

# Tanzania - Survey for Adolescent Development Programme - 2009-2011

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## Identification

### SURVEY ID NUMBER

TZA\_2011\_ELAIE\_v01\_M

### TITLE

Survey for Adolescent Development Programme - 2009-2011

### SUBTITLE

Baseline and Follow-up Impact Evaluation Surveys

### ABBREVIATION OR ACRONYM

ELAIE 2009-2011

### COUNTRY/ECONOMY

Name	Country code
Tanzania	TZA

### ABSTRACT

This work evaluates a program targeted to adolescent girls in Tanzania that aims to empower them economically as well as socially. The program was found to be highly successful in Uganda in terms of economic, health, and social outcomes. In contrast, this evaluation finds that the program did not have any notable effect on most of these outcomes in the Tanzanian setting. The evaluation also measures the impact of the program with and without microcredit services. The findings show that the addition of microcredit improves the take-up of the program and savings of the participants. The paper explores programmatic implementation information that helps explain the marked difference in outcomes between Uganda and Tanzania. This research shows that layering additional microfinance services onto an adolescent development program can be an effective tool to attain greater inclusion of youth in financial services, and brings out important issues of the generalizability of the research findings.

### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

## Version

### VERSION DESCRIPTION

Edited, anonymized dataset for public distribution

## Coverage

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Irigina and Dodoma

## Producers and sponsors

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name	Affiliation
Niklas Buehren	The World Bank
Markus Goldstein	The World Bank
Selim Gulesci	Trinity College Dublin

Munshi Sulaiman	BIGD
Venus Yam	

## Sampling

### SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Implementation of the field activities of ELA in Tanzania started in 2009 with 100 adolescent centers in 10 branches located in Irignia and Dodoma, with a mix of urban and rural locations. We over-selected the number of communities to construct a control group. Prior to launching the interventions, the program implementation team identified 15 communities in each branch as potential sites for setting up the clubs. Stratified at the branch level, these 150 communities were randomly divided into two groups- 100 treatment communities and 50 control communities. All the treatment communities received the ELA intervention (i.e. a club, life-skills training, livelihood training and community meetings). For simplicity, we refer to this set of interventions as 'Club'. The treatment communities were then further randomized into two groups - 'Club only' and 'Club + microfinance'. Therefore, there are three types of communities:

1. Group A: 'Club only' communities offering adolescent development clubs and associated interventions
2. Group B: 'Club + MF' offering microcredit in addition to Group A interventions
3. Group C: Control communities with no interventions

In every community, a census of all eligible girls was done by the program team and used as our sampling frame. A baseline survey of 30-40 girls from each village was conducted during January-July, 2009. Table A1 shows the balance checks of the three groups in terms of their baseline characteristics. The normalized difference between the two treatment groups and the control group is less than 0.1 for all variables, which is lower than the rule of thumb value suggested by Imbens and Wooldridge (2009), and significant in only 1 of 40 cases. The clubs were established in 2009 after the baseline survey. Microfinance rollout started in early 2010 in the second treatment group after all the clubs were set up. In order to establish a panel data set, the follow-up survey was conducted during June- November of 2011 on the same adolescent girls surveyed at baseline.

## Data collection

### DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End	Cycle
2009-01-02	2009-07-02	Baseline
2011-06-01	2011-11-01	Follow up

### DATA COLLECTION MODE

Face-to-face [f2f]

## Access policy

### CONFIDENTIALITY

### 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:

Niklas Buehren (The World Bank), Markus Goldstein (The World Bank ), Selim Gulesci (Trinity College Dublin), Munshi Sulaiman (BIGD), Venus Yam. Tanzania - Survey for Adolescent Development Programme - 2009-2011, Baseline and Follow-up Impact Evaluation Surveys (ELAIE 2009-2011). Ref: TZA\_2011\_ELAIE\_v01\_M. Downloaded from [uri] on [date].

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## Metadata production

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### DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_TZA\_2011\_ELAIE\_v01\_M\_WB

### PRODUCERS

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

### DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2024-05-13

### DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 01 (2024-05-13)

**Data Dictionary**

<b>Data file</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Variables</b>
<b>ela_tz_bl_adolescent</b> Baseline Survey Adolescent Dataset	5455	387
<b>ela_tz_bl_household</b> Baseline Survey Household Level Dataset	4464	117
<b>ela_tz_bl_roster</b> Baseline Survey Roster Dataset	22296	83
<b>ela_tz_follow_up_adolescent</b> Follow-up Survey Adolescent Dataset	3192	695
<b>ela_tz_follow_up_household</b> Follow-up Survey Household Level Dataset	2753	196