

SOME NOTES ON THE 2010 INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD SURVEY SAMPLING SCHEME

1- Coverage:

The whole country was covered concurrently during the entire survey period, spreading over twelve months and divided into four sub-samples representing phases/seasonal/quarterly periods.

Households in protected areas were excluded

2- The general plan for sampling:

An interpenetrating two-stage probability proportional to estimated size stratified systematic sampling (size being number of households per EA) without replacement was adopted. At each stage, sub-samples of equal size were independently drawn without replacement. Sampling units were selected for each sub-sample with circular systematic sampling without replacement method.

Each survey period (a quarter – 3 months) was allocated one sub-sample.

Local Government Area by area (i.e. Urban or Rural) corresponds to the survey Stratum.

Enumeration Areas (EAs) were taken as the first stage units whilst households within EAs were the second stage units.

3- Sampling Frame:

For the first stage selection, the 2003 updated Census EA list was used as the frame.

The available information about the EAs are the EA boundaries with a very approximate household size.

In the second stage, all the EAs selected were combed by a listing of households exercise by an individual enumerator for subsequent household selection.

4- First Stage Stratification:

Except for Banjul and Kanifing LGAs – all urban, EAs were stratified according to area i.e. urban and rural as later survey analysis will focus much on urban-rural disparities.

A total of 12 first stage strata plus 2 representing Banjul and Kanifing were determined.

5- First Stage Sample:

Taking into consideration the available resources and manpower, 240 EAs consisting of four sub-samples of 60 EAs each was covered during the entire survey period of

twelve months. Thus, each phase (a quarter – 3 months) of the survey was allocated 60 EAs.

6- Second Stage Sample:

Again, the available resources dictated a sample size of 4800 households. It required six teams constituting six (6) supervisors and thirty (30) enumerators each were assigned to different geographical locations, taking into account social and cultural considerations amongst others. Each enumerator covered a total of 40 households in each phase of a three-month period corresponding to 2 EAs.

Twenty (20) households per EA was selected with circular systematic sampling without replacement - all of which part one and part two questionnaires were administered.