

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING

Of the TSA beneficiary and non-beneficiary Applicant HHs

Target population: applicants, who addressed Ministry during past 6 months.

Sampling Frame: Database of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population (MOLSPP).

Sampling design: two stage cluster sampling with stratification

Sample size: 1000 interviews

There are 64260 HH dates in DB. 62192 of them are beneficiaries, 2968 HH was refused due to some reasons.

Whole sample size was shared between beneficiary and non-beneficiary HHs, so that it would be possible to characterize and compare each group.

The main problem which was revealed in the process of forming of sampling design is that there are too many settlements settled by few applicants (from 1 to 4). In particular, these are non-beneficiary applicants. That's why selecting settlements separately for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries would result in increasing the amount of selected villages. It would complicate survey.

Beneficiary HHs were focused. Sampling was formatted so that it was representative for beneficiary HHs. So at first about 700 beneficiary HHs and after that 300 non-beneficiary HHs were selected in the same settlements so that their distribution between strata would be adequate of Target population.

Primary samplings unite (PSU) is Settlement.

in the first stage settlements were divided into 4 categories according to the amount of beneficiary and non-beneficiary HHs living there (Conditionally they were called "big", "medium", "small" and "empty").

Division was done for both beneficiary and non-beneficiary HHs.

B3: if amount of beneficiary HHs living in the settlement was more then 10, this settlement belonged to "big beneficiary" group

B2: if amount of beneficiary HHs living in the settlement was between 5 and 10, this settlement belonged to "medium beneficiary" group

B1: if amount of beneficiary HHs living in the settlement was between 1 and 4, this settlement belonged to “small beneficiary” group

B0: if there were no beneficiary HHs living in the settlement, this settlement belonged to “empty beneficiary” group

N3: if amount of non-beneficiary applicant HHs living in the settlement was more than 10, this settlement belonged to “big non-beneficiary” group

N2: if amount of non-beneficiary applicant HHs living in the settlement was between 5 and 10, this settlement belonged to “medium non-beneficiary” group

N1: if amount of non-beneficiary applicant HHs living in the settlement was between 1 and 4, this settlement belonged to “small non-beneficiary” group

N0: if there were no non-beneficiary applicant HHs living in the settlement, this settlement belonged to “empty non-beneficiary” group.

In every selected “big” settlement 4-8 HHs were selected, in “middle” settlements – 2-4, in “small” settlements – 1.

Strata were created with combination of beneficiary and non-beneficiary groups and settlement types (village/city). Each settlement type was divided into following strata:

B3N3 stratum unites the settlements, where more than 10 beneficiary and more than 10 non-beneficiary applicant HHs live. In every selected cluster of this stratum 8 beneficiary and 8 non-beneficiary applicant HHs were interviewed.

B3N2 stratum unites the settlements, where more than 10 beneficiary and 5 to 10 non-beneficiary applicant HHs live. In every selected cluster of this stratum 8 beneficiary and 4 non-beneficiary applicant HHs were interviewed.

B3N1 stratum unites the settlements, where more than 10 beneficiaries and 1 to 4 non-beneficiary applicant HHs live. In every selected cluster of this stratum 8 beneficiary and 1 non-beneficiary applicant HHs were interviewed.

B3N0 stratum unites the settlements, where more than 10 beneficiary and no non-beneficiary applicant HHs live. In every selected cluster of this stratum 8 beneficiary applicant HHs were interviewed.

B2N3 stratum unites the settlements, where 5 to 10 beneficiary and more than 10 non-beneficiary applicant HHs live. In every selected cluster of this stratum 4 beneficiary and 8 non-beneficiary applicant HHs were interviewed.

B2N2 stratum unites the settlements, where 5 to 10 beneficiary and 5 to 10 non-beneficiary applicant HHs live. In every selected cluster of this stratum 4 beneficiary and 4 non-beneficiary applicant HHs were interviewed.

B2N1 stratum unites the settlements, where 5 to 10 beneficiary and 1 to 4 non-beneficiary applicant HHs live. In every selected cluster of this stratum 4 beneficiary and 1 non-beneficiary applicant HHs were interviewed.

B2N0 stratum unites the settlements, where 5 to 10 beneficiary and no non-beneficiary applicant HHs live. In every selected cluster of this stratum 4 beneficiary applicant HHs were interviewed.

B1N3 stratum unites the settlements, where 1 to 4 beneficiary and more than 10 non-beneficiary applicant HHs live. In every selected cluster of this stratum 1 beneficiary and 8 non-beneficiary applicant HHs were interviewed.

B1N2 stratum unites the settlements, where 1 to 4 beneficiary and 5 to 10 non-beneficiary applicant HHs live. In every selected cluster of this stratum 1 beneficiary and 4 non-beneficiary applicant HHs were interviewed.

B1N1 stratum unites the settlements, where 1 to 4 beneficiary and 1 to 4 non-beneficiary applicant HHs live. In every selected cluster of this stratum 1 beneficiary and 1 non-beneficiary applicant HHs were interviewed.

B1N0 stratum unites the settlements, where 1 to 4 beneficiary and no non-beneficiary applicant HHs live. In every selected cluster of this stratum 1 beneficiary applicant HH was interviewed.

B0N3 stratum unites the settlements, where no beneficiary and more than 10 non-beneficiary applicant HHs live. In every selected cluster of this stratum 8 non-beneficiary applicant HHs were interviewed.

B0N2 stratum unites the settlements, where no beneficiary and 5 to 10 non-beneficiary applicant HHs live. In every selected cluster of this stratum 4 non-beneficiary applicant HHs were interviewed.

B0N1 stratum unites the settlements, where no beneficiary and 1 to 4 non-beneficiary applicant HHs live. In every selected cluster of this stratum 1 non-beneficiary applicant HH was interviewed.

Whole amount of interviews was distributed between strata proportionally to the amount of HHs.

The number of sampled clusters in the stratum was calculated by dividing the number of interviews in the stratum by the number of interviews in each cluster.

Sampling Clusters in strata was done by PPS (Probability proportionally to size) method.

Using the SRS (Simple random sampling) in every selected cluster respective number of beneficiary and non-beneficiary HHs were selected.

Additional HHs were selected in every stratum. If selected HH refuses to be interviewed, it is changed by the HH living in the same settlement from the additional list.

Weighting will be done according to strata separately for beneficiary and non-beneficiary HHs.