

Mongolia - HSES 2014

National Statistical Office - NSO

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

A stratified two-stage sample design was used for the 2014 HSES. The sampling frame was based on the 2013 administrative database that has information on the number of households for all administrative units. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were based on the bags, which are the smallest administrative units in Mongolia. However, in the case of Ulaanbaatar, the PSUs were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the 2010 Mongolia Census. The sampling frame was first stratified by the 21 aimags and Ulaanbaatar. The Capital of Ulaanbaatar is an individual urban stratum. The remaining aimags were further divided into the following strata: urban, consisting of the aimag capital; and rural, divided into small town and countryside substrata. At the first sampling stage the clusters within each stratum were selected systematically with probability proportional to size (PPS), where the measure of size was based on the total number of households in the cluster from the administrative frame. Total of 1,800 PSUs or clusters were selected (900 sample urban clusters and 900 sample rural clusters). At the second sampling stage an updated administrative list of households was obtained for the sample bags enumerated each month. The sample households within each sample cluster were selected systematically with equal probability. (10 households for urban clusters and 8 households for rural clusters).

Total sample size of 16,200 households for the 2014 HSES. A total of 624 sample households was selected for each of the other aimags, except for the smaller aimags of Govisumber, with 216 sample households; Darhan-Uul, with 552 sample households; and Orhon, with 600 sample urban households there are no sample clusters in the rural stratum because of the small number of rural households in this aimag.

The use of this sampling procedure means that households living in different areas of the country have been selected with different probabilities. Therefore, in order to obtain representative statistics for each stratum and for the country as a whole, it was necessary to use sampling weights. The weight which was assigned to each household corresponds to the inverse of the selection probability and takes the sampling strategy into account.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2014-01-01	2014-12-31	Every month

Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2014-01-01		Every month

Data Collection Mode

face to face

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

The overall data quality is to be considered of good standard. On the one hand, the large amounts of information that the HSES collects from households imposed new demands on operational strategies and data management compared to the previous HIES. Use tablet for data collection in order to reduce response burden and save resources and time. During the data collection process include 92 interviewer, 22 supervisor, 3 operator.

Data Processing

Data Editing

All procedures were streamlined and centralized, which is likely to have had a positive impact on the quality of the information. On the other hand, three different rounds of consistency checks were applied to the data: first during the data entry process, then during the compilation of the raw data files and finally during the preparation of this report. In all cases it was possible to compare these listings against the actual questionnaires filled out by the households (and at least during the first round of checks, some households were visited again) and the data were amended whenever a mistake was found. Use tablet for data collection in other to reduce response burden and save resources and time. Databases for the HSES 2014 have been unified and data error checking was made (by using STATA 12.1 program) in cooperation with working group.

Data Appraisal

No content available