

Notes on stage 1 sampling frames for a national Simple Spatial Survey Method survey in Mozambique

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25 August 2020

1 Introduction

This document explores possible stage 1 sampling frames for a national survey in Mozambique using the Simple Spatial Sampling Method.

2 Stage 1 sampling grid

Given a boundary map of Mozambique that includes borders at the *provincias* level (administrative level 1) and point locations of villages throughout the country, various stage 1 sampling grids using d values from 10 to 15 kms were tested.

2.1 Estimating sampling points based on area size

The number of sampling points needed for the stage 1 sampling frame can be estimated using the total area size of the survey area and dividing this by the area size of the hexagonal grid based on a specified value of d .

Given a specific d value, the area size of the hexagonal grid can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{hexagon area size} = \frac{3 \times \sqrt{3}}{2} d^2$$

Mozambique has a total area size of 801590 km². The estimated number of sampling points for a national survey in Mozambique using simple spatial sampling method is estimated by:

$$n_{\text{estimated total sampling points}} = \frac{\text{Total area size of Mozambique}}{\text{Hexagon area size}} = \frac{801590 \text{ km}^2}{\frac{3 \times \sqrt{3}}{2} d^2}$$

The hexagon area sizes for d values from 10 to 15 kms are and the corresponding number of sampling points required are shown in the table below:

Table 1: Hexagonal grid area sizes for d values from 10 to 15 kms

d	Hexagon area size	Number of sampling points
10	259.81	3086
11	314.37	2550
12	374.12	2143
13	439.07	1826
14	509.22	1575
15	584.57	1372

The preceding calculations assume that the villages within Mozambique are spread throughout the whole land area of the country. However, as shown in the map below, there are areas within the country with no settlements

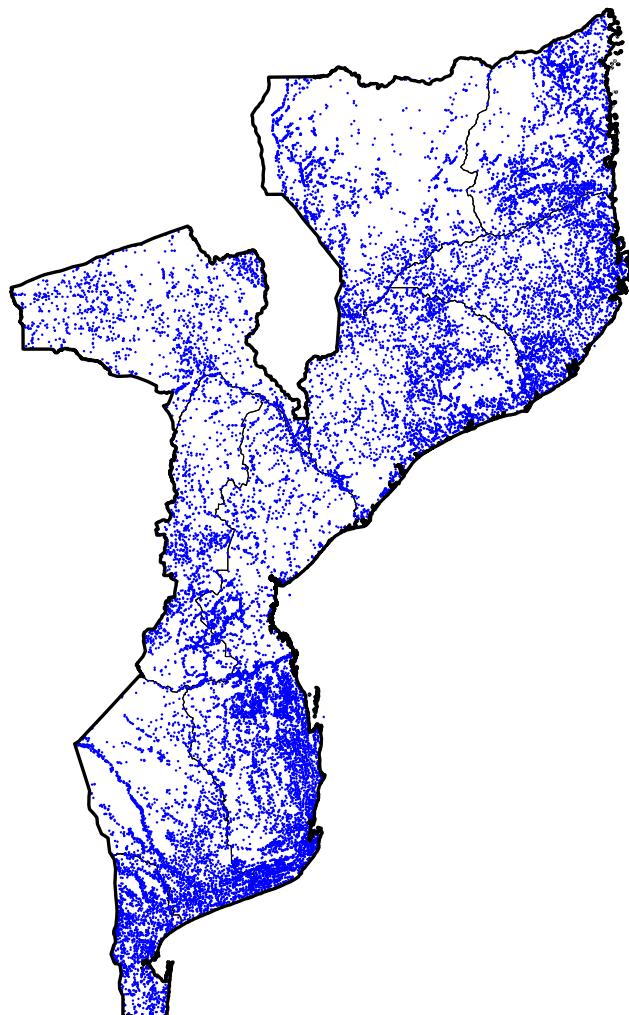


Figure 1: Map of Mozambique provinces with settlements

The implication is that this estimation approach tends to overestimate the total number of sampling points needed. From a planning perspective, this can be acceptable particularly if appropriate maps for use in stage 1 sampling are still being secured. This approach provides a safe estimate to use for planning as resources will be organised based on a higher number of sampling points for the stage 1 sampling frame and eventually can be adjusted down (if needed) once a map-based determination has been performed (as described below).

2.2 Determining number of sampling points using maps

Once maps are available, number of sampling points can be determined based on the simple spatial sampling method approach to stage 1 sampling.

The various stage 1 sampling frames for values of d from 10 to 15 kms including respective stage 1 sampling maps are shown below.

Table 2: Stage 1 sample characteristics of various d values

d	Number of sampling points	Number of clusters/ settlements selected
10	3086	2736
11	2550	2334
12	2143	2002
13	1826	1728
14	1575	1520
15	1372	1334

As was expected, the number of sampling points based on actual maps are less than the estimated sampling points. The following maps show the selected settlements for sampling at various values for d .

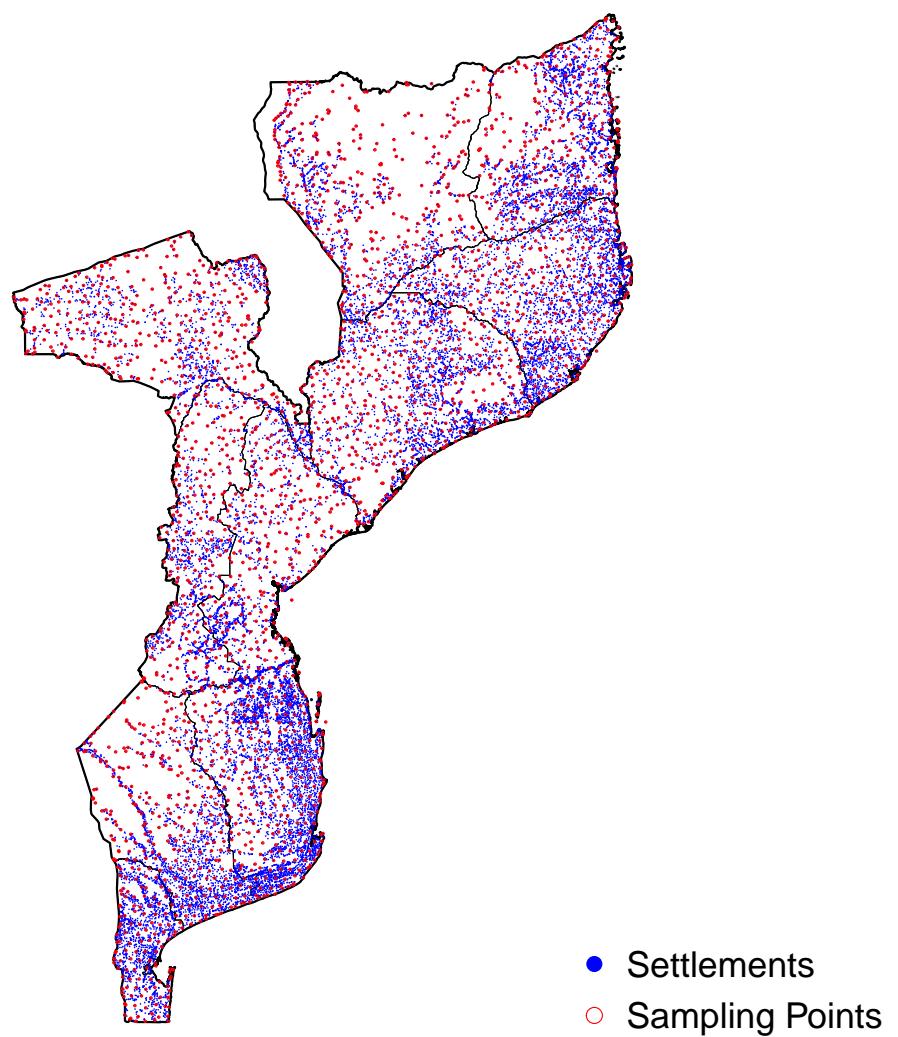


Figure 2: Stage 1 sampling map for d of 10 kms

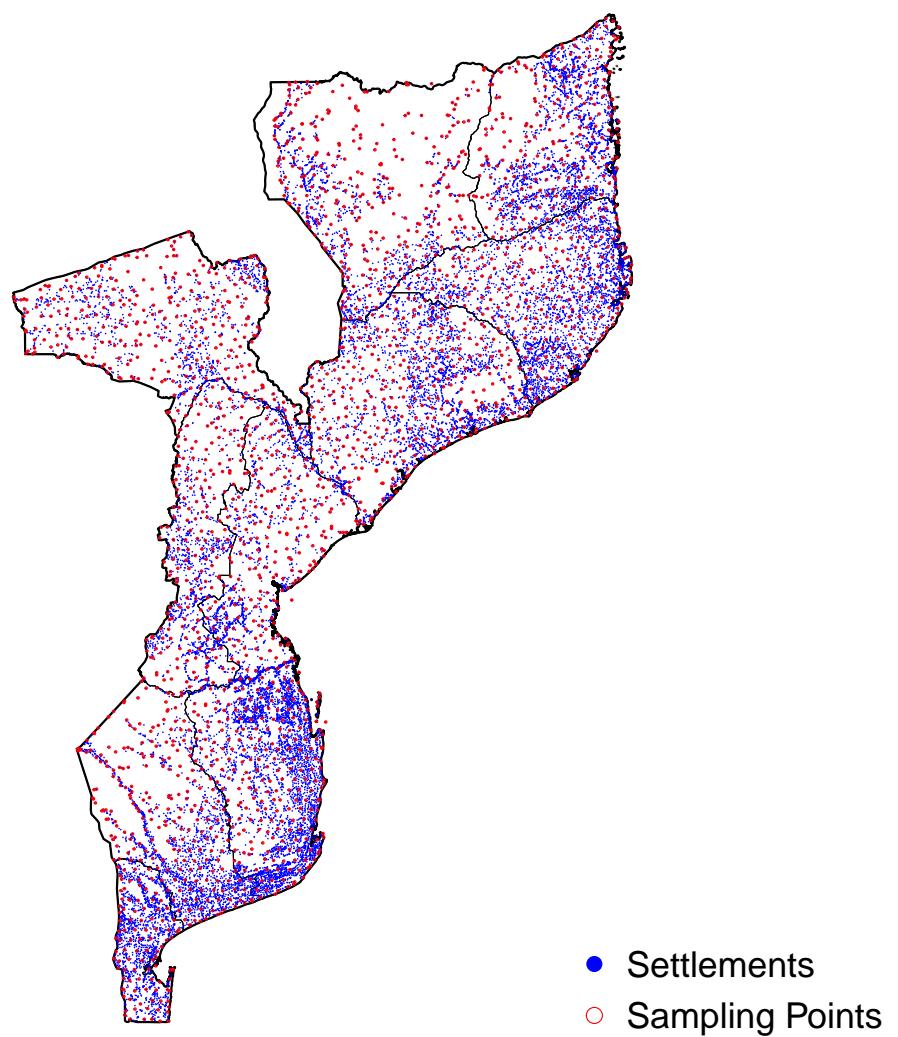


Figure 3: Stage 1 sampling map for d of 11 kms

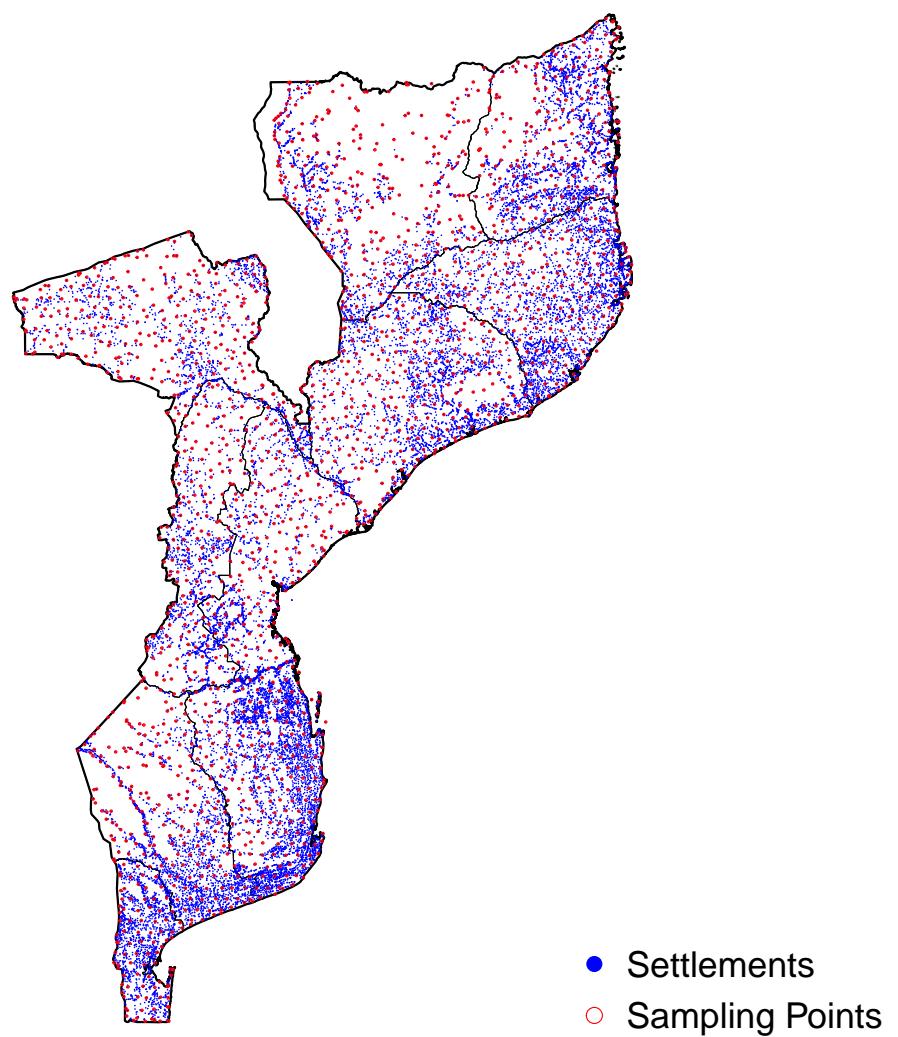


Figure 4: Stage 1 sampling map for d of 12 kms

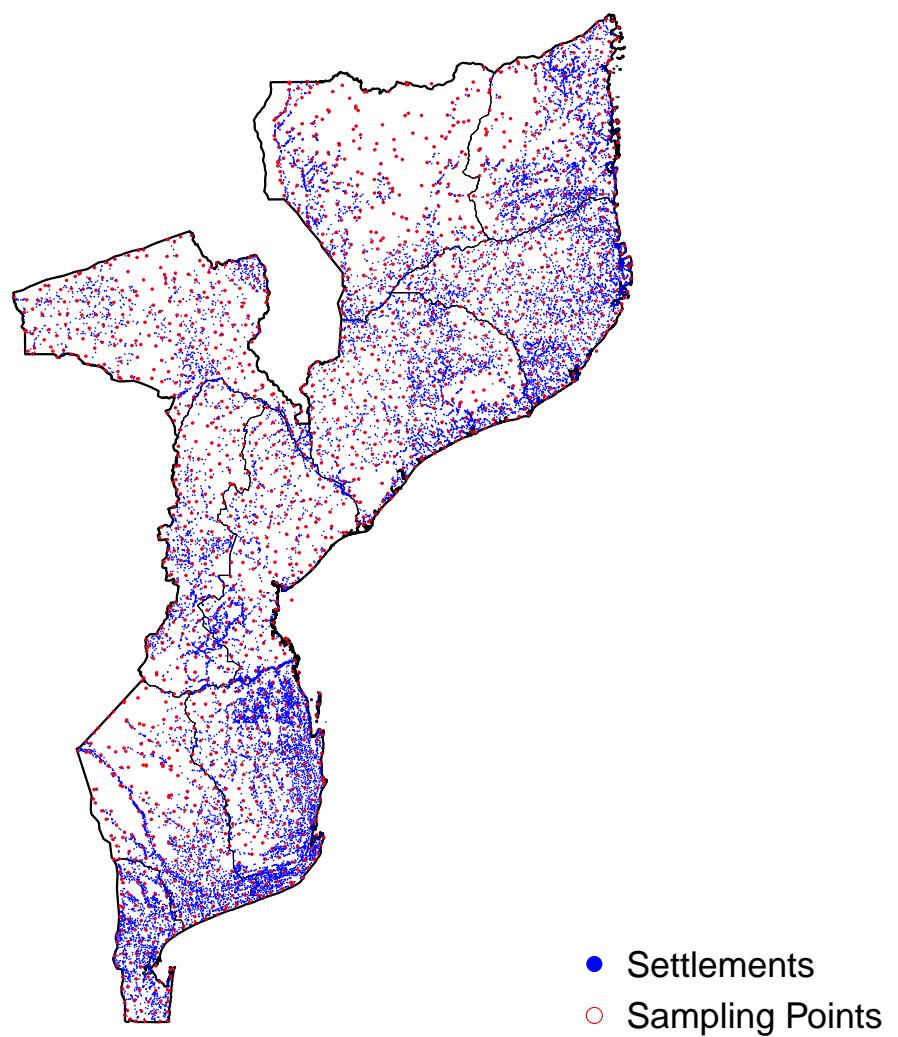


Figure 5: Stage 1 sampling map for d of 13 kms

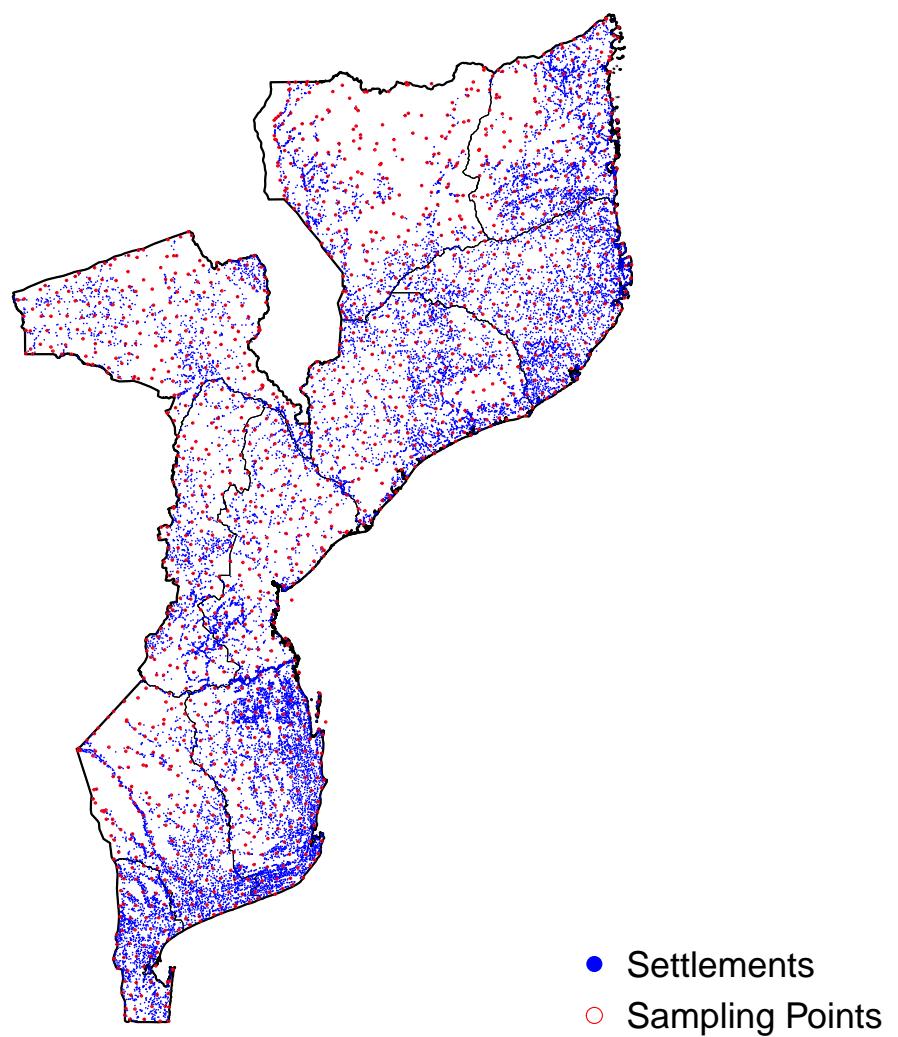


Figure 6: Stage 1 sampling map for d of 14 kms

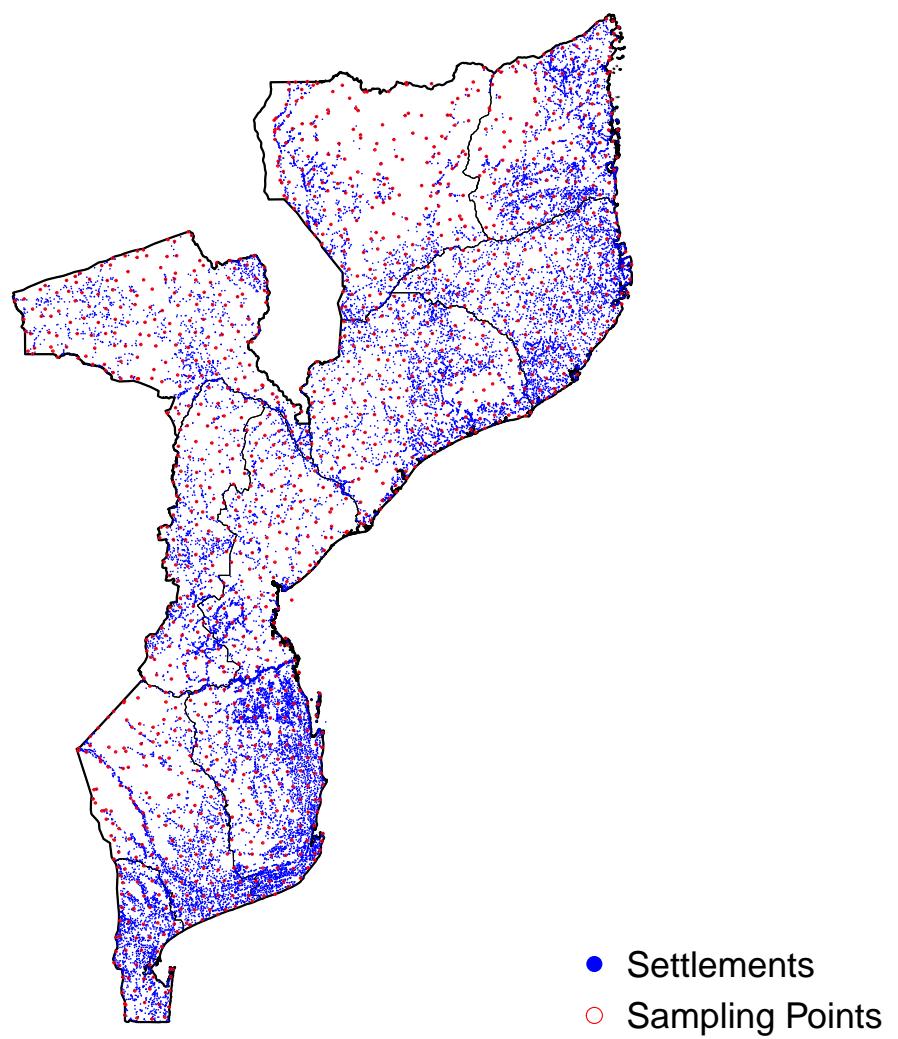


Figure 7: Stage 1 sampling map for d of 15 kms