

Tanzania - Measuring Living Standards within Cities, Dar es Salaam 2014-2015

World Bank

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

SAMPLE FRAME

16,000 EAs generated by the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) for the 2012 Census.

STAGE ONE

200 EAs sorted into four strata. The central strata was divided into 'central core, shanty' and 'central core, non-shanty'. Two EAs were replaced with reserve EAs as the original EAs were found to be inaccessible.

STAGE TWO

12 households randomly selected by systematic equal-probability from updated listing of each EA.

LISTING METHODOLOGY

The listing exercise took place between the first and the second stage of sampling. The household listing operations were implemented with computer assisted paperless interviewing (CAPI) techniques, which generates electronic files directly. Enumerators collected basic information about household: the name of the household head name, phone number and total number of household members living in the dwelling. Enumerators also recorded the GPS location of all structures, defined the type of structure, and aimed to provide measurement of structure size.

Listing was preceded by community sensitisation in both cities. In Dar es Salaam, enumerators visited the local chief (Mjumbe) of their assigned EA two days in advance of listing and on the day of listing.

Enumerators were equipped with maps created on Google My Maps to display shapefiles for the listing exercise. Hardcopies of their respective EA maps were also provided to be use in case of network failure. In Dar es Salaam, enumerators conducted a listing of all households in each of the selected EAs.

The listing exercise was conducted by 30 enumerators, each of which was assigned between 3 and 9 EAs for listing (enumerators were selected on the basis of performance from a group of 35 that were trained for listing). Enumerators were allocated EAs based on: (i) distance from enumerators' homes in order to minimize transport time and cost; (ii) distance between the EAs; and (iii) safety and response rate considerations.

SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

The surveys were fielded over the course of several months. The Dar es Salaam survey was implemented between November 2014 and January 2015.

Cases were assigned to interviewers using Survey Solutions. Interviewers were provided with both an electronic and hardcopy map, as well as a printed completion form, and could contact the listing manager through email, WhatsApp, or google hangouts if they were unable to find the assigned house.

Completing the survey often required repeat visits. This is because the survey required input from up to three separate respondents: the main respondent, who could be any present household member, and answered questions on household composition, basic information on members, assets, remittances, grants, housing, properties and consumption; the household head, who answered questions on residential history, satisfaction, employment, time use and commuting; and a random respondent, who was randomly selected from household members over the age of 12 (not including the head), who responded questions on satisfaction, employment, time use and commuting. Enumerators visited each house at least twice before a component could be marked as unavailable - in many cases, however, more than two visits were conducted.

Quality assurance procedures included: (i) In-interview feedback from CAPI, which provided a check that modules or questions were not missing, and alerted interviewers to mistakes and inconsistencies in given answers, so that these could be addressed while the interviewer was still with the respondent; (ii) Aggregate checks conducted using the Survey Solutions Supervisor application, which allows supervisors to identify common mistakes (applied to all initial interviews, and then through spot checks); interviewer performance and completion monitoring conducted by the implementing firm, through interviewer and EA level summaries of response rates, interview completion, and progress; (iii) weekly summaries of key indicators provided by the World Bank team (following each data delivery); (iv) direct observation of fieldwork; and (v) back

check interviews. A key lesson learned is that the portion of back check interviews should be agreed in advance with the implementing firm: in Dar es Salaam back checks were conducted on 5% of the sample.

Response Rate

Non-response rate: 13%

Weighting

Sample weights were designed to deliver unbiased estimates from the sample. The 'raw sampling weight' is a raising factor applied to each household that is equal to the inverse of its selection probability. Any given household's selection probability is the product of the probability of selection at each stage of the sampling. The Dar es Salaam weights thus reflect the probability of selecting the EA in the first stage of the sampling, and the conditional probability of selecting the household in the second stage.

The raw sampling weights are then further adjusted to account for non-response rates. To account for non-response rates, the number of 'usable households' in each EA is calculated.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2014-11	2015-01	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

- Time in field: 9 weeks
- Team composition: 30 interviewers
- Number of households visited: 2397
- Total completed interviews: 2083

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available

Related Materials

Questionnaires

Measuring Living Standards within Cities, Dar es Salaam 2014-2015: Questionnaire

Title Measuring Living Standards within Cities, Dar es Salaam 2014-2015: Questionnaire
Country Tanzania
Language English
Filename lsms_hh_071114_share.pdf

Reports

Dar es Salaam LSMS 2014-2015 Report

Title Dar es Salaam LSMS 2014-2015 Report
Author(s) World Bank
Date 2016-05-01
Country Tanzania
Language English
Filename measuring_living_standards_within_cities_report.pdf

Global Urban Data Measuring Living Standards Within Cities

Title Global Urban Data Measuring Living Standards Within Cities
Country Tanzania
Language English
Filename global_urban_data_measuring_living_standards_within_cities.pdf
