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Pristina

# SALW Data Collection

## Some best practices

Mihaela Racovita,
Associate Researcher, Small Arms Survey

small arms survey

# The Small Arms Survey

- Source of public information on all aspects of small arms and armed violence
- Resource centre for governments, policy-makers, researchers, and activists
- Inter-disciplinary field research in over 100 countries

# SALW Research areas

- Safety & Security
- Experiences of Crime & Violence
- Firearm Ownership
- Perception of Small Arms and Light Weapons
- Stockpile management and diversion
- Security Providers
- Disarmament

# SAS experience on surveys

## Africa

- Burundi (2008)
- Côte d'Ivoire (2009)
- Liberia (2010)
- Kenya (2011)
- Libya (2013)
- Somaliland (with DDG, 2008/2009)
- Sudan, Eastern Equatoria (with DDG, 2009)
- Uganda, Karamoja (2011)

## Americas

- Guatemala (2008)

## Asia and the Pacific

- Nepal (2011)
- Timor Leste (2009)

## Central Asia

- Kazakhstan (2010)

# Small Arms Baseline Assessments

- Country specific assessments:
  - context adapted
- Multi-method  assessments:
  - Qualitative data collection tools (e.g. desk research, interviews, focus group discussions)
  - Quantitative/mixed data collection tools (e.g. household or targeted surveys, media reviews)
- Multiple sources of data
  - Government, ministries, army, police
  - Population, civil society, media
- Varied audiences and stakeholders

# What is a Survey?

- Tool for data collection
- Qualitative & quantitative data
- Comes in many shapes and sizes:
    - What we want to ask – SALW
    - Who we want to ask
    - Where, when, about what period…

# Survey of …

- Households (HH): Individuals eating from same kitchen/pot
- Civil Society Organizations (CSO): NGOs, faith-based organizations, community-based organization
- Local Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA): Officials from different Police forces

# Best practices…

## For Data Collectors

- Background & context research
- Designing Instrument
- Train enumerators and supervisors
- Adapt and distribute data collection instrument
- Record data and Follow up

## For Data Analysts

- Data entry, cleaning,checking and validating
- Preliminary analysis (weights, confidence intervals, response rate, guide to generalization)
- Triangulation
- Draft, review, fact-check, publish

## For Data Providers

- Understanding background and context of data request
- Provide accurate and consistent data
- Check and submit

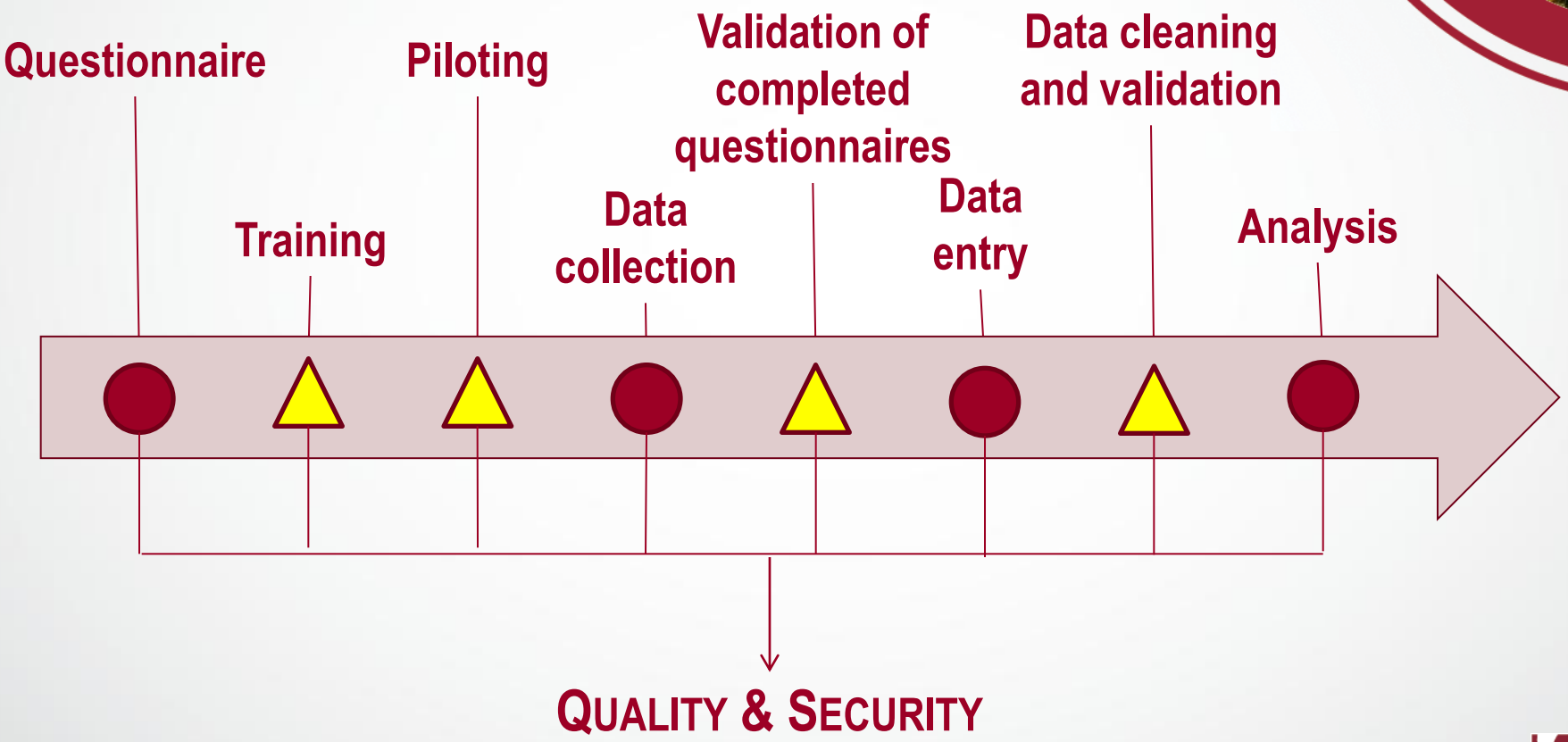
# 1.1. Background and context research

- Do research to undestand: what data is available, and what are the gaps beforehand!
- What data collection instruments are more feasible given the financial, time, and operational limitations
- Who is the most appropriate person/ institution to collect this data, what if any additional training is required
- Strategies to reduce the burden of data provision (minimize compliance costs)

# Survey sampling and stratification

- Best sampling strategy is the one adapted to specific goals and needs (eg. SRS, convenience or purposive sampling, etc.)
- Stratified sampling
  - First stratum: identification of location (city/village) according to first set of categories
  - Second stratum: identification of individual respondent in the household based on gender and age

# Survey process



# 1.2. Designing the Instrument – Survey Questionnaires

- Provide clear instructions for filling in the questionnaire (e.g. SKIP functions)
- Glossary and Definitions (e.g. define key and specialized terminology – ensure respondents operate with the same definition)
- Explain purpose of data collection, use and get Informed consent from interviewees
- Determine appropriate length, specificity
- Use best instruments/ ensure comparability

# 1.3. Training the Survey Team

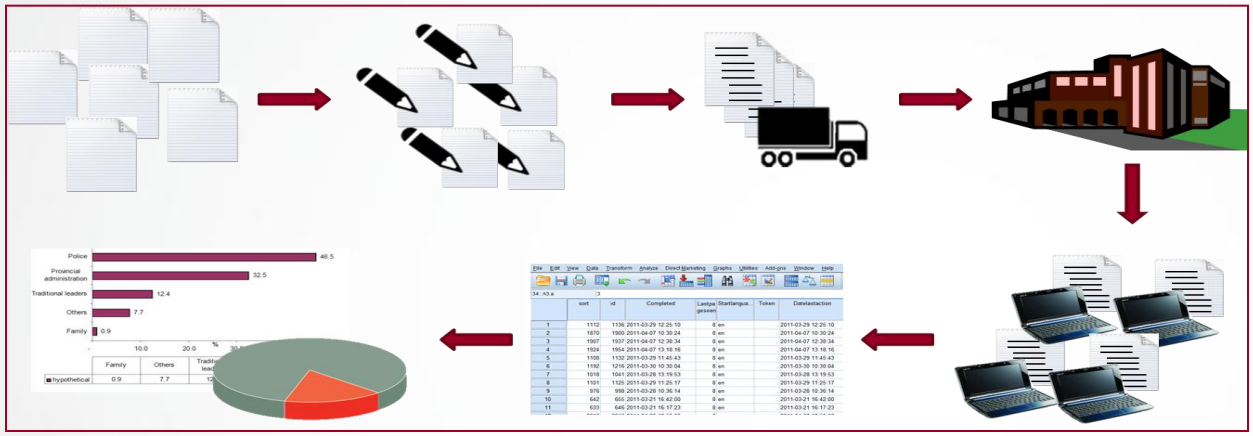
- Survey Teams and their Management: Research coordinators, Supervisors, Enumerators, Data enterers
- Training in ethics, validity, tools, processes
  - understanding questionnaire; ability to explain glossary if needed;
  - check for clarity, explain conventions, shortcuts, notations
- Exercises and PILOT survey, amend if necessary

Good team training is a predictor of the quality of the survey...

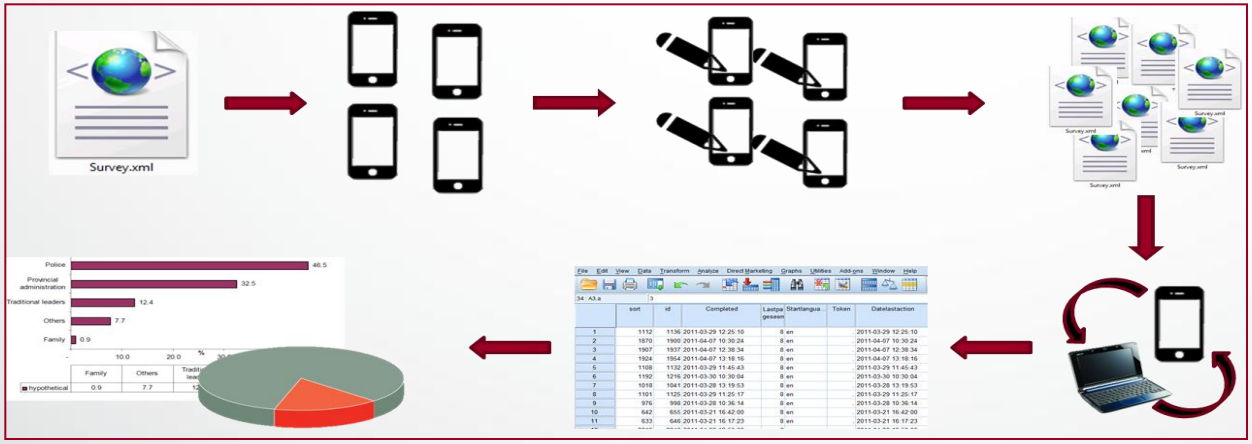
# 1.4. Adapt the questionnaire

- Adapt questionnaire:
  - Language and translation
  - Cultural and emotional sensitivity
- Training and piloting (contextual appropriateness, relevance, clarity) and changes if needed
- Post data-gathering

# 1.5. Distribute Qs and means of recording data




MANUAL




DIGITAL

# Data collection means: differences

| | Digital data collection | Manual data collection |
|---|---|---|
| **Personnel** | Enumerators, supervisors, data analyst | Enumerators, supervisors, data entry, data analyst |
| **Tools / Infrastructure** | Tablets/Mobiles and batteries; Charge, back-up and upload plus storage and replacement devices | Paper, print-outs, pencils; Printing, transportation, storage and replacement copies |
| **Training** | Both on device and questionnaire (exposure to mobile technology) | On questionnaire and on data entry |
| **Data quality** | Data collection = data entry<br>Real-time validation<br>Settings to control invalid scorings | Manual data entry (personnel and training)<br>Validation post data collection |
| **Timeliness** | No time for data entry | Time for data entry to be factored in |
| **Security** | Applies to personnel, device and flow of data | Applies to personnel, filled questionnaires and flow of data |

# Security

| "DO NO HARM" | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Who?** | Enumerators, supervisors, researchers | Respondents and communities | Data |
| **What?** | Awareness and protection | Anonimity and confidentiality | Data storage and protection measures |
| **How?** | Risk assessments and assistance | Informed consent<br>No identification of respondents nor HH | Encryption<br>Safe storage<br>Destruction |

# 2.1. Best Practices for Data manipulation and analysis

- **Data entry, cleaning,checking and validating**
- **Preliminary analysis**
- **Triangulation**
- **Draft, review, fact-check, publish**

# 2.2 Validation

- Printed/uploaded questionnaires must be checked for typos, ID numbers, etc.
- On the field, supervisors must check filled questionnaire (typos, uncompleted, invalid scorings, etc)
- On the headquarter, data entry must be checked for typos and uncorrect coding rules

# 2.3.Analysis

- SALW trends and patterns
- Estimates of household ownership
- Indicators of the impact of SALW:
  - Gun deaths and injuries
  - Trafficking
- SALW sources, proliferation and costs

**Table 2.3** Estimation of HH firearms possession across Kenya (figures rounded to the nearest 10,000)

| | | Self-reported | | Opinion about how many HHs own firearms in the area | | | | | Average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County volatility | Total number of HHs* | % | Self-reported count | HHs | LEAs | CSOs | Highest estimate | Highest estimate count | Average | Average count |
| High | 2,159,115 | 4.7 | 100,000 | 13.3% | 20.9% | 16.8% | 20.9% | 450,000 | 12.8% | 280,000 |
| Medium | 2,389,231 | 1.0 | 20,000 | 4.6% | 5.1% | 11.5% | 11.5% | 270,000 | 6.3% | 150,000 |
| Low | 1,571,364 | 2.4 | 40,000 | 10.2% | 7.5% | 7.9% | 10.2% | 160,000 | 6.3% | 100,000 |
| Sub-total | 6,119,710 | 2.7 | 170,000 | 9.1% | 14.5% | 12.4% | 14.5% | 890,000 | 8.6% | 530,000 |
| Not surveyed | 2,648,244 | 1.6 | 40,000 | 6.5% | 6.1% | 9.9% | 9.9% | 260,000 | 5.8% | 150,000 |
| **Total** | **8,767,954** | **(2.4)**** | **210,000** | | | | **(13.1%)**** | **1,150,000** | **(7.8%)**** | **680,000** |

# 2.4. Triangulation

- Bring in findings from various data collection tools and methods….
- Hold validation workshops locally
- Draft, revise, redraft…

# 3.1. Best practices for Data providers

- **Understanding background and context of data request**
- **Determine comparability, definitions**
- **Provide accurate and consistent data**
- **Check and submit**

any questions?

www.smallarmssurvey.org

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