## Guidance notes on sampling methodology for the MSM

Once the immediate needs and interventions have been identified, it will be necessary to gather more in depth information to inform the future design of the programme and to provide a baseline for monitoring and evaluation. The 'baseline' survey provides a detailed assessment of sanitation and hygiene practices. It should draw on both qualitative data (obtained from focus group discussions, three pile sorting exercises etc.) and quantitative data obtained from a random sample of the population, usually using a questionnaire. The data and analysis obtained from the rapid assessment should feed into the baseline survey.

Qualitative data collection uses a form of sampling called purposive sampling. Participants in focus groups or other discussion groups are selected intentionally because they meet certain criteria e.g. women with children under five, male heads of household, families with latrines.

Quantitative data can be obtained by asking closed questions, by noting observations of sanitary conditions and also by taking fixed measurements e.g. the depth of latrine pits. It is important to base the questionnaire content on the outcome of the initial assessment and to keep it as simple as possible, using not more than 15-20 questions/observation or measurement criteria. You will also need to decide who you will want to question e.g. women with children under five or male heads of household.

A random sample of the population is used in order to ensure that the sample is as representative as possible. The degree of reliability of the sample and the extent to which the results can be generalised to the rest of the population is known as the confidence interval. The sample size of 100 for any population over 1000 people is reliable to $90 \%$ and this is considered as a 'good enough' confidence interval when conducting a sanitation and hygiene survey in an emergency context.

Ensuring that the sample of people who will answer questions is as random as possible is vital in ensuring the reliability of the data. The following information shows you how to work out the number of interviews you need to do in each location if you are working in camps or settlements of unequal size.

## Identifying Interview Locations

- Draw up a table of communities/villages/camps/settlements and record the population figures for each (if no population figures are available estimate the number of households and multiply by the average number of children)
- Identify the number of interviews to be held in each location by using the following formula:

Number of people in community/camp/location X number of the total sample required / total number of population being studied.

- The finished table is known as a sampling frame as shown below:

Sampling Frame for Identifying Interview Locations for Questionnaire Survey

| Name of <br> community/camp/location | Total <br> population | Formula to determine <br> weighting | Number of <br> interviews |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Kabila | 978 | $978 \times 100 / 19440=5.03$ | 5 |
| Umani | 1360 | $1360 \times 100 / 19440=6.99$ | $\mathbf{7}$ |
| Bendela | 90 | $90 \times 100 / 19440=0.46$ | 0 |
| Abrama | 500 | $500 \times 100 / 19440=2.57$ | $\mathbf{3}$ |

ETC. ETC.

[^0]|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bemba | 939 | $939 \times 100 / 19440=4.85$ | 5 |  |
| Kirunga | 3879 | $3879 \times 100 / 19440=19.95$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ |  |
| Lungi | 1790 | $\mathbf{1 7 9 0 \times 1 0 0 / 1 9 4 4 0 = 9 . 2 1}$ | 9 |  |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{1 9 , 4 4 0}$ |  | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |  |

NB In some communities/locations where the population size is relatively small e.g. Bendela, there may not be anyone selected for interview. It is still important, however, that each location is included in the sampling frame.

Once you know how many interviews you will do in each location, you will need to randomly select the actual households where you will carry out the interview.

## Selecting households in each location

- If a list of all households is available then use the numbered list to choose households at random using the random number table (see instructions below).
- If the number of households is </= 30 - draw a map and number the households
- If there are >30 households subdivide the area and select one area at random -draw a map and number the households
- Select random numbers using the random number table to identify the household(s) where the interviews will take place
- If no one that meets the interviewee criteria is available e.g. women with children under five years or female refugee then go to the next house


## Spin a Bottle Method

This method is less reliable and easily misused. It is also not good for large areas. It should be possible, however, to divide a large area into more manageable areas as above.

- Go to the centre of the location
- Place the bottle on the ground so that it rotates
- Walk in a straight line in the direction of the bottle
- Count the number of houses along this line until you come to the boundary e.g. 10
- Choose a random number from one to ten (or however many houses are along the line) to allow you to select the household where you will conduct the interview
- If no one that meets the interviewee criteria is available (e.g. women with children under five years or female refugees) then go to the next house


## Using a Random Number Table

- Use the random number table in the annex
- Close your eyes and allow a pen to pick out a number on the table
- Determine how many digits you need to refer to e.g. you want to pick a random number between 1 and 1000 so you will use only four of the digits on the selected row of the table
- You can read from right to left of left to right to select your four digits and therefore the random number

Example of Activity Chart/Gantt Chart for conducting the questionnaire survey*

| Activity | Day <br> $\mathbf{1}$ | Day <br> $\mathbf{2}$ | Day <br> $\mathbf{3}$ | Day <br> $\mathbf{4}$ | Day <br> $\mathbf{5}$ | Day <br> $\mathbf{6}$ | Day <br> $\mathbf{7}$ | Day <br> $\mathbf{8}$ | Day <br> $\mathbf{9}$ | Day <br> $\mathbf{1 0}$ | Day <br> $\mathbf{1 1}$ | Day <br> $\mathbf{1 2}$ | Day <br> $\mathbf{1 3}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Prepare <br> questionnaire |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Translate (if <br> necessary) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prepare sampling <br> frame |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Train survey team |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pre-test <br> questionnaire |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amend <br> questionnaire |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Data collection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Data collation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Data analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Report writing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Use of findings

- To inform indicators/ set targets within the logframe (i.e. this is an intrinsic part of the monitoring system)
- Once you have completed the analysis, it is good practice to try to discuss the results with the community. Feedback to the community should help to identify subsequent community and agency actions

[^1]
## Annex 1

## Example Random Number Table

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 50851 | 30543 |  |  |  |  |  | 58869 | 79053 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 71156 | 5504 | 13045 |  |  | 578 |  |  | 78193 | 60477 |  |  |  |
|  | 5139 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 90230 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 47689 | 82 | 2424 | 1075 | 54009 | 4405 | 748 | 2835 | 66389 | 38729 | 80349 | 50509 |  |
|  | 82039 | 3415 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4280 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6662 | 16648 | 1921 | 5237 | 05 | 2613 | 059 | 7195 | 2574 | 5202 | 20225 | 0137 |  |
|  | 5813 | 0169 | 6935 |  | 2079 | 7407 |  | 4763 | 366 |  |  | 5848 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 392 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 78 | 8 | 347 | 4661 |  |  | 049 |  | 60324 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 98 | 79 | 3953 | 53870 | 87 | 262 | 9055 | 2860 | 39865 | 40686 | 05435 | 74511 |  |
| 0067 | 7428 | 2070 | 7407 | 2820 | 3696 | 09 | 82 | 5706 |  | 0821 |  | 521 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 46580 | 87 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 984 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 17 | 6866 | 66030 |  |  | 3560 |  | 55739 | 42705 | 305 | 316 |  |
|  |  | 8943 | 6997 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 265 |  | 856 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2467 | 665 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 69250 | 2797 |  | 5519 |  |  |  | 18533 | 39339 | 78037 | 32827 | 68269 |  |
|  |  | 3007 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2199 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3680 | 0008 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42696 | 46980 | 17065 | 61288 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 896 | 84660 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3407 |  | 3909 |  |  |  | 073 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 77 | 4844 | 2593 | 22 | 43 | 6812 |  | 91833 | 2641 | 724 | 矿 | 945 |  |
|  | 79375 | 7088 | 7013 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 仿 | 96517 | 553 |  |
|  | 2 | 1083 | 析 | 1630 | 15 |  | 591 | 7502 | 394 | 549 |  |  |  |
|  | 3049 | 63 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 665 |  |  |  |
|  | 73 | 081 |  | 57340 |  |  | 003 | 35668 | 21740 | 337 | 447 | 2052 |  |
|  | 36 | 06 | 56406 |  |  |  | 50874 | 59706 | 01019 | 29980 | 567 | 05356 |  |
|  | 68829 | 02163 | 5991 | 8304 | 71 | 90 | 798 |  | 130 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ In an emergency situation some interventions need to start immediately and therefore the survey will not always reflect the original baseline conditions. A baseline survey can also be taken to mean a much broader assessment of the context but these guidance notes emphasise the use of the baseline for monitoring and evaluation of the MSM intervention.

[^1]:    * The preparation and execution of the questionnaire survey will need to be carried out simultaneously with other hygiene promotion activities and should not require the cessation of these other activities for the full thirteen days.

