Zambian Finscope Data

Reference Guide for Zambian Finscopes, v1.0

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1 Introduction

This document is intended to serve as a reference for users of the Zambian Finscope series. The goal was to incorporate all of the information on complex sample survey design and fieldwork elements of each iteration in a single source. This should allow users to quickly understand which weights to use and locate the variables that identify strata and clusters.

2 Finscope 2005

2.1 Sampling and Fieldwork

In November and December 2005 fieldworkers from De Chazal Du Mee (DCDM), a Mauritian company, conducted the fieldwork for the Finscope 2005 survey. The Zambian Central Statistics Office (CSO) helped DCDM design the sample frame with a view that it be nationally representative, and allow for comparisons to be made both between provinces and rural/urban areas. The sampling frame for the survey was based on data generated by the 2000 Zambian population census. The Finscope 2005 used a stratified, multi-stage cluster sampling approach. Stratification was done at the province and urban/rural level before cluster sampling was performed using enumerator areas as PSUs. 160 EAs were selected with probability proportional to size. Within each EA 25 households were randomly selected. In the third stage, one eligible (aged 16 and above) member of the household was randomly selected using a Kish grid. It is unclear from the report the *exact* methodology used to calibrate the post-stratified weights. For more information see Finmark Trust (2006).

3 Finscope 2009

3.1 Sampling and Fieldwork

The sampling frame for the survey was developed by the Zambian Central Statistical Office (CSO) based on the 2000 Zambian population census. The survey used three-stage stratified cluster sampling to create the sample population. Stratification was done at the province and urban/rural levels before cluster sampling was performed using enumerator areas as PSUs. 400 EAs were selected with probability proportional to size. Within each EA, 10 households were randomly selected. In the third stage, one eligible (aged 16 and above) member of the household was randomly selected using a Kish grid. Further details of the sampling methodology are provided in Annex 1 of Finmark Trust and African Heights (2010). The geography of the selected EAs is detailed in Figure 3.1.

The fieldwork for the Finscope 2009 was carried out between October and December 2009 by 13 teams. Each team had a supervisor, six to seven interviewers and a driver. Fieldwork as performed in two phases. First, all households in the selected EAs were listed to update the 2000 census data to ensure accurate weighting and validation. During the listing, households were given serial numbers to enable the second stage of

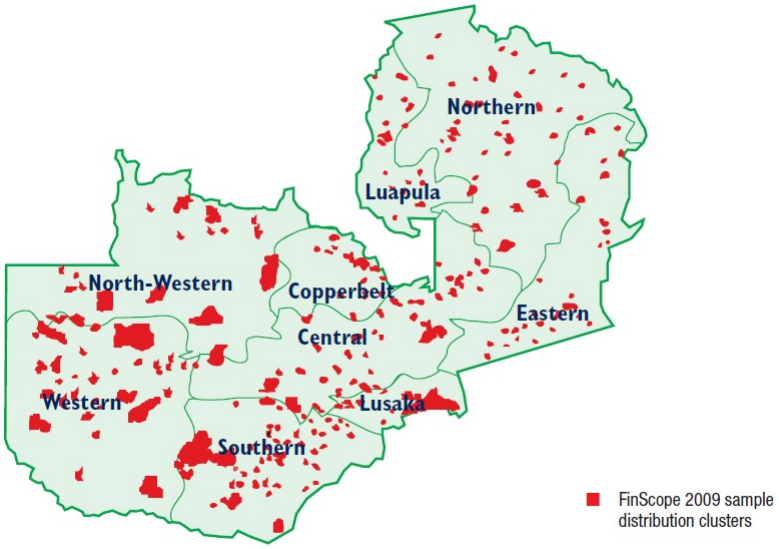

Figure 1: Location of respondents (Finmark Trust and African Heights, 2010)

the cluster sampling procedure. Second, respondents were randomly selected from each of the 10 households chosen in the previous phase using a Kish grid. Call backs were allowed for each respondent in addition to initial contact. If selected respondents were not available or refused a substitution procedure was followed. A total of 4 000 interviews were successfully completed, as shown in Table 1. More details of the fieldwork are described in Finmark Trust and African Heights (2010). Users can also find detailed information on the weights included in the datafile.

Table 1: Provincial Distribution of Completed Interviews in Finscope 2009 (from (Finmark Trust and African Heights, 2010))

Province	Number of EAs	Number of Interviews
Central	42	420
Copperbelt	54	540
Eastern	48	480
Luapula	40	400
Lusaka	50	500
Northern	50	500
North-Western	34	340
Southern	46	460
Western	36	360
Total	400	4000

4 Finscope 2015

4.1 Sampling and Fieldwork

Much like the preceding Finscope surveys the one conducted in 2015 used a complex sample survey design with multi-stage cluster sampling. Unlike in previous Finscopes, however, the sample was drawn from the frame generated by the 2010 population census. It is assumed that stratification was done for the purposes of the survey but it is unclear from the report exactly how this was done. Financial Sector Deepening Zambia (2016) state that, "the sample was representative at national, provincial and urban-rural levels as well as or urban and rural districts within provinces. The household listing for each EA was conducted by Ipsos enumerators." Taken in conjunction with information on previous Finscopes, we can most likely assume that stratification was done a provincial and urban/rural basis. 866 EAs were selected with probability proportional to size. Within each EA, 10 households were randomly selected. In the third stage, one eligible (aged 16 and above) member of the household was randomly selected using a Kish grid.

4.2 Important note on the SEAs

The current version of the Zambian Finscope 2015 does not have a variable identifying the SEAs. This is obviously an issue for users wishing to appropriately adjust for the sampling design in their analysis. DataFirst is currently attempting to locate a version of the Zambian Finscope 2015 that contains the SEAs.

References

Financial Sector Deepening Zambia. 2016. *FinScope 2015*.

Finmark Trust. 2006 (November). *FinScope Zambia 2005*.

Finmark Trust and African Heights. 2010 (June). *Finscope Zambia 2009 Top Line Findings Final Report.*