Mongolia - SISS 2013

National Statistical Office - SGH

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The Social Indicator Sample Survey is a household-based survey where households are defined as sampling units. Therefore, the households living in their administrative unit for 6 or more months or intended to live in for 6 or more months if not 6 months yet, are defined as sampling units in the survey concept.

The sample size is defined by having actual representation in urban-rural and regions (Western, Khangai, Central, Easternand Ulaanbaatar) when provides estimates of the survey result at the national level. In other words, 15500 households were selected with probability proportional to size at the national level and it is decided to select sampling units using household unit weight for each region or unit weight of the region's households in the national rate.

Sample was selected in two stages. In the first stage, primary sampling units (baghs and khesegs) were selected with probability proportional to size. 25 households within each of these selected baghs and khesegs were selected using the systematic sampling method.

2012 official statistics of the household registration is used as a sampling range. As mentioned earlier, kheseg of khoroo's for Ulaanbaatar and baghs of soum's for aimags were defined as primary sampling units (PSUs). In total, 384 baghs of 236 soums of 21 aimags and 220 khesegs of 75 khoroos of 9 districts of Ulaanbaatar were covered by the survey and for each bagh and kheseg household lists were updated in May - July 2013. For reporting results, sample weights are used.

Questionnaires

Overview

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Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2013-09-30	2013-12-28	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

Technology used in the survey

As mentioned earlier, the Social Indicator Sample Survey used Tablet PC for data collection, which has advantages of quick data processing and transfer etc. Using the environmentally friendly technology for the data collection offered many advantages such as sending the data collected from the primary sampling units immediately to the central network, ensuring information quality and safety and saving time, man force and cost. The data collected by the interviewers from the primary sampling units were aggregated at the supervisor's level and after required clarification and editing, the data sent to the central network of the NSO. The data received by the central network were monitored and additional clarifications were obtained from the primary sampling units through the supervisor.

Figure SM.1. Field operation

Survey planning and management

General management and preparation work of the Social Indicator Sample Survey was commenced in 2012(See Figure SM.2). The UNFPA and UNICEF agreed to integrate the CDS and RHS combining with the DHS and was supported by the NSO. According to amendments to the Law on Statistics on 3 July 2013, legal basis to conduct the Social Indicator Sample Survey was established. As of mid 2012, the survey sample size and methodology were finalized.

Figure SM.2. Social Indicator Sample Survey planning and management

The development and testing of questionnaires were carried out during June-August 2013. The training for field work was held in September. The data collection was carried out in last quarter of 2013 and data processing, tabulation and dissemination of preliminary results were completed in the beginning of June 2014.

Pretesting

2 types of testing were carried out in order to ensure successful preparation and conduct of the survey. Utilization of the tablet PCs for the first time for the data collection required to determine many new matters such as technological operating principle, data transmission and ensuring safety. Therefore, traditional paper questionnaire testing as well as tablet PCs or new technology testing were carried out. For the purpose of assessing population registration of bags or khoroos, determining logical sequence of the survey questionnaires content and indicators and clarity to respondents, reviewing and finalizing the training topic, content and data collection management and the survey budget, the paper questionnaires testing was carried out in June 2013 among total 4 units including 2 bags of Erdenebulgan and Tsenkher soums of Arkhangai aimag and 2 units in 14th and 22nd khoroos of Bayangol District, Ulaanbaatar. The testing revealed that household and population registration of primary administrative unit in rural area are comparably good and not good in Ulaanbaatar. Therefore, it is decided to request updated household list for the PSUs selected from the capital city and to use the updated list in the survey. Moreover, the questionnaires content, model and indicators included were finalized.
As mentioned earlier, the table PCs testing was carried out among total 3 units in August 2013, including 1 bag of Mungunmorit soum of Tuv aimag and 2 units in 21st and 22nd khoroos, Songinokhairkhan District, Ulaanbaatar with the purpose of using tablet PCs in the data collection, testing electric questionnaire software program, finalizing algorithm to ensure accuracy and reality of the data collected, sending the data collected to the central network, defining primary level

team management and job description and accordingly, calculating work days and expenses. Under the testing, technological issues for instance, electric questionnaire software program, data transmission to the central network, utilization of tablet PCs, operating procedure, data collection team management and members' job description were defined. For the traditional paper questionnaire data collection, team comprised of 7 people including a team leader, supervisor, and 5 interviewers collected the data. For the table PCs data collection, team comprising of 6 people collected the data. The supervisor's duty was programmed. It is organized to have data collection team work in the primary sampling units and send the data immediately to the central network using internet connection.

Training and fieldwork

Training for the fieldwork personnel was conducted in 4-25 September including a total of 170 trainees. The training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnairesand mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions using both paper questionnaires and tablet PC. During the training period, trainees spent 2 days in practice interviewingusing paper questionnaire in Sukhbaatar districts, and 2 days in practice interviewing using tablet in Songinokhairkhan district, Ulaanbaatar. About 140 participants were selected through a test. Training and involvement of officials of the statistical divisions or departments of aimags and the capital city as a supervisor had considerably positive influence on primary level team management.

The data were collected by 20 teams; each was comprised of a supervisor, 5 interviewers(2 men assigned as main measurer), and two drivers. The fieldwork started on 30 September 2013 in Ulaanbaatar and on 6 October in rural area. The last team worked in 18th khoroo, Chingeltei District and completed the data collection by 28 December 2013. The data were sent to the central network through internet connection. Monitoring, assessment and timely clarification of the data entered on the central network during the data collection helped improve the quality of data.

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
National Statistical Office	NSO	SGH

Data Processing

Data Editing

Data were entered on electric database using the CSPro program. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global SISS programme and adapted to the SISS Mongolia 2013 questionnaire were used throughout. The data processing started from January 2014, where initial editing followed by logical editing were done.
Developing syntax for main and additional tabulation started from February 2014 and completed by second half of April, 2014. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 21.Model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were customized and used for this purpose. The UNFPA, UNICEF and global team of SISS reviewed and finalized all syntaxes of tabulation of the data processing.
The preliminary results of the SISS were disseminated to the public and users on 5 June 2014. The national report was developed and included comments of the Steering Committee and Working Group of the survey and global team of the SISS.

Data Appraisal

No content available