

ZA5151

Social Survey Rwanda 2000

Methodological Report



Fieldwork Report

Quantitative Survey of Rwanda

1 Research Objective

To survey a nationally representative sample of the resident population of Rwanda (15+) on issues of media consumption and social mobility.

2 Methodology

2.1 Sample Population

According to a 2000 estimate by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning in Kigali the urban and rural population aged 15+ living permanently on the territory of the Rwanda is ca. 6.2 million persons. Half of these people are above 15.

2.2 Sample Size

N = 2,083 unweighted; N=2,082 weighted

2.3 Method of administering the survey instruments

Face-to-face interviews in respondent's home

2.4 Sample Representation

The sampling aims to represent the population of Rwandan. Weights were applied to adjust sample proportions (social and demographic) to population estimates by Department of Statistics. A weighting matrix based on age, gender, capital/urban/rural distribution was used.

2.5 Sampling Design

Two slightly different sampling strategies were employed in this survey. In all areas outside of the capital a multi-stage random probability (random route) routine was followed. In Kigali Urban a multi-stage random probability cluster design was used.

3 Recruitment and Training

Ca. 190 undergraduate students of Kigali Institute of Science Technology and Management (KIST) and the National University of Butare were interviewed as potential fieldworkers. The project managers interviewed candidates twice in order to assess their suitability to the project, their language ability (proficiency in English and Kinyarwanda) and prior experience in social survey.

50 candidates were invited to attend a first two-day training course on quantitative methods in social research, particularly sampling procedures and interviewing techniques. Dr Christoph Sahm at the Kigali Institute of Science and Technology conducted all training sessions.

An exam was held on the third day of training. The thirty candidates who had achieved the best exam results continued with the training. For three days they the candidates were



given detailed training on the general and particular aims of the study, sampling routines, selection of respondents, dress and demeanour, operating call-backs, recording and analysing non-response, providing feedback for subsequent debriefing sessions, etc. Two manuals (*Instructions for Fieldworkers* and *Interviewer Instructions*) and the final questionnaire were distributed and discussed. Tsigereda Tafesse Mulugeta, who had participated in the IBB's national survey in Ethiopia and Tanzania, talked about the practicalities of conducting research in Africa. Mock interview sessions were held in order to make the fieldworkers more familiar with the questionnaire and put the theoretical part of the training in to practice.

A summary of the 5-day training course is enclosed. The following areas were covered:

- 1 – General information about the survey
- 2 – Social surveys and other methods of social investigation
- 3 – Sampling
- 4 – Types of questions
- 5 – What good fieldworkers bring to the job – abilities, knowledge and attitudes
- 6 – Responsibilities of fieldworkers
- 7 – Good interviews – how to conduct them
- 8 – Checks on the data file and the work of all fieldworkers
- 9 – The deadly sins of (this) social research
- 10 – Understanding each question in IBB's questionnaire, particularly radio stations
- 11 – Mock interviews/practical session
- 12 – Practicalities of conducting surveys in Africa and in Rwanda
- 13 – Auxiliary fieldwork documents – a presentation

The performance of each candidate was evaluated on three scores: initial screening interview, exam result, and contribution in class and mock sessions. The top 25 candidates were selected as fieldworkers (5 supervisors and 20 interviewers). All fieldworkers conducted 'practice' interviews in different parts of Kigali a day before dispatch to the research sites. All 'practice' interviews were monitored by the supervisors.

4 Allocation of Fieldworkers

Interviewers and supervisors were split into three teams. Each team had a team leader in charge of general organisation, timing, finances, etc. The teams were provided with cars, emergency funds, first aid medications and malaria prevention tablets before dispatch to the field. Interviewers and supervisors were allocated to sampling points according to their knowledge of the area, their experience, and, if possible, their preference.

Interviewers who performed best in other urban and rural areas were selected to conduct the interviews in Kigali Urban.

No major problems were encountered during fieldwork. Local administrative leaders and respondents were very helpful and co-operative.

5 Quality Control

5.1 Monitoring

The supervisors accompanied and monitored 14.9% of all interviews including interviews accompanied by supervisors.

5.2 Call-backs and Validation Sheets

299 interviews were carried out by the 5 supervisors. In addition, the supervisors were instructed to randomly contact at least 3 respondents per interviewer. The evaluation of



each interviewer's work was also used by the Local Project Managers to select the interviewers who were to conduct fieldwork in Kigali Urban.

5.3 Data Entry and Consistency Checks

In order to avoid the problems experienced with data entry in other African countries (e.g. Tanzania), Silvia Iacuzzi gave a three day training course to potential data entry staff. 19 people participated in the first two days training. At the end of the second day six people were selected to participate in the remaining one-day training. By the end of the third day four people were selected as data entry team and two were kept as reserves.

A double entry procedure was used to minimise the errors in data entry. All interviews were visually checked before entry. Thorough checks were run on the final data file to guarantee high quality data.

Overall data entry ran much smoother than in previous projects in Africa.

6 Response Rate

Excluding replacements due to non-existing households and incorrect household lists, response rates were comparatively high. Only 55 occurrences of non-response were recorded. However, in urban areas and especially in Kigali interviewers had to carry out many call-backs as the target person was not at home during the interviewers' visit.

Non-response - Reasons

	No. of cases
The target person was not available after three call-backs	31
Refusal by the targeted person	10
The interviewer was not allowed to get in	14
Total	55

Refusal - Reasons

The respondent...	No of cases
Felt the interview was too long	8
Was unwilling to talk about certain issues	1
Did not have time	1
Total	10



Rwanda



September/October 2000



Technical Specifications

- Total Population: ca. 6.2 Million
(2000 Rwanda Development Indicators, Department of Statistics)
- Selection Criterion: 15+ years
- Sample Population: ca. 3.1 Million
(2000 Rwanda Development Indicators, Department of Statistics)
- Sample Size: 2,083 Respondents
(Before weighting; interviewed face-to-face in the home)
- 35 Interviewers and Support Staff
- Fieldwork September/October 2000



Sampling

- Multi-stage random probability sampling design
 - 1st Stage: Selection of Prefectures
 - 2nd Stage: Selection of Communes
 - 3rd Stage: Selection of Sectors
 - 4th Stage: Selection of Cellules
 - 5th Stage : Selection of human path
 - 6th Stage : Selection of households
 - 7th Stage: Selection of respondents (Kish)
- Up to three call-backs for unavailable respondents
- No replacement of unavailable respondents within the same household
- Nationally-representative sample
(Weighting by interlocking age/gender/capital-urban-rural matrix)