NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Basic Information Document

National Panel Survey (NPS 2014-2015)

Feed the Future Interim Supplemental Survey

July 2016

[UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA]

ACRONYMS

CAPI	-	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
FTFISS	-	Feed the Future Interim Supplemental Survey
LSMS-ISA	-	Living Standards Measurement Study-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NPS	-	National Panel Survey
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
WEAI	-	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
ZOI	-	Zone of Influence

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Background

Feed the Future is a global hunger and food security initiative which aims to refocus attention on addressing the root causes of global food insecurity, including agricultural development and nutrition. Led by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), this initiative reflects a coordinated focus on building productive, resilient agricultural systems throughout 19 countries in need, including Tanzania. Emphasis is placed on smallholder farmers and women in particular who are making progress towards the development of sustainable agriculture sectors. As food security plays a critical role in poverty reduction, Feed the Future has been made a primary development assistance tool in the reduction of poverty.

In Tanzania, Feed the Future efforts are focused on improving agricultural productivity and market access, increasing trade, and improving the nutritional status of children through promotion of fortified foods and behavior change. For maximum impact, the Feed the Future initiative has targeted its investments in six regions in the country considered to be the Zone of Influence (ZOI): Dodoma, Manyara, Morogoro, Mbeya, Iringa, and all three areas of Unguja in Zanzibar.

The Feed the Future Interim Supplemental Survey (FTFISS) was developed to measure and elaborate on consumption habits in Tanzania, and to provide a more comprehensive view of the food security situation in the country. Additionally, this project provides a valuable opportunity to expand upon food security information gathered in the Tanzania National Panel Survey (NPS), as questionnaire themes in the FTFISS were modeled to reflect those topics considered central to the comprehension of food security. To further enhance value of this expansion, only NPS households residing in the ZOI regions targeted by the Feed the Future initiative were chosen to participate in the FTFISS project. NPS households in these six regions were tracked and re-interviewed following conclusion of the 2014/2015 NPS.

The 2014/2015 NPS was the fourth round in a series of nationally representative household panel surveys that collect information on a wide range of topics including agricultural production, non-farm income generating activities, consumption expenditures, and a wealth of other socio-economic characteristics. All four rounds of the NPS were implemented by the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) with assistance provided by the World Bank through the Living Standards Measurement Study - Integrated Surveys on Agriculture [LSMS-ISA[1]] program.

This document describes fundamental aspects of the FTFISS, including the set of survey instruments, sample design, survey implementation, and resulting data sets.

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[1] The Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) is an ongoing research initiative within the Development Research Group of the World Bank with the goal of promoting and improving the collection of household level data in developing countries around the world. Further information can be found at www.worldbank.org/lsms. The LSMS-ISA project supports governments in seven Sub-Saharan African countries to generate nationally representative, household panel data with a strong focus on agriculture and rural development. Additional information can be found at www.worldbank.org/lsms-isa.

Survey Instruments

The FTFISS consists of a single survey instrument containing 11 modules, each consistent with topics examined in the Feed the Future initiative approach. Modules were furthermore designed with careful consideration to capture the intricate features of food insecurity as well as to enhance supplementation of information gathered by the NPS. A description of the FTFISS questionnaire themes as well as the targeted respondent for each module can be found in Table 1. Unlike the NPS, the targeted respondent is dependent upon the module in question.

TABLE 1. FTFISS QUESTIONNAIRE

Module	Theme	Respondent
Module A:	Household Identification / Survey Staff Details	Head of Household
Module B:	Household Member Roster	Head of Household
Module C:	Household Hunger Scale	Primary Person Responsible for Preparing Food
Module D:	Dietary Diversity	Female Household Members Ages 15-49
Module E:	Role in Household Decision Making	Primary Male and Female Decision Maker
Module F:	Access to Productive Capital	Primary Male and Female Decision Maker
Module G:	Access to Credit	Primary Male and Female Decision Maker
Module H:	Motivation for Decision Making	Primary Male and Female Decision Maker
Module I:	Time Allocation	Primary Male and Female Decision Maker
Module J:	Time Allocation (Continued)	Primary Male and Female Decision Maker
Module K:	Group Membership	Primary Male and Female Decision Maker

Modules A and B are asked of the head of household and aim to collect general identifying characteristics of the household, survey staff details, and household member roster information. While data gathered by the survey instrument are primarily structured at the household level, household member roster information is collected at the individual level, lending to greater specificity on the characteristics making up a household unit.

Module C is asked of the primary person responsible for food preparation in the household, and aims to expand on the food security information gathered in the NPS by addressing frequency of both hunger and lack of food resources. Module D is asked of all female household members, ages 15 to 49, and intends to examine nutrition practices in women of child-bearing ages.

The remaining modules were designed to capture information for the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), a survey-based index that measures the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector. While the WEAI was initially developed in 2012 to measure changes resulting from the Feed the Future initiative, it is now extensively used as a general assessment tool for empowerment and gender parity in agriculture by many organizations.

Modules E through K are asked of both the primary male and female decision maker in the household. The primary male and female decision maker in the household were identified by the household members. Typically, the primary male and female decision maker is the head of household and his/her spouse, however it can be any household member age 18 or over.

Sample Design

NPS households in the regions of Dodoma, Manyara, Morogoro, Mbeya, Iringa, and all three areas of Unguja in Zanzibar were included in the FTFISS sample. As mentioned previously, these regions were selected as they mirror the six ZOI regions targeted by the Feed the Future initiative.

For purposes of the FTFISS, a household is defined as people who live together, share the same meal, and contribute to the household income and also basic needs. In other words, residents of a household share the same centre of production and consume from that centre. Even those persons who are not blood relations (such as servants, lodgers, or agricultural laborers) are members of the household if they have stayed in the household at least 3 months of the past 6 months.

In cases where the household had no female members, the household was not considered eligible for the FTFISS and was not interviewed to completion. The resulting sample size of eligible households for the first FTFISS was 727 households.

Implementation

Preparations

Field staff were trained for one week in Dar es Salaam in late April of 2016, while field team supervisors were trained prior to the main enumerator training. The survey instrument was piloted concurrent to training in two selected enumeration areas. After the pilots, extensive discussion and revisions were conducted with the participation of all team supervisors.

Interviewer manuals, provided in both English and Kiswahili, were developed with detailed instructions for field staff training and served as the main reference guide for the survey over the course of the fieldwork.

Field Work

The survey was primarily implemented by six mobile field teams, each composed of: one supervisor, four enumerators, and one driver. Two mobile field teams were responsible for different regions on the mainland and four teams were responsible for the Zanzibar regions.

Main data collection efforts began in May of 2016 and were completed in July of 2016 for each of the regions on the mainland. As all efforts are made to mitigate external bias, data collection in Zanzibar was conducted only from May of 2016 to June of 2016 in order to account for the start of Ramadan. As the large majority of the population in Zanzibar is Muslim, the practice of fasting during Ramadan would have significantly changed the dietary patterns of the households on Zanzibar.

Tracking

For this supplemental survey, only those households that moved together to another location within an hour drive from their original location ('local tracking') were tracked. Individuals who shifted more than an hour drive from their original household were not tracked. If a household split with members moving to several different locations, only the household head was tracked if he/she has moved to a location that is within an hour drive from the original location. These processes differ from those practiced in the NPS where all households are tracked regardless of distance.

Data Processing & Management

The FTFISS contains a robust quality assurance and data management system, assuring proper data collection as well as respondent eligibility. Great effort was placed on the development and utilization of this system with technical assistance from the World Bank.

While the 2014/15 NPS was implemented using paper questionnaires, the FTFISS was implemented on Android tablets using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI). The CAPI application for the FTFISS instrument was developed using CSPro CAPI software and extensively tested prior to the start of fieldwork. Data files from completed clusters were transmitted to NBS headquarters using 3G USB modems. Received data files were concatenated at the headquarters, and regular checks were performed to ensure the fieldwork was proceeding according to the schedule and that quality standards were met.

As with the NPS, STATA was utilized to perform more complex, aggregated checks post-collection, as the final stage of data processing for FTFISS data. Adjustments of the data post-entry were conducted under the principle of absolute certainty where adjustments must be evidence based and correction values true beyond a reasonable doubt. As such, the resulting final datasets may still contain some inconsistencies and outliers. Handling of these values is thus left entirely to the data user.

Throughout the data processing system versions of the data are archived at all key steps and all checking and cleaning syntax documented and archived.[2]

Data Set

The FTFISS consists of several data files, each pertaining to a section of the questionnaire. The complete lists of data files as well as the unique identification variables for that section are listed in Appendix A. To protect the confidentiality of respondents, all sensitive information has been masked or removed from the public household data files.

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[2] Due to the presence of confidential information within the datasets and the syntax used to process that data, this data and information will not be made available to the public.

Unique Household and Individual Identifiers:

Households completing the FTFISS are identified by the same unique seven digit number assigned to them in the 2014/15 NPS. Unique individual identifiers are the combination of this household number and the individual's ID, "indidy4".

Merging between FTFISS data sets:

The household identification variable is "y4_hhid" in the data files. When merging or linking individual data files, it is necessary to use at minimum the household identification variable ("y4_hhid") as well as the other unique identification variables pertinent to the data files being merged. When possible, sections have been harmonized to provide a consistent number of observations in each module across like units of observation.

Additional variables required to merge data across sections depend on which two sections are being merged. Merging an individual level dataset (i.e. roster information) requires merging on both the household identification variable, "y4_hhid" and the individual's ID, "indidy4".

Merging between the FTFISS and 2014/15 NPS:

The unique household and individual identification variable(s) are consistent between the FTFISS and NPS. When merging individual data files, it is necessary to use both the "y4_hhid" and the "indidy4". Merging household level datasets will only require the "y4_hhid".

It is important to note that new members may have joined a household in between completion of the 2014/15 NPS and the FTFISS. These members will not have corresponding data in the 2014/15 NPS datasets and thus cannot be merged with.

Target Respondents & Module Content

Each module has specific target respondents it aims to gather information from, and not all household members will complete each module. While roster information will be collected for each member of the household, there are three target respondents who will complete the majority of the remaining FTFISS modules: the (1) household member primary responsible for food preparation, the (2) primary male decision maker, and the (3) primary female decision maker. See Table 1 in the previous "Survey Instruments" section which outlines the target respondent of each module.

Obtaining Data

Data and background documentation for the 2016 FTFISS is available free of charge on the Tanzania NBS website (www.nbs.go.tz), as well as the World Bank LSMS-ISA website (www.worldbank/lsms-isa), and the World Bank Microdata Library (microdata.worldbank.org). Inquiries pertaining to the data may be sent to the LSMS team at lsms@worldbank.org.

Appendix A : FTFISS Modules

SECTION A: HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION / SURVEY STAFF DETAILS

Level of Observation:	Household	**Data File:**	HH_SEC_A
Unique Identifier:	y4_hhid	**Additional Info:**	

Description:
Household location variables, unique within panel round household identification variables, date and time of interview, analytic weights, cluster identification, sampling strata identification, enumerator identification, supervisor identification, and data entry clerk identification.

Key Notes:
All sensitive identifying variables, such as name of the of the village, the name of the household head, the name of the tracking target, the description of the household location, and the names of the interviewer, supervisor, and data entry operators have been removed from the dissemination version of this dataset to preserve the confidentiality of the respondent.

SECTION B: HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ROSTER

Level of Observation:	Individual	**Data File:**	HH_SEC_B
Unique Identifier:	y4_hhid, indidy4	**Additional Info:**	

Description:
Roster of household members, individual characteristics including: sex, age, relationship to the household head, panel member identification, presence in household, general occupation, parental status, place of birth, marital status, and spouse identification.

Key Notes:
The individual unique identifier is composed of the unique NPSY4 seven-digit household identification, **y4_hhid**, and the roster row individual identification number, **indidy4**.

The respondent's name, variable, hh_b01, has been masked to protect respondent confidentiality.

If all members of the households are male, the survey will end here.

SECTION C: HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE

Level of Observation:	Individual	**Data File:**	HH_SEC_C
Unique Identifier:	y4_hhid	**Additional Info:**	

Description:
This module collects information about availability of food in the household in the **last 4 weeks**. These questions should be asked to the person in the household that is the person primarily responsible for preparing the meals for the household.

Key Notes:
If the person that is primarily responsible for preparing the meals is a servant, then ask this section to the household head or the spouse of the household head.

SECTION D: DIETARY DIVERSITY

Level of Observation: Individual
Unique Identifier: y4_hhid indidy4 hh_d00

Data File: HH_SEC_D
Additional Info:

Description:
Different types of food consumed by female members of the household **yesterday**. This includes food consumed inside and outside of the house.

Key Notes:
This section is asked of **all women 15 to 49 years of age** in the household.

SECTION E: ROLE IN HOUSEHOLD DECISION MAKING

Level of Observation: Individual
Unique Identifier: y4_hhid, indidy4, hh_e00

Data File: HH_SEC_E
Additional Info:

Description:
Decisions relating to certain activities that the household may have participated in. This section is asked separately of both the primary male decision maker and the primary female decision maker.

Key Notes:
Two respondents will complete this module per household. The unique *individual* identifier is the combination of "y4_hhid" and "indidy4". The unique identifier in the HH_SEC_E dataset is the combination of "y4_hhid", "indidy4", and the specific activity code in question, "hh_e00".

SECTION F: ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL

Level of Observation: Individual
Unique Identifier: y4_hhid, indidy4, hh_f00

Data File: HH_SEC_F
Additional Info:

Description:
Different types of items that the household may own or have access to. This section is asked of the primary male decision maker and the primary female decision maker.

Key Notes:
Two respondents will complete this module per household. The unique *individual* identifier is the combination of "y4_hhid" and "indidy4". The unique identifier in the HH_SEC_F dataset is the combination of "y4_hhid", "indidy4", and the specific activity code in question, "hh_f00".

SECTION G: ACCESS TO CREDIT

Level of Observation: Individual
Unique Identifier: y4_hhid, indidy4, hh_g00

Data File: HH_SEC_G
Additional Info: Past 12 months

Description:
Information regarding the household's experiences with different types of sources that the household could borrow money or other items from. This section is asked of the primary male decision maker and the primary female decision maker.

Key Notes:
Two respondents will complete this module per household. The unique *individual* identifier is the combination of "y4_hhid" and "indidy4". The unique identifier in the HH_SEC_G dataset is the combination of "y4_hhid", "indidy4", and the specific activity code in question, "hh_g00".

SECTION H: MOTIVATION FOR DECISION MAKING

Level of Observation: Individual
Unique Identifier: y4_hhid, indidy4, hh_h00

Data File: HH_SEC_H
Additional Info:

Description:
Information on the reason and motivation for decisions relating to agricultural activities. This section is asked of the primary male decision maker and the primary female decision maker.

Key Notes:
Two respondents will complete this module per household. The unique *individual* identifier is the combination of "y4_hhid" and "indidy4". The unique identifier in the HH_SEC_H dataset is the combination of "y4_hhid", "indidy4", and the specific activity code in question, "hh_h00".

SECTION I: TIME ALLOCATION

Level of Observation: Individual
Unique Identifier: y4_hhid, indidy4, hh_i00

Data File: HH_SEC_I
Additional Info: Past 7 days

Description:
Information about how the respondent spends his/her time in the last 7 days and whether or not this was typical. This section is asked of the primary male decision maker and the primary female decision maker.

Key Notes:
Two respondents will complete this module per household. The unique *individual* identifier is the combination of "y4_hhid" and "indidy4". The unique identifier in the HH_SEC_I dataset is the combination of "y4_hhid", "indidy4", and the specific activity code in question, "hh_i00".

SECTION J1:   TIME ALLOCATION

Level of Observation: Individual
Unique Identifier: y4_hhid, indidy4, hh_j00

Data File: HH_SEC_J1
Additional Info:

Description:
Information about how the respondent spends his/her time in the last complete day. This section is asked of the primary male decision maker and the primary female decision maker. This section results in a recorded log of the activities for the individual in the last complete 24 hours, including sleeping & resting, eating & drinking, personal care, school, work, cooking, exercise, etc.

Key Notes:
Two respondents will complete this module per household. The unique *individual* identifier is the combination of "y4_hhid" and "indidy4". The unique identifier in the HH_SEC_J dataset is the combination of "y4_hhid", "indidy4", and the specific activity code in question, "hh_j00".

SECTION K: GROUP MEMBERSHIP

Level of Observation: Individual
Unique Identifier: y4_hhid, indidy4, hh_k00

Data File: HH_SEC_K
Additional Info:

Description:
Information on how comfortable the respondent is speaking in public, as well as group membership and membership opportunities. The primary activity of the group is recorded as well. This section is asked of the primary male decision maker and the primary female decision maker.

Key Notes:
Two respondents will complete this module per household. The unique *individual* identifier is the combination of "y4_hhid" and "indidy4". The unique identifier in the HH_SEC_K dataset is the combination of "y4_hhid", "indidy4", and the specific activity code in question, "hh_k00".