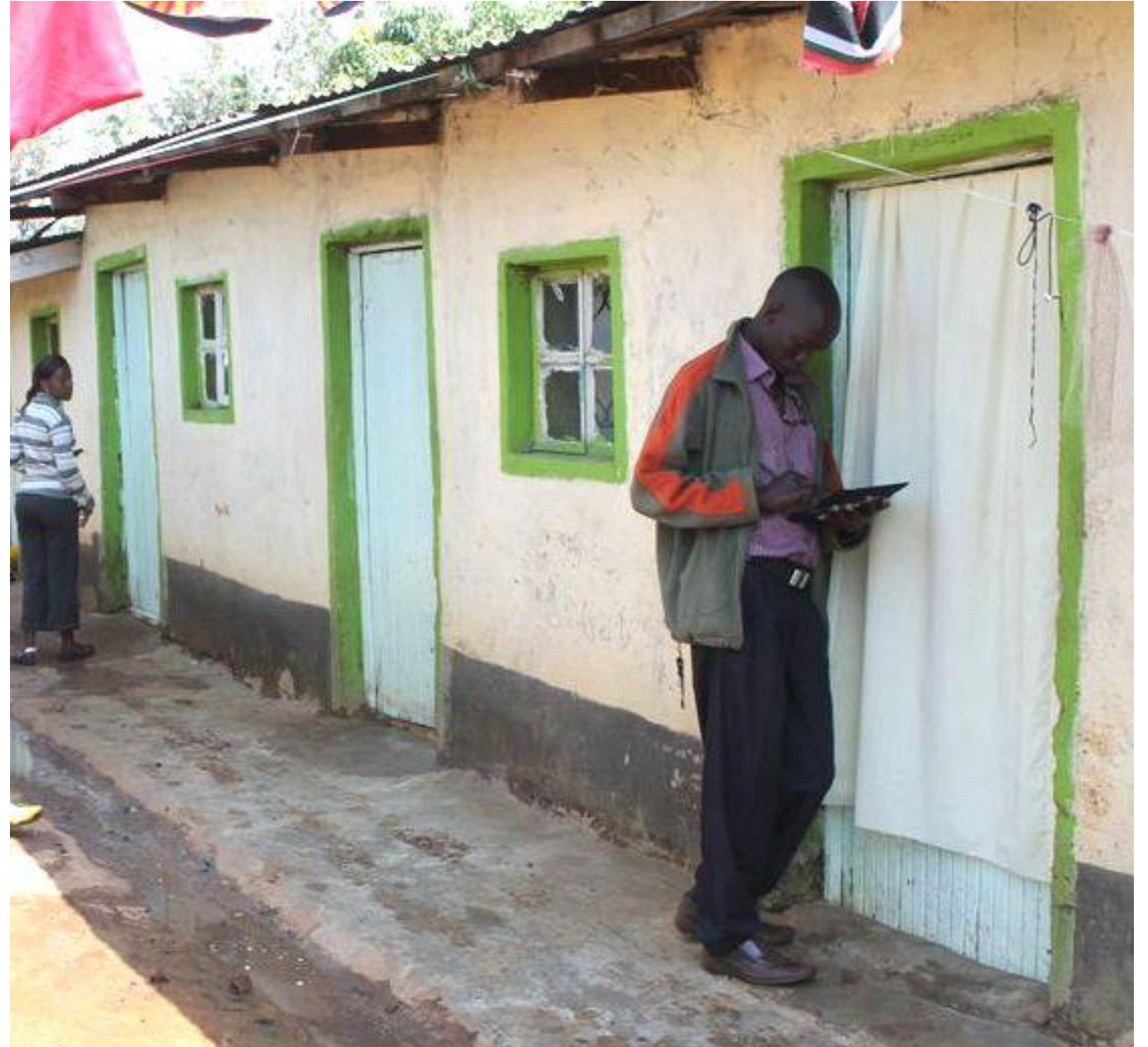
YES

Listing multi-household dwellings

Name of household head, spouse

Description or address

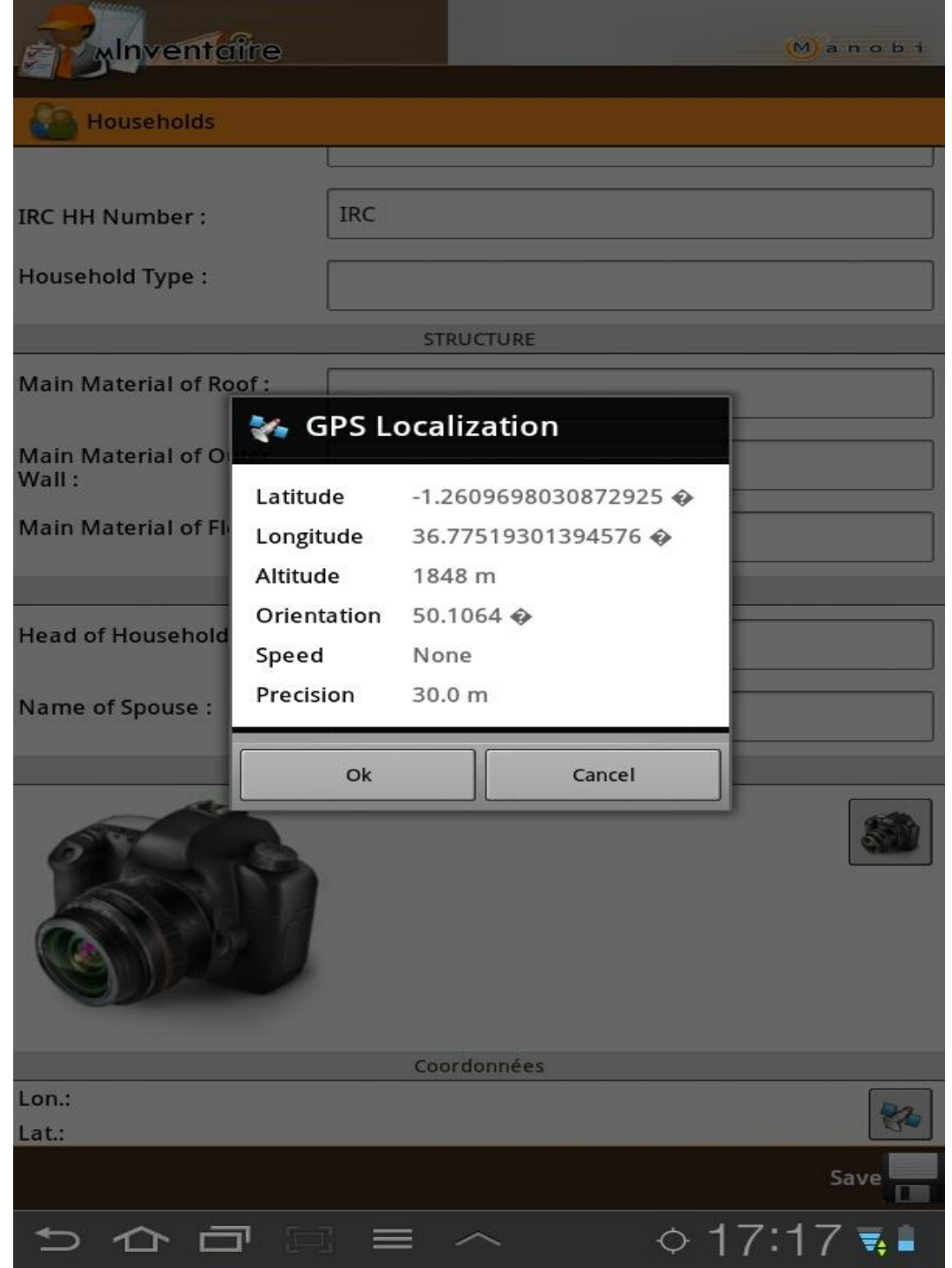
GPS coordinates for each dwelling



Capture GPS

Quality control for
sampling and for
interviewing

Relatively accurate



Sample selection

Listing team synchronizes tablets to upload listed households

Supervisor confirms number of households per EA (QA step)

Central office uses algorithm to select specific households from each EA

Selected sample is synchronized to tablets of each interviewer

Interviewing takes place on Days Two and Three of List-and-Go cycle



Enumerators list household number on doorway

Interviewing took place one day after listing-by the same enumerators. But re-locating the selected household was not always easy. The threshold markings were vital for ensuring the selected sample unit was locatable for interviewing.

Challenges and obstacles

Rapid urbanization—requires segmenting

Disorganized spaces—difficult listing task

Transmission problems—checking that all listing data are uploaded before sample selection

Listing data quickly becomes obsolete- informal housing removed between listing and survey

Residents' fears—informal housing to be razed or taxed

Safety concerns

http://lsms.adeptanalytics.org/course/Home_eng.html

Survey methodology resources

World Bank Living Standards Measurement Survey website

- 6-unit free online course
- Free CAPI software
- Data Documentation Initiative guidelines and software
- Harmonized datasets and variables from the LSMS

LSMS Living Standards Measurement Study

ECA PRISM EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

LSMS surveys distance learning course

Select a session to begin...

SESSION 1	SESSION 2	SESSION 3
Overview	Questionnaire design	Sampling
SESSION 4	SESSION 5	SESSION 6
Fieldwork and data entry	Archiving and dissemination	Data use

Questions?

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