Tufts-IDMC Urban IDP Study – Methodology
Karen Jacobsen, Feinstein International Center
April 2008

The methodology used in each of the Tufts-IDMC three case studies was a survey of heads of households, using a random, two-stage systematic sample drawn from a designated area of the city. In some cities we used a stratified approach (see below under *Sampling)*. The survey utilized GIS in the sampling strategy, and Google Earth to supplement map information. This annex describes the two phases of the research in each city, the sampling strategy and the questionnaire. A brief summary table outlining the timetable for the research follows, and the English version of the questionnaire is included at the end. Detailed description of our research approach in each city is included in the case studies.

Phase 1

The first phase was devoted to:
- Meeting stakeholders with an interest in the study, including UNHCR and other relevant UN agencies, government ministries, and local community organizations working with IDPs;
- identifying and gathering existing statistical or census data and maps from municipal offices and government statistics offices;
- identifying a local NGO or university to assist with the research and data collection;
- adapting the questionnaire and sampling strategy to the local context.

The consultant worked with government statistical offices and the UN Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) to obtain existing statistical data and maps, in particular census lists of households in each district and sub-district, as well as detailed maps of the city. Our budget constraints did not allow us to use commercially available data sets which would have simplified matters. Census household lists were then used to generate a random (systematic) sample according to PPS (see below) and once our selected sub-districts were identified, we created maps of each sub-district, using GIS and Google Earth.

Also in the first phase, we identified a local community organization or university department that knew the city well and had experience doing household surveys. We preferred that this organization had worked with IDPs in the city, but it was not necessary. The organization was sub-contracted to provide a team of enumerators and supervisors, and to help translate, refine and adapt the questionnaire to make it culturally appropriate. Once the questionnaire was customized, it was tested, translated and back-translated.

Phase 2

1. Training and testing.
Once the questionnaire and the sampling strategy were ready, we conducted a three-day training session with the enumerators and supervisors, and field tests of the questionnaire and the sampling approach (part of the training). Both training and testing are very important and should not be cut short. Enumerators should be fully familiar with the questionnaire and with interview techniques. The questionnaire should be well tested in the field to ensure that questions are appropriate. Last minute adjustments should be made before data collection begins.

2. Data collection.

Once training and testing were satisfactory, data collection began and lasted approximately 20 days. The survey route was plotted out ahead of time using the maps of the selected sample areas to plot out the route the enumerators would take. During data collection, the role of the supervisor was key, both to take GPS points and to check and approve each completed questionnaire in the field.

3. Data entry.
The survey data were entered into the data base on a daily basis. We used both Excel and Access. While Access is actually a data base program, it is unwieldy, error-prone and difficult to learn. Excel is easier to use, but there is more possibility for data mistakes and subsequent cleaning of the data can take more time. The completed data were checked, translated if necessary, then to the senior researcher. The senior researcher and her team cleaned the data, then used Stata or SPSS to analyse and write up the data.

Questionnaire design

The questionnaire was designed to gather three types of information about the respondent:
•	basic demographic information (age, language, ethnicity, marital status, education, household size, place of birth, etc)
•	displacement and migration experience if any (date of arrival, reasons for coming, mobility within the city, etc)
•	livelihood experience and protection problems (employment status, housing situation, identity dox, problems in area, etc).

All questions were structured and fully coded. The English version of the questionnaire used in Abidjan can be found at he end of this document. For each study the questionnaire was translated and customized as appropriate for each city.

Sampling Strategy

The sampling strategy employed a two-stage, random systematic sample of households, with a goal of 1000 households. We over-sampled to address design effects and also because we anticipated significant attrition.

Step 1 (Optional stratification)

In cities where there is significant clustering IDPs in particular areas, it is useful to stratify the city into three or four types of areas according to expected differing levels of IDPS. (In this case, the sample generated will also be a stratified one.) In cities where IDPs are more evenly distributed throughout the city, a simpler random sampling approach may be preferred, depending on time and resource constraints.

Stratifying the city

Based on discussion with local key informants, NGOs, and IDP leaders, identify areas of different IDP densities. For example, in Khartoum we identified the following four strata:

• Stratum I: old settlements including old popular settlements and class one old completed settlements (expected IDP density: low)

- Stratum II: First and second class settlements under construction (expected IDP density: low-medium (IDPs sometimes live in these areas for employment such as construction site guards or other construction jobs)

- Stratum III: IDP resettlement areas (expected IDP density: medium-high)

- Stratum IV: areas surrounding IDP camps. (expected IDP density: high)

The sample will then be weighted accordingly. In high density strata, the sample should be larger, and in low density strata the sample should be smaller.

Step 2. First sampling stage: Selection of primary sampling units

1. Delineate the survey area on a map (possibly a census map) by drawing a border around what is considered to be "the city". If desired, stratify this area as described in Step 1.

2. Decide on the sample size. For our surveys we used a target of 1000, and ended up with ~950.

3. Select the desired number of primary sampling units, also called enumerator areas. We divided the survey area into fifty enumerator areas, each of which would have 20 households each (selected in Stage 2). Enumerator areas are administrative sub-districts of the city, such as quartiers in Abidjan, or barrios in Santa Marta, that are used by the census.

To randomly select the fifty enumerator areas, we used a systematic sampling technique known as **probability proportional to size** (PPS). This is a common sampling technique used in surveys, and gives a probability sample. With PPS, the probability of selecting a primary sampling unit is proportional to the size of that unit's population.[1] If a sampling unit's population is very large or dense, it is more likely that the unit will be selected. We used the household populations for the enumerator areas that were gathered by the most recent national census.[2]

Step 3. Second sampling stage: Selection of households in each enumerator area.

1. Generate maps. Once our fifty enumerator areas (EAs) were identified, we generated Google maps of each of them.

2. We now need to randomly select twenty household units in each EA. (If stratification is being used, EAs that fall into high density IDP areas could have more selected households) We used different approaches to select these households. In Abidjan, we divided each selected EA (quartier) into quadrants (using Google Earth maps, or a street map), then chose a random starting

---

[1] PPS is useful when sampling units vary in size because it ensures that households in larger units have the same probability of getting into the sample as those in smaller ones, and vice verse. Using PPS also helps in planning fieldwork because a pre-determined number of respondents is interviewed in each selected unit, and staff can be allocated accordingly.

[2] In a national census, the entire territory is divided into enumerator areas which are small areas composed of one or more neighbouring blocks and used for distributing questionnaires to households and dwellings. In a survey such as ours, it is useful to draw the sample from the same EAs as that used by the national census. EA boundaries follow visible features such as streets and rivers. It is best to have EAs as compact as possible, and in urban centers, the optimal number of dwellings in an EA is around 650 but they can be larger..

point and counted off houses according to our sampling interval, until we had five houses in each quadrant. In Santa Marta, we randomly selected five-six GPS points in each EA, then randomly selected 3-4 dwellings around each point to interview. (See Appendices in each case study for a more detailed description of the sampling strategy in each city.)

Plan and Timetable for Survey (Country Director's perspective)

Period	Phase and External Personnel needed	Main activities
Months 1-2	Planning (initial contact with external personnel)	Review of study objectives with team, Selection of consultants and/or field managers Engagement with stakeholders (government, community organizations, other aid agencies) to get buy-in and find out about other studies being done (or completed)
	Design sampling strategy and questionnaire (Research Expert)	Engage expert (if lacking necessary technical expertise) to: -- assist with sampling or design PPS -- Design questionnaire -- Provide GIS Translation and testing of the questionnaire
Month 2-3	Pilot test and training (Consultant)	Revision of questionnaire Recruitment/ Selection of data collectors (enumerators) Training Preparation of identification cards for the enumerators, liaison documents , download GIS maps Field test of sampling and questionnaire (as part of training)
Month 3	Field Data Collection & Entry (Consultant)	Interviews (two-three weeks in the field) Data entry (ongoing during data collection) Data cleaning Focus groups with Enumerators
Month 3-4	Data Analysis (Research Expert)	Send cleaned data (or raw data for cleaning) for expert for analysis. Review findings, revise report
Month 4	Dissemination of findings	Make report available Workshop on findings

URBAN IDPS PROFILING SURVEY: ABIDJAN

(TO BE FILLED IN AHEAD OF TIME AND ASSIGNED TO ENUMERATOR)

1. Form number (unique id) _____   2. Enumerator's Code: _____

3. Date of Interview: _____

4. Commune code:	5. Quartier code:	6. Stratum code:

Information specific to selected household:

7.   Dwelling type of material:

1	Concrete
2	Red Bricks
3	Mud
4	Temporary Shelter (shack)

To be read to respondent before beginning interview:

Good day/etc. My name is ____. I am working on a research project with Tufts University (a university in America) that seeks to understand the experiences of people living in Abidjan. If you agree, I would like to ask you some questions about your experience. My questions do not have 'right' or 'wrong' answers. I only want to know about your life and what you honestly think and remember. You are free to not answer questions or to stop the interview at any time.

This survey is not related to any government or humanitarian program. Your responses will eventually help us to develop a better understanding of the experiences of people living in Abidjan. What you say will be kept confidential and will not be given to the government or any other group. Your name will never appear in our research. I cannot promise you anything for your participation except my appreciation.

All together this survey should take 30-45 minutes to complete. Are you willing to go ahead? (Enumerator should sign in the appropriate box below:)

Yes	No

8.   Respondent's sex:

Male	1
Female	2

9.   Who is present at beginning of interview?

Respondent is alone	1
Spouse is present	2
Other adult is present	3
More than one adult	4
Children	5

Begin interview:

I   DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENT & COHABITERS

101-3. How many people do you <u>now</u> consider to be part of your household? I mean people with whom you regularly share food and other resources, even if you don't live with them all the time.

101	**TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (INCLUDING RESPONDENT)**	
102	**NO OF CHILDREN UNDER EIGHTEEN (**IF 0, GO TO Q. 110)	
103	**NO OF ADULTS OVER EIGHTEEN, INCLUDING RESPONDENT**	

104-113 Please tell me about the children under eighteen:

Family member	How many? (number)	Are they attending school?			Do you have birth certificates (Acte de naissance) for them?		
Boys under 5	104 (number)				105		
					Yes for all of them	1	
					Yes for some of them	2→	How many have them?
					No, for none of them	3	
					DK/Unsure	8	
					RA	9	
Girls under 5	106 (number)				107		
					Yes for all of them	1	
					Yes for some of them	2→	How many have them?
					No, for none of them	3	
					DK/Unsure	8	
					RA	9	
Boys 5-18	108 (number)	109			110		
		Yes, all attend	1		Yes for all of them	1	
		No, none attend	2		Yes for some of them	2→	How many have them?
		Some attend but not all	3		No, for none of them	3	
		DK	8		DK/Unsure	8	
		RA	9		RA	9	
Girls 5-18	111 (number)	112			113		
		Yes, all attend	1		Yes for all of them	1	
		No, none attend	2		Yes for some of them	2→	How many have them?
		Some attend but not all	3		No, for none of them	3	
		DK	8		DK/Unsure	8	
		RA	9		RA	9	

114-119 Please tell me about yourself and your spouse (if there is one)

	Age (in years)	Place of birth (See code sheet)	Ethnic group (see Code Sheet)
Respondent	114	115 Region + dept code	116
116a. Are you married or living with someone?	1 husband 2 wife 3 other 99 NA		
Spouse	117 age	118 place of birth Region + dept code	119 ethnic group

120-121 Which of the following documents do you and your spouse have? (Ask all and write in all mentioned)

		120 Respndnt	121 Spouse
Birth certificate (Acte de naissance)	1		
Jugement supplétif	2		
Consular card (Carte consulaire)	3		
Resident's permit (Carte de séjour)	4		
Certificate of nationality (Certificat de nationalité)	5		
National ID card (Carte d'identité nationale)	6		
Voter card	7		
Acte de notoriete valant acte de naissance	8		
Fiche individuelle	9		
Driver license	10		
DK	0		
RA	99		

122 Are there any other adults (older than 18) living in your household?

NO (Go to Q.)	1
YES	2
DK Unsure	9

If answer to Q 122 is yes, ask:

Family member	How many? (write number; NA=99)	Relationship? (list all) 1=sibling (sister or brother of respondent or spouse) 2= parent or grandparent 3= other relative 4= non-relative 99=NA
Women 16-50	123	124
Women	125	126

over 50			
Men16-50	127	128	
Men over 50	129	130	

131-132. **What level of education have you <u>completed</u>? And your spouse?**

		131 Respndnt	132 Spouse
1	Illiterate/No school		
2	Quranic/Church Education		
3	Primary School		
4	Secondary school		
5	University		
6	Other Specify _____		
7	vocational training (eg. carpentry, hair-dressing or mechanics Specify _____		
0	DK/RA		
99	NA		

133. **What languages do you speak in your household? (tick all mentioned, and prompt with "any others?")**

French	*1*
Boalé	*2*
Agni	*3*
Dioula	*4*
Senoufo	*5*
Yacouba	*6*
Bété	*7*
Moré	*8*
Other Specify: _____	*9*
DK/RA	*0*

134-135 Please tell me about you and your spouse's current economic activities:

	What is your present job situation?	134 Respondent (describe activity)	135. Spouse (describe activity)
1	Unemployed/looking for work		
2	Working part-time		
3	Working full-time		
4	Casual employment/temporary worker		
5	Self-employed (small business, trader)		
6	Housewife/look after children		
7	Student		
9	Other (specify)		
98	DK/RA		

136. Are you presently renting, squatting, living with other family, or do you own your dwelling?

Own house (Go to Q 137)	1
Renting	2
Hosted by another family	3
Guard living on site of his employment	4
Living here temporararily (for a few days or weeks)	5
Homeless	6
Other	7
DK/RA	0

137. If respondent owns house, How did you come to own the house?

Government allocation	1
Purchase	2
Inheritance	3
Self-built house/shelter	4
Other (write in)	5
DK/RA	0
NA	9

138. **What is your access to potable water?**

Direct water pipe connection to house	1
Illegal connection	2
Open well	3
Hand pump	4
Rain water collection	5
Water vendors	6
Other(Specify)	7
DK/RA	0
NA	9

How close are the following from your house?

		139. Children's school	140. Health facility	141. Water source	142. Police station	143. Transport (bus, taxi)
Within 1km	1					
2-5km	2					
6-10km	3					
+10km	4					
Don't know where one is	9					

144 **What difficulties if any does your household experience living here?**
(Tick all mentioned**)**

		Describe more fully
Cannot find work	1	
Too far from transportation	2	
Harassment from authorities	3	
Local community is unfriendly	4	

Area is unsafe (crime)	5	
There is no water	6	
Other	7	
DK/RA	0	

145. **Have you or your household ever received any assistance from the government or an aid agency?**

NO (Go to Q. 201)	1
YES	2
DK/Unsure	3

If Yes or unsure:

146   **What kind of assistance was it?** (List all that are mentioned)

		Describe:
Food aid	1	
Housing assistance	2	
Health services	3	
Advise about rights, protection, legal matters	4	
Other (specify)	8	

147. Please tell me from whom and when you received this assistance. (List all mentioned)

Organization		147 Name	**148. When received?** (Indicate period of time, eg. May 02 to August 02)
international aid agency (UN, NGO)	1		
Government office	2		
Community based organization	3		
Other (specify)	8		

149 **Are you receiving any assistance now?**

NO	1	
YES. Same as before	2	
YES, but different than before	3 →	Describe

II   **MIGRATION AND RESIDENCE EXPERIENCE**

201. How long have you lived in Abidjan?

	201 Rspndnt	202. Spouse
Born in Abidjan (GO TO Q. 211)	1	1
I came as a child (before 18 yrs)	2	2
More than 8 yrs	3	3
5-8 years	4	4
3-4 years	5	5
1-2 years	6	6
Less than one year	7	7
DK/RA	99	99

	Respondent	Spouse
203 When did you come to Abidjan?	203 Month / Year	204 Month / Year
205 Where were you living before you came to Abidjan? (see code sheet)	205 Region + dept code Name of place: _____	206 Same as spouse — 1 Different from spouse — 2 → Region + dept code / Name of place: _____ NA — 99 DK — 00
Did you live in a town, village, or in a rural area?	207 Ville/city/town — 1 village — 2 other — 3 DK/RA — 0	208 Same as spouse — 1 Different from spouse — 2 Write in: _____ NA — 99 DK — 00

209. Which members of your family came with you?

All of them	1
My spouse only	2
None	3
Some, (others joined me later,or are still there)	4
DK/RA	0

210 Why did you come to Abidjan? (mark all that are mentioned)

To find work	1
To escape the conflict	2
For education	3
To join my family	4
Because my livelihood failed	5
Other (write in)	6
DK	8
RA	99

211. Have you lived in other parts of Abidjan before coming to this place?

No (**go to Q. 215)**	1
Yes	2
RA	9

If Yes, ask:

212. Where were you living in Abidjan before	Locality	1

you came to this place? (see Code Sheet)	code		
	Quartier code	2	

213. When did you leave that place to come here?	Month	Year

214 Why did you leave that place to come and live here?		
	Find work	1
	Last area not safe	2
	Evicted from house	3
	Join family	4
	Other (write in)	5 →
	DK/RA	8

215. Have you ever been forced to move or evicted?

No	1
Yes	2
DK	8
RA	9

216. IF YES, Why were you evicted?

Government relocation	1
Could not pay rent	2
Owner did not want us there	3
Other (describe)	4
DK/RA	0
NA	99

217 Do you and your family hope to leave this place to go and live elsewhere?

Yes, we want to return to our home area	1	Region + dept code		
Yes, we want to resettle in another part of Abidjan	2	Locality code: _____		
Yes, we want to resettle in another part of Cote d'Ivoire	3	Region + dept code		
Yes, we want to go to another country	4	Ghana		1
		BurkFas		2
		Mali		3
		Guinea		4
		Liberia		5
		Another cntry in Africa		6
		US or Europe		7
		Other		8
		DK		99
No, we will remain in current area of Abidjan	5			
Don't know/Unsure/Not yet decided	8			
RA	9			

218. Why do you want to go there? (Do not read. Tick all responses mentioned)

Will be able to find work	1
Health services	2
Education services	3
Family reunification	3
Availability of land	4
Availability of housing	5
Security	6
Other (write in)	7
DK/RA	9
NA	99

219. When do you hope to leave to go there?

Immediately (June-Sept 2007)	1
Oct-Dec 2007	2
Jan - May 2008	3
Much later (after one year)	4
Don't know/undecided	8

220. What are the main challenges you face should you return to your home or area of resettlement? (Circle all that apply)

Finding food in return area	1
Finding water in return area	2
Education in return area	3
Health care in return area	4
Occupied or destroyed property	5
Housing in return area	6
Access to land in return area	7
Employment in return area	8
Insecurity in return area	9
Hostility by receiving (home) community	10
Integration with family and community members who stayed behind	11
Lack of means to return	12
Lack of information about area of return or resettlement	13
None	14
Other (write in)	15
DK	98
RA	99

221 What information would be useful to assist you in making a decision on return or resettlement?

Info on Safe routes	1
Info on Cost of travel	2
Info on Access to land in area of return	3
Info on Health services	4
Info on Education services	5
Info on Functioning of government administration	6
Info on Possibility of reclaiming occupied or destroyed property	8
Info on Security	9

Info on Employment	10
Other (write in)	11
DK	98
RA	99

Thank you that is the end of the interview. Are there any comments you would like to make, or anything you would like to know about the study? (write in box below)

Thank you very much (Interview ends here.)

Enumerator should fill out the following:
10.   WHo is present at end of interview?

Respondent is alone	1
Spouse is present	2
Other adult is present	3
More than one adult	4
Children	5

11. How long did the interview take?   _____minutes

12. Was the respondent willing to answer all questions?   YES   NO

13. Were there any problems during the interview?

14. How does condition of the household compare with others in neighborhood?
          Same =1   Worse=2   Better=3

15. Do you think this person was an IDP? If yes, why?

16. Other Comments: