

Jordan - Comprehensive Baseline Study on Digital Remittances 2016, Demand-side Survey of Low-income Jordanians and Syrian Refugees in Jordan

IPSOS Public Affairs, IPSOS Jordan

Report generated on: September 27, 2017

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The quantitative survey consisted of two independent samples:

- n= 1,091 low-income Jordanians (defined as those with less than 400JD of household income per month)
- n= 1,041 Syrian refugees living in Jordan

Quotas were used for both groups so the sample better represented available univariate population data in terms of geographic distribution, age and gender.

Refer to “Digittances Quantitative Data User Guide” for more information.

Weighting

No weighting applied

Questionnaires

Overview

Refer to “Digittances Quantitative Data User Guide”

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2016-05-26	2016-06-05	Wave 1 (pre-Ramadan)
2016-07-10	2016-07-31	Wave 2 (post-Ramadan)

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

The quantitative interviews were carried out face-to-face using computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) between 11th and 25th of June 2016, and 15th July and 9th of August 2016.⁶ To ensure data quality, 29% of face-to-face interviews were accompanied by a supervisor, and call-backs were made to 43% of the sample to verify responses. The final data were not weighted since overall population data are unreliable and thus are not suitable for use as weighting targets. All interviews were conducted in Arabic by native speakers.

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
IPSOS Jordan		

SUPERVISION

Refer to “Digittances Quantitative Data User Guide”

Data Processing

Data Editing

In addition to the quality control conducted during fieldwork, data cleaning was conducted after fieldwork was completed. This included checks for internal consistency, missing variables, blank variables, and outliers. Ipsos data storage is audited annually as part of our ISO 27001 and 20252 accreditations and is compatible with security accreditation.

Other Processing

Quality Control Procedures

Pre-Fieldwork Quality control starts at the pre-fieldwork stage, where certain checks are built into the survey programming that help to prevent human data entry error. Interviewers are briefed on the instrument as specified above and receive special skills-based training on how to communicate with lower-income segments. Strategies such as practice interviewing are typically used. However, this was not possible because of the condensed timeline of the study.

During Fieldwork Ipsos reviews data on a daily basis to monitor incoming data for broad trends that would indicate the questionnaire is being interpreted or administered wrong. In the case of this study, no issues were flagged. If any issue had been identified, call-backs would be conducted to re-administer the relevant sections of the survey and confirm responses for missing answers or those that seemed inaccurate. If responses are unable to be confirmed, or still have outstanding logic issues or missing answers, they are dropped from the study and replaced. There were no cases of this for this study. To ensure the quality of information collected in field, several quality assurance procedures were put in place. As noted above, 43% of the sample was randomly selected for a callback to verify responses given in specific sections, and 29% of interviews were accompanied by a supervisor. Supervisors applied routing checks to 5% of all interviews to ensure that interviewers were beginning at the specific starting points and applying all random walk procedures.

Post-Fieldwork After fieldwork was complete, the data file was checked for overall logic and completeness – these checks were focused on demographic data and called back for validation or dropped from the sample.

Data Appraisal

No content available

Related Materials

Questionnaires

Survey Questionnaire

Title Survey Questionnaire
Country Jordan
Language English
Filename Questionnaire.pdf

Reports

CGAP Baseline Demand-Side Study on Digital Remittances in Jordan: Key Qualitative Findings

Title	CGAP Baseline Demand-Side Study on Digital Remittances in Jordan: Key Qualitative Findings	
Author(s)	Ipsos Public Affairs	
Date	2016-09-16	
Country	Jordan	
Language	English	
Table of contents	1. Overview of the approach	3
	2. Sample methodology	3
	a) Low-income Jordanians	3
	b) Syrian refugees in host communities	4
	3. Key Qualitative Findings	5
	c) Syrian Refugees: Women and Men.....	5
	d) Low-Income Jordanians: Women and Men	6
	4. Annex: Focus Group Discussion guide	9
Filename	4._digittances_qualitative_methods_and_findings.pdf	

Digittances Baseline Demand-Side Study - Low Income Jordanians

Title Digittances Baseline Demand-Side Study - Low Income Jordanians
Date 2017-03-01
Country Jordan
Language English
Filename 5._digittances_results_low_income_jordanians.pdf

Digittances Baseline Demand-Side Study - Syrian Refugees

Title Digittances Baseline Demand-Side Study - Syrian Refugees
Date 2017-03-01
Country Jordan
Language English
Filename 6._digittances_results_syrian_refugees.pdf

Technical documents

Demand-Side Study on Digital Remittances - Datasets User Guide

Title Demand-Side Study on Digital Remittances - Datasets User Guide
Author(s) CGAP
Date 2017-05-01
Country Jordan
Language English
Filename 2._digittances_quantitative_data_user_guide.pdf

Digittances Quantitative Data Dictionary

Title Digittances Quantitative Data Dictionary
Country Jordan
Language English
Filename 3. Digittances_Quantitative Data Dictionary_Final070817.xlsx
