Niger - National Survey on Household Living Conditions and Agriculture 2014, Wave 2 Panel Data

Survey and Census Division - National Institute of Statistics

Report generated on: July 19, 2018

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

2011 Survey

The ECVM/A 2011 was been designed to have national coverage, including both urban and rural areas in all the regions of the country. The domains are defined as the entire country, the city of Niamey; and other urban areas, rural areas, and in the rural areas, agricultural zones, agro-pastoral zones and pastoral zones. Taking this into account, 26 explicit sampling strata were selected: Niamey, and urban, agriculture, agro-pastoral and pastoral zones of the seven regions other than Niamey.
The target population was drawn from households in all 8 regions of the country with the exception of certain strata found in Arlit (Agadez Region) because of difficulties in going there, the very low population density, and collective housing. The portion of the population excluded from the sample represents less than 0.4% of the total population of Niger. Of a total of 36,000 people not included in the sample design, about 29,000 live in Arlit and 7,000 in collective housing.

The sample was chosen through a random two stage process:
- In the first stage a certain number of Enumeration Areas (known as Zones de Dnombrement or ZDs) was selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) using the 2001 General Census of Population and Housing as the base for the sample, and the number of households as a measure of size.
- In the second stage, 12 or 18 households were selected with equal probability in each urban or rural ZD respectively. The base for the sample was an exhaustive listing of households that would be done before the start of the survey.

The total estimated size of the 2011 sample was 4,074 households. The fact that this was the first survey with panel households to be revisited in the future was taken into account in the design, making it possible to lose households between the two surveys with minimal adverse effects on the analyses.

2014 Survey

The ECVM/A 2014 is a panel survey with the ECVM/A 2011. All households are identified by three variables - GRAPPE, MENAGE and EXTENSION. GRAPPE is the cluster in which the household is located and MENAGE is the household number within that cluster. The GRAPPE and MENAGE identifiers of the households in 2014 are identical with the grappe and menage identifiers in 2011.

In the ECVM/A 2014, all households that had been interviewed in 2011 were tracked. Households that did not move were interviewed in their existing location. Households that had moved to other locations in Niger were followed and interviewed in their new locations if they could be found in the new location. Households that moved outside of Niger were not followed. Households are identified by the GRAPPE and MENAGE identifiers from 2011 even if they moved to a new location.

Individuals who moved from households, for example women who married and moved to their husband's household or men who moved out to form their own household, were also tracked. In the new location, the individual and all members in the new household were supposed to be interviewed. However in the final data set it is difficult to determine among the households of tracked individuals which one was in the original household and which are the new participants in the survey. While the GRAPPE and MENAGE are identical between the 2011 household and the movers from the 2014 survey, the individual identifiers within the household cannot be matched for these households.

Households that did not move are identified as code "0" in the variable EXTENSION. Households that moved as an entire household are identified as code "1" in variable EXTENSION. Households with an individual who moved from an original household and resided in a new household in 2014 are identified as code "2" in variable EXTENSION.

Within households, individuals should have the same identification numbers as they had in 2011. The variable MS01Q00 in the 2014 data contains the individual identification number within the household. In 2011, the variable is ms01q00. The identification numbers for members who left the household between 2011 and 2014 should not be found in the 2014 data. Their identification numbers should not have been reassigned to any other members. New members who joined the household after the 2011 survey will have identification numbers starting after the highest identification number found in the 2011 data. It is always possible that there were mistakes made in the identification of individuals in the households and the data may not be perfectly matched.

The households that moved maintain the GRAPPE (cluster) and MENAGE (household within the cluster) identification information from 2011 so that they can be matched back to information from the 2011 survey. They may have moved to a different region in the country, but are identified with their original location.

Weighting

In order to produce nationally representative statistics with the data, weights or expansion factors need to be applied. The sample weight (hhweight) is found in the constructed data sets (see Annex 2 of the Basic Information Document available under the Related Materials tab).

Questionnaires

Overview

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRES - FIRST VISIT
The ECVM/A involves two visits, which means that each household is visited twice. The first visit takes place during the planting season. The second visit takes place during the harvest season. The household and agriculture/livestock, as well as the community/price questionnaire are administered during the first visit. During the second visit, the household and agriculture/livestock questionnaires are administered in full, but the community questionnaire only collects price information.

The household questionnaire comprises 18 sections, not including the cover page which covers information of a general nature (identity, name of household head) and Section 0 which covers detailed information on household identification and the results of the survey. In the first visit, 16 of the sections were administered.
Section 1 focuses on the socio-demographic characteristics of household members (gender, age, relations with household head, survival of relations);
Sections 2 and 3 focus respectively on the education and health of household members;
Section 4 focuses on the characteristics of the labor market and seeks to determine whether the subject is inactive (retirees, for example), unemployed or employed; and in the case of those in employment, to identify the characteristics of their employment (socio-professional category, seniority, working hours, income etc.);
Section 5 focuses on non-agricultural enterprises owned either by a household member, or by the household. The enterprises concerned are all enterprises in which a household member is the boss, a partner, or self-employed;
Sections 6 and 7 focus respectively to the characteristics of the household dwelling (status of occupancy, nature of walls, roof, flooring, number of rooms etc.) and its equipment in terms of durable goods and production tools;
Section 8 focuses on the income of household members which is not derived from employment (pensions, scholarships, income from rent etc.);
Section 9 focuses on fund transfers made by the household to other households and remittances received from other households, and social assistance received by the household members;
Section 10 focuses on negative shocks sustained by the household during the 12 months prior to the interview and the coping strategies adopted in this regard;
Section 11 focuses on non-food household expenditure items (exclusive of education, health and accommodation which are addressed under the appropriate sections above);
Section 12 focuses on food consumption (expenditure, auto-consumption, gifts and donations);
Section 13 focuses on addresses other information on food consumption during the 7 days preceding the survey, with particular reference to food consumption according to food group;
Section 14 focuses on food security;
Section 15 looks at the aspirations of individuals from 15 to 25 years of age and the constraints or facilitators to those aspirations; and
Section 16 looks at psychology and attitudes of individual 15 to 25 years of age.

SECOND VISIT QUESTIONNAIRE
The second visit household questionnaire is a reduced version of the version used in the first round. It includes information to determine if members who were in the household in the first visit are still in the household and if there are any new members. When there are new members, the questionnaire is used to collect limited basic socio-demographic information.

In addition, information for all households is collected on non-food expenditures of the household (Section 11), food consumption (Section 12), other information on food consumption for the past 7 days, notably the foods consumed by type of food (Section 13), and food security (Section 14).

Two new sections were added to the second visit household questionnaire.
Section 17 is about the consumption of livestock owned by the household for the Tabaski festival; and
Section 18 is about children between the ages of 5 and 15 who live outside of the household.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK QUESTIONNAIRE - FIRST VISIT
Like the household questionnaire, the agriculture/livestock questionnaire is divided into sections and sub-sections. In the first visit, which is administered in the post-planting season, three sections were administered:
Section 1 collects information on the household's access to land;
Section 2 collects information about inputs, labor, types of crops, and costs for rainy season agriculture; and
Section 3 collects information on agricultural equipment owned/used by the household.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK QUESTIONNAIRE - SECOND VISIT
The agriculture and livestock questionnaire, second visit, collects information on the harvest and on livestock production in

the household. The sections include:

Section 1 collect's information on the household's access to land;

Section 2 collects information about inputs, labor, types of crops, costs, and amount of harvest for rainy season agriculture;

Section 4 collects information on livestock including type of livestock, reproduction, shelter, feeding, water, health, labor, meat production, milk production, egg production, use of animals for transportation and work, production and use of manure, and transhumance; and

Section 5 collects information on tree culture and perennials, agricultural extension, and climate change.

COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

The community questionnaire has 7 sections. In addition, the cover pages collects general information (identification information, etc.) and section 0 provides the names of the respondents.

Section 1 collects information relative to the existence and accessibility of social services;

Section 2 collects information on the economy and infrastructure in the village/neighborhood.

Section 3 is dedicated to health;

Section 4 collects the characteristics of agriculture in the village/neighborhood;

Section 5 looks at livestock and negative shocks which the community has been victim during the last 5 years;

Section 6 reports community needs for infrastructure; and

Section 7 collects local prices.

In the second visit, the community questionnaire was used only to collect local prices.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2014-09	2014-11	First Visit
2015-01-27	2015-03-28	Second Visit

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

The training for the pilot test took place from 24-28 March and the field work portion took place from 31 March through 12 April. The pilot test was done in Tillaberry, a region close to Niamey that includes both urban and rural areas.

Organization of the First Visit
The first visit used three questionnaires to collect data. The household questionnaire collected information at the individual level (demographics, education, health, and employment) and information at the household level (housing, durable goods, transfers, shocks, etc.). The agriculture questionnaire collected information about the post-planting period (plots, crops, inputs, labor, etc.). The community questionnaire collected information about characteristics of the community in which the households selected for the survey were found. There is no community data for the households that moved in their entirety. No community questionnaire was administered in the new location.

Training for the First Visit
The training for the first visit was held from August 4-31, 2014. The training included classroom sessions, exercises on individual sections, and practice interviews. In addition, as part of the training, the enumerators went to a ZD not included in the sample for the ECVM/A to practice doing interviews in actual households. The training was held in French, but practice sessions were also done in Djerma and Houssa, the two main languages in the country.

First Visit Data Collection
Data collection was organized in teams. A team was composed of a supervisor, three enumerators, and one data entry operator. Each team was accompanied by a driver.

Organization of the Second Visit
The second visit also used three questionnaires to collect data. These questionnaires were similar to those used in the first passage. Because the households visited in the first round were re-visited, the household questionnaire collected demographic information at the individual level only for those sections that were added. Some information that had been collected at the household level in the first visit - household enterprises, housing characteristics, durable goods, non-wage revenues, transfers and shocks - was not collected again in the second visit. Complete information was collected on non-food expenditures and food consumption. The agriculture questionnaire collected information about the post-harvest period (plots, crops, outputs, labor, etc.) and livestock. While the community questionnaire in its entirety was not administered, the price data collection was done. Again, no community questionnaire was administered for those households that moved in their entirety to a new location outside of the original sample.

Training for the Second Visit
Training for the second visit was held from December 17, 2014 to January 3, 2015. This training covered the reduced household questionnaire, and the post-harvest agriculture and livestock questionnaire.

Data Collection for the Second Visit
As with the first visit, the work to collect the data was done in teams. A team was composed of a supervisor, three enumerators, and one data entry operator. Each team was accompanied by a driver.

Data Processing

Data Editing

The data entry was done in the field simultaneously with the data collection. Each data collection team included a data entry operator who key entered the data soon after it was collected. The data entry program was designed in CSPro, a data entry package developed by the US Census Bureau. This program allows three types of data checks: (1) range checks; (2) intra-record checks to verify inconsistencies pertinent to the particular module of the questionnaire; and (3) inter-record checks to determine inconsistencies between the different modules of the questionnaire.

Data Appraisal

Other forms of Data Appraisal

Basic Counts
The data as distributed represent the best effort to provide complete information. The data were collected and cleaned prior to the construction of the consumption aggregate. Using the same guidelines as were used in 2011, the households that are provided in the data set should have consumption data for both visits. This may not be the case. During the cleaning process, it was found that households had been misidentified which allowed more households to be included in the final consumption aggregate file (see below). The raw data that contains household/item level data that was used to calculate the consumption aggregate has been included in the distribution file.There are 3,614 households and 26,579 individuals in the data.

Related Materials

Questionnaires

Questionnaire Menage-Premier Passage

Title	Questionnaire Menage-Premier Passage
Date	2014-01-01
Country	Niger
Language	French
Contributor(s)	Republique du Niger Ministère des Finances Institut National de la Statistique
Filename	ecvma2_quest_men_p1.pdf

Questionnaire Menage-Deuxieme Passage

Title	Questionnaire Menage-Deuxieme Passage
Date	2014-01-01
Country	Niger
Language	French
Contributor(s)	Republique du Niger Ministère du Plan, de l'Aménagement du Territoire et du Développement Communautaire Institut National de la Statistique
Filename	ecvma2_quest_men_p2.pdf

Questionnaire Agriculture - Premier Passage

Title	Questionnaire Agriculture - Premier Passage
Date	2014-01-01
Country	Niger
Language	French
Contributor(s)	Republique du Niger Ministère des Finances Institut National de la Statistique
Filename	ecvma2_quest_agr_p1.pdf

Questionnaire Agriculture - Deuxieme Passage

Title	Questionnaire Agriculture - Deuxieme Passage
Date	2014-01-01
Country	Niger
Language	French
Contributor(s)	Republique du Niger Ministère du Plan, de l'Aménagement du Territoire et du Développement Communautaire Institut National de la Statistique
Filename	ecvma2_quest_ag_el_p2.pdf

Questionnaire Communautaire - Premier Passage

Title	Questionnaire Communautaire - Premier Passage
Date	2014-01-01
Country	Niger
Language	French

Contributor(s)	Republique du Niger Ministère des Finances Institut National de la Statistique
Filename	ecvma2014_quest_com_p1.pdf

Questionnaire Communautaire - Deuxieme Passage

Title	Questionnaire Communautaire - Deuxieme Passage
Date	2014-01-01
Country	Niger
Language	French
Contributor(s)	Republique du Niger Ministère du Plan, de l'Aménagement du Territoire et du Développement Communautaire Institut National de la Statistique
Filename	ECVMA2_P2_Quest_COM.pdf

Technical documents

Basic Information Document

Title	Basic Information Document
Date	2016-09-01
Country	Niger
Language	English
Contributor(s)	Republique du Niger Ministère des Finances Institut National de la Statistique
Description	This document provides information on the Niger Second National Survey on Living Conditions and Agriculture 2014 (Deuxième Enquête National sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages et Agriculture - ECVM/A). The ECVM/A is the second integrated multi-topic household survey done for the purpose of evaluating poverty and living conditions in Niger under the Living Standards Measurement Study - Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) program. It is a panel survey with the first survey done in 2011. This survey was implemented by the National Institute of Statistics (Institut National de la Statistique - INS) with technical and financial assistance from the World Bank.
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Filename	ECVMA2_Basic_Info_Doc.pdf

Manuel De L'Agent Enqueteur - Premier Passage

Title	Manuel De L'Agent Enqueteur - Premier Passage
Date	2014-08-01
Country	Niger
Language	French
Contributor(s)	Republique du Niger Ministère des Finances Institut National de la Statistique
Description	Ce manuel est conçu pour permettre aux agents enquêteurs et aux chefs d'équipe de l'enquête sur les conditions de vie des ménages et de l'agriculture (ECVM/A) d'accomplir leur travail de collecte des données de la meilleure manière qui soit.
Filename	ECVMA2_Manuel_Enqueteur_p1.pdf

Manuel De L'Agent Enqueteur - Deuxieme Passage

Title	Manuel De L'Agent Enqueteur - Deuxieme Passage
Date	2014-12-01
Country	Niger
Language	French
Contributor(s)	Republique du Niger Ministère des Finances Institut National de la Statistique
Description	Ce manuel est conçu pour permettre aux agents enquêteurs et aux chefs d'équipe de l'enquête sur les conditions de vie des ménages et de l'agriculture (ECVM/A) d'accomplir leur travail de collecte des données de la meilleure manière qui soit. L'enquête sur les conditions de vie des ménages et de l'agriculture (ECVM/A) entre dans le cadre des enquêtes réalisées pour le suivi-évaluation de la pauvreté et des conditions de vie des populations. Ce genre d'opérations est régulièrement réalisé au Niger, les trois précédentes ont été le QUIBB (Questionnaire Unifié des Indicateurs de base du Bien-être) en 2005, l'ENBC (Enquête Nationale Budget-Consommation) en 2007/08 et l'ECVM/A 2011. Cette enquête est réalisée par l'Institut National de la Statistique, avec un appui technique et financier de la Banque mondiale.
Filename	ECVMA_Manuel_P2.pdf