Congo, Dem. Rep. - Livelihoods, Basic Services, Social Protection and Perceptions of the State in Conflict-affected Situations Household Survey 2012, First Round

Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium - Overseas Development Institute, Food and Agriculture Organization, Feinstein International Center - Tufts University, Humanitarian Aid and Reconstruct

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The sampling strategy was designed to select households that are relevant to the main research questions and as well as being of national relevance, while also being able to produce statistically significant conclusions at the study and village level. To meet these objectives, purposive and random sampling were combined at different stages of the sampling strategy. The first stages of the sampling process involved purposive sampling, with random sampling only utilized in the last stage of the process. Sampling locations were selected purposely (including districts and locations within districts), and then randomly households were selected within these locations. A rigorous sample is geared towards meeting the objectives of the research. The samples are not representative for the case study countries and cannot be used to represent the case study countries as a whole, nor for the districts. The samples are representative at the village level, with the exception of Uganda.

Sampling locations (sub-regions or districts, sub-districts and villages) were purposively selected, using criteria, such as levels of service provision or levels of conflict, in order to locate the specific groups of interest and to select geographical locations that are relevant to the broader SLRC research areas and of policy relevance at the national level. For instance, locations experienced high/ low levels of conflict and locations with high/ low provision of services were selected and locations that accounted for all possible combinations of selection criteria were included. Survey locations with different characteristics were chose, so that we could explore the relevance of conflict affectedness, access to services and variations in geography and livelihoods on our outcome variables. Depending on the administrative structure of the country, this process involved selecting a succession of sampling locations (at increasingly lower administrative units).

The survey did not attempt to achieve representativeness at the country /or district level, but it aimed for representativeness at the sub-district /or village level through random sampling (Households were randomly selected within villages so that the results are representative and statistically significant at the village level and so that a varied sample was captured. Households were randomly selected using a number of different tools, depending on data availability, such as random selection from vote registers (Nepal), construction of household listings (DRC) and a quasi-random household process that involved walking in a random direction for a random number of minutes (Uganda).

The samples are statistically significant at the survey level and village level (in all countries) and at the district level in Sri Lanka and sub-region level in Uganda. The sample size was calculated with the aim to achieve statistical significance at the study and village level, and to accommodate the available budget, logistical limitations, and to account for possible attrition between 2012-2015. In a number of countries estimated population data had to be used, as recent population data were not available.

The minimum overall sample size required to achieve significance at the study level, given population and average household size across districts, was calculated using a basic sample size calculator at a 95% confidence level and confidence interval of 5. The sample size at the village level was again calculated at the using a 95% confidence level and confidence interval of 5. . Finally, the sample was increased by 20% to account for possible attrition between 2012 and 2015, so that the sample size in 2015 is likely to be still statistically significant.

The overall sample required to achieve the sampling objectives in selected districts in each country ranged from 1,259 to 3,175 households.

Response Rate

The required sample sizes were achieved in all countries. Response rates were extremely high, ranging from 99%-100%.

Weighting

No samples included at present. Calculations of design and response weights currently ongoing.

Questionnaires

Overview

One questionnaire per country that includes household level, individual level and respondent level perceptions based questions.

The general structure and content of the questionnaire is similar across all five countries, with about 80% of questions similar, but tailored to the country-specific process. Country-specific surveys were tailored on the basis of a generic survey instrument that was developed by ODI specifically for this survey.

The questionnaires are published in French. The DRC data has been translated into English and a codebook in English is available for the DRC data.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2012-09	2012-11	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

Enumerator trainings were held in all countries.

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Feinstein International Center	FIC	Tufts University
Humanitarian Aid and Reconstruction		Wageningen University

SUPERVISION

ODI had overall oversight over the data collection.

Data collectors (as described above) supervised on a day-day basis, with fieldwork supervisors included in each enumerator teams.

Data Processing

Data Editing

CSPro was used for data entries in most countries.

Data editing took place at a number of stages throughout the processing, including:
• Office editing and coding
• During data entry
• Structure checking and completeness
• Extensive secondary editing conducted by ODI

Other Processing

Data entry was conducted by partners upon return from the field. In most cases CSPro was used to conduct data entry.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

No further estimations of sampling error was conducted beyond the sampling design stage.

Other forms of Data Appraisal

Done on an ad hoc basis for some countries, but not consistently across all surveys and domains.

Related Materials

Questionnaires

DRC SLRC Survey Questionnaire

Title	DRC SLRC Survey Questionnaire
Country	Congo,D.R.
Language	English
Filename	DRC SLRC Survey Instrument.pdf

Reports

SLRC DRC Research Programme Introduction

Title	SLRC DRC Research Programme Introduction
Country	Congo,D.R.
Language	English
Filename	237.pdf

DRC SLRC Survey Report

Title	DRC SLRC Survey Report
Country	Congo,D.R.
Language	English
Filename	Surveying livelihoods service delivery and governance Democratic Republic of Congo.pdf

Livelihoods, basic services and social protection in DRC

Title	Livelihoods, basic services and social protection in DRC
Country	Congo,D.R.
Language	English
Filename	Livelihoods, basic services and social protection in DRC.pdf

Rural road (re)construction, transport and rural livelihoods in South Kivu

Title	Rural road (re)construction, transport and rural livelihoods in South Kivu
Country	Congo,D.R.
Language	English
Filename	Rural road (re)construction, transport and rural livelihoods in South Kivu.pdf

Technical documents

DRC SLRC Baseline Survey Codebook

Title	DRC SLRC Baseline Survey Codebook

Country   Congo,D.R.
Language English
Filename   DRC SLRC Baseline Survey Codebook.pdf

DRC SLRC Tables

Title   DRC SLRC Tables
Country   Congo,D.R.
Language English
Filename   16724.xls