# Niger - Safety Nets Follow-up Panel Survey, 2015

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# Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER
NER_2015_SNPIE-EL_v02_M

TITLE
Safety Nets Follow-up Panel Survey, 2015

ABBREVIATION OR ACRONYM
SSN Follow-up 2015

COUNTRY/ECONOMY

| Name | Country code |
|------|-------------|
| Niger | NER |

SERIES INFORMATION
This is the follow-up panel survey for the Niger Safety Nets Project and the impact evaluation of its cash transfer component

ABSTRACT
As part of the impact evaluation of the Niger Safety Nets Project, the World Bank and the Government of Niger contracted STPH/RISEAL to conduct a follow-up panel survey in 6 communes participating in the first phase of the cash transfer program. The communes covered by the baseline survey include Tibiri and Guecheme in the region of Dosso, as well as Sae Saboua, Guidan Sori, Gangara and Tchadoua in the region of Maradi. The survey was implemented in 2015 with technical support from the World Bank. It included a household survey and a child survey.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNIT OF ANALYSIS
Households, as well as individuals and children aged 6-59 months old within households.

# Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
Version 02. Edited, anonymized version for public distribution

VERSION NOTES
Study updated with survey weights and up to date citations.

# Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
The follow-up survey covers 151 clusters of villages in 6 communes from the regions of Dosso and Maradi: - Tibiri and Guecheme in the region of Dosso, - Sae Saboua, Guidan Sori, Gangara and Tchadoua in the region of Maradi

# Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

| Name | Affiliation |
|------|-------------|
| Patrick Premand | World Bank |

PRODUCERS

| Name | Role |
|---|---|
| Marc Smiz | Data Analyst |
| STPH/RISEAL | Data Collection Firm |
| Horacio Vera Cossio | Research Assistant |

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

| Name | Abbreviation | Role |
|---|---|---|
| World Bank Strategic Impact Evaluation Fund | SIEF | Co-financed follow-up data collection |
| Cellule Filets Sociaux (CFS), Gouvernement du Niger | CFS | Co-financed follow-up data collection |

## Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The follow up survey sampling strategy builds on the baseline sampling strategy. The communes covered by the baseline survey include Tibiri and Guecheme in the region of Dosso, as well as Sae Saboua, Guidan Sori, Gangara and Tchadoua in the region of Maradi. In these communes, over 500 villages were eligible for the first phase of the Cash Transfer Program, many more that the project could serve. Given the difficulty to find transparent targeting criteria to prioritize villages within communes, the project team decided to implement public lotteries to select beneficiary villages among all equally eligible villages. Within commune, a randomization procedure is used to select beneficiary villages through public lotteries in presence of village chiefs, commune authorities and program staff. Prior to performing the randomization, small villages were grouped into clusters containing at least 150 households. The randomization was performed by clusters, and stratified to ensure an equal probability of selection for nomadic and sedentary villages. In addition to selecting villages to benefit from the cash transfer project, a number of control villages were also drawn to be sampled at baseline. Since the baseline sample of clusters for the evaluation is obtained through randomization among all clusters of villages selected communes, it is representative of these communes. The final evaluation sample includes 151 clusters (244 villages).

Prior to the baseline survey, a listing exercise was undertaken in all villages in the evaluation sample. Based on this household listing, screening criteria were applied to exclude ineligible households, defined by program documents as those with self-reported income higher than a pre-set threshold. Approximately 20% of households were deemed ineligible based on these criteria. The listing of households eligible to the cash transfer program constitutes the sampling frame for the baseline survey. It is representative of households eligible for the cash transfer program at the commune level. Therefore, the evaluation sample is representative of eligible households in communes eligible to the cash transfer program. The evaluation sample was drawn by taking a random sample of 30 eligible households from the sampling frame in each cluster. The baseline survey successfully interviewed 4330 households.

After the baseline survey was conducted, clusters assigned to receive the cash transfer program were further randomized into a group that would receive the cash transfer only (CT), and a group that would receive the cash transfer plus behavioral change accompanying measures (CT+BCC). In addition, the baseline survey data was merged with administrative data from the cash transfer program in order to identify which households were selected as beneficiaries. Table 3 below summarizes the composition of the baseline sample, including by treatment and control group, as well as by household beneficiary status in the treatment group.

Table 3: Composition of Baseline Sample

| | C | CT | CT+BCC | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beneficiaries HH | 0 | 558 | 570 | 1128 |
| Non-Beneficiaries HH | 1469 | 862 | 871 | 3202 |
| Total HH | 1469 | 1420 | 1441 | 4330 |
| Total Clusters | 52 | 50 | 49 | 151 |

The sampling strategy for the follow-up survey aimed at ensuring sufficient statistical power to detect impacts between the various treatment and control groups, and including among the sub-sample of beneficiary households between the two treatment groups. Therefore, the follow-up sample was stratified based on the proxy means test score used to determine eligibility to the program. Specifically, all the households with a proxy means test score below 1.04 times the beneficiary selection threshold were selected, while half the households with a proxy means test score equal or greater than 1.04 times the beneficiary selection threshold were selected. Table 4 details the composition of the follow-up panel sample.

Table 4: Composition of Follow-up Panel Sample
C CT CT+BCC Total
Beneficiaries 0 558 570 1128
Non-Beneficiaries 1313 760 752 2825
Total 1313 1318 1322 3953
Clusters 52 50 49 151

For the purpose of the project impact evaluation, an additional booster sample of 1058 beneficiary households was randomly selected from the administrative database of beneficiaries and added to the follow-up sample. That booster sample is only added for the two treatment groups. The booster sample is not part of the follow-up panel survey.

RESPONSE RATE
3811 of the 3953 households in the panel survey were tracked (96.4%). Table 5 details the composition of the follow-up panel sample.

Table 5: Composition of follow-up panel sample

C T T+BCC Total
Beneficiaries child 0 855 826 1681
hh 0 541 557 1098
Non-Beneficiaries child 1724 971 896 3591
hh 1266 730 717 2713
Total child 1724 1826 1722 5272
hh 1266 1271 1274 3811

WEIGHTING
As mentioned above, the follow-up sample was stratified based on the proxy means test score used to determine eligibility to the program. Specifically, all the households with a proxy means test score below 1.04 times the beneficiary selection threshold were selected, while half the households with a proxy means test score equal or greater than 1.04 times the beneficiary selection threshold were selected.

The household-level weight variable is sample_weight_strat. It takes the value of 1 (for households with PMT score below 1.045 times the beneficiary selection threshold at baseline) or 2 (for households with PMT score equal or greater than 1.04 times the beneficiary selection threshold at baseline). Additionally, weights 'W_CENSUS_itt', 'W_CENSUS_tot_benef', 'W_CENSUS_tot_benef' are proportional , respectively, to the number of houses, beneficiaries, and non-beneficiaries inside each cluster.

# Data collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

| Start | End |
| --- | --- |
| 2015-01-15 | 2015-06-15 |

DATA COLLECTION MODE
Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

SUPERVISION
Field teams for the survey included 6 household survey teams and 4 child survey teams. The household survey team included one supervisor and four enumerators. The child survey team included a supervisor and four enumerators.
The coordination team included two survey coordinators and four quality controllers from STPH/Riseal. The supervision team from the World Bank and Safety Nets project included a child development specialist, a field coordinator, and a data analyst. Thorough quality control procedures were put in place, with systematic verifications of the collected data by enumerators and supervisors. Additional verifications, including household visits, were undertaken by the coordination and quality control teams continuously over the full survey period.

DATA COLLECTION NOTES
The follow up survey data collection was undertaken by the Swiss Tropical and Public Health institute (STPH) in collaboration with local NGO Riseal, with technical support from the World Bank and the Safety Nets Project staff. The follow up survey for the impact evaluation was collected over a six-months period between mid-January and mid-June 2016. Household survey data collection was undertaken first, and child survey data collection followed a few months later. The survey period

included breaks, as well as periods dedicated to reinforce knowledge of field protocol, to pass on new rules and to share experience. Preparatory activities took place between October 2015 and January 2016, including programming of the tablets, survey pre-testing both on paper and using tablets, preparation of the manuals and protocols and the training of the enumerators.

Quality controls were built-in the tablet Surveysolutions CAPI application, with pre-determined ranges, drop-down lists, and automatic validation of the fields as well as error messages to explain inconsistencies. Each data collection team had a supervisor responsible of validating questionnaires on a laptop before uploading it to the server via 3G. In addition, a dedicated team of quality controllers verified the data after it was sent to the server. Automated quality checks were also performed once the data was submitted to the server. During survey implementation, some issues arose because of low connectivity in Niger's remote area. Several machines had to be restored and a total of seven household interviews were lost.

Household and child survey teams followed each other in the field. Household survey teams were responsible for refer children eligible for the child survey to the child survey teams. To ensure a smooth transition between the two teams, the child listing was extracted from the data uploaded on the server by the coordination team (after verification), and were loaded to the child survey team computers and tablets.

Child survey teams were responsible for collecting data for all children identified by the household survey team. The household survey listing provided the sampling frame of the child survey. In case of doubt as to whether a child was over or under 5, household teams were instructed to also refer the child to the survey team. In practice, this happens for some children under 6 months old, as well as for many children reports as being 5 years old. The child survey team was thoroughly trained to establish ages.

# Questionnaires

QUESTIONNAIRES

The follow up survey included two separate instruments: 1) a household survey and 2) a survey for children aged 6 to 59 months old.

The household survey instrument draws from the baseline survey, which itself builds on the comprehensive 2011 Niger LSMS-ISA survey instrument. This enables consistency and comparability of core poverty and human development indicators. Some additional modules were introduced in the follow-up survey instrument, including for instance a module on social cohesion in the household survey and a module on socio-emotional development in the child survey.

The survey for children aged 6-59 months builds on the MICS questionnaire and is consistent with the baseline test. Table 2 provides the full break-down of the household survey modules. The child questionnaire also included a cognitive test to measure cognitive development among children below 42 months.

Table 1: Summary of Household Survey Modules
Sections Content
Section Identification Household and household members identification and tracking
Section 0.A Household Roster and Socio-Demographic Characteristics
Section 0.B Education
Section 1 Health and Reproductive health for women
Section 2 Employment
Section 3 Household Enterprises
Section 4 Dwelling Characteristics
Section 5.A Household Durable Goods
Section 5.B Livestock
Section 5.C Land
Section 6 Shocks
Section 7 Transfers
Section 8.A Non-Food Expenditures in last 7 days
Section 8.B Non-Food Expenditures in last 30 days
Section 8.C Non-Food Expenditures in last 6 months
Section 8.D Non-Food Expenditures in last 12 months
Section 8.E Expenditures for Ceremonies in last 12 months
Section 9.A Food Expenditures in last 7 days
Section 9.B Food Security
Section 11.A Saving Groups

Section 11.B Intra Household decision making
Section 11.C Social Cohesion

Table 2: Summary of Child Survey Modules
Content of Child Survey
Sections Content
Section 0 Identification
Section 1 Age
Section 2 Nutrition and Health
Section 3.A Parenting Practices
Section 3.B Disciplining
Section 3.C Child Care
Section 3.D Socio-emotional development
Section 4 Anthropometrics
Section 5 Cognitive development test

# Data Processing

METHODOLOGY NOTES

We have added sub-dataset called 8_niger_2015_hh_conflict.dta. It contains a submodule of the survey on social cohesion and conflict, and is the dataset used in secondary analysis presented in:
- Premand, Patrick and Dominic Rohner. 2023. "Cash and Conflict: Large-scale Experimental Evidence from Niger". American Economic Review, Insights

# Access policy

CONTACTS

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|------|-------------|-------|
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CONFIDENTIALITY

The data has been anonymized

CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Use of the dataset must be acknowledged using a citation which would include:
- the Identification of the Primary Investigator
- the title of the survey (including country, acronym and year of implementation)
- the survey reference number
- the source and date of download

Example:
Patrick Premand (World Bank). Niger - Safety Nets Follow-up Panel Survey, 2015 (SSN Follow-up 2015). Ref: NER_2015_SNPIE-EL_v02_M. Downloaded from [uri] on [date].

ACCESS AUTHORITY

| Name | Affiliation |
|------|-------------|
| Patrick Premand | World Bank |

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DISCLAIMER

The user of the data acknowledges that the original collector of the data, the authorized distributor of the data, and the relevant funding agency bear no responsibility for use of the data or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

# Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI_NER_2015_SNPIE-EL_v02_M_WB

PRODUCERS

| Name | Abbreviation | Affiliation | Role |
|---|---|---|---|
| Development Data Group | DECDG | World Bank | Documentation of the study |

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2024-02-14

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
Version 02 (2024-02-14)
Version 2 - Added survey weights and up to date citations

## Data Dictionary

| Data file | Cases | Variables |
|---|---|---|
| **1_niger_2015_sief_hh**<br>This file includes household-level data from the household survey. | 3811 | 2941 |
| **2_niger_2015_sief_ind**<br>This file includes individual-level data from the individual survey and child survey. | 38131 | 322 |
| **8_niger_2015_hh_conflict**<br>This file includes household conflict data from the household survey. | 3811 | 25 |

# Documentation

## Questionnaires

## Questionnaire Ménage

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | Questionnaire Ménage |
| Country | Niger |
| Description | Questionnaire Ménage |
| Filename | 3_household_survey_questionnaire_.pdf |

## Questionnaire Enfant

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | Questionnaire Enfant |
| Country | Niger |
| Description | Questionnaire Enfant |
| Filename | 5_child_survey_questionnaire.pdf |

## Technical documents

## Appendix: Niger Safety Nets Project Follow Up Panel Survey

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | Appendix: Niger Safety Nets Project Follow Up Panel Survey |
| Country | Niger |
| Description | Appendix: Niger Safety Nets Project Follow Up Panel Survey |
| Filename | 7_appendix_information_follow_up.pdf |

## Evaluation Projets Filets Sociaux au Niger, Manuel d'enquête ménage

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | Evaluation Projets Filets Sociaux au Niger, Manuel d'enquête ménage |
| Country | Niger |
| Description | Evaluation Projets Filets Sociaux au Niger, Manuel d'enquête ménage |
| Filename | 4_household_survey_manual.pdf |

## Enquête de suivi (ménages et enfants) des conditions de vie des ménages et individus à Dosso et Maradi, Manuel d'enquête

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | Enquête de suivi (ménages et enfants) des conditions de vie des ménages et individus à Dosso et Maradi, Manuel d'enquête |
| Country | Niger |
| Description | Enquête de suivi (ménages et enfants) des conditions de vie des ménages et individus à Dosso et Maradi, Manuel d'enquête |
| Filename | 6_child_survey_manual.pdf |