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**2011 National Survey on Household Living Conditions and
Agriculture (ECVM/A-2011)**

BASIC INFORMATION DOCUMENT

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ACRONYMS

ECVM/A	National Survey on Living Conditions and Agriculture 2011
ENBC	National Survey on Household Budget and Consumption
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
INS	National Institute of Statistics
LSMS-ISA	Living Standards Measurement Study – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
QUIBB	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
ZD	Enumeration area

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1. INTRODUCTION

This document provides information on the Niger National Survey on Living Conditions and Agriculture 2011 (Enquête Nationale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages et Agriculture - ECVM/A). The ECVM/A is an integrated multi-topic household survey done for the purpose of evaluating poverty and living conditions in Niger. This type of survey is regularly done in Niger. The two most recent surveys were the QUIBB (Questionnaire des Indicateurs de base du Bien-être) in 2005 and the ENBC (Enquête Nationale sur le Budget et la Consommation des Ménages) in 2007/08. 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.

Niger is part of the Living Standards Measurement Study – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) program. This program has developed a household level survey a view to enhancing our knowledge of agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa, in particular, its role in poverty reduction and the techniques for promoting efficiency and innovation in this sector. To achieve this objective, an innovative model for agricultural data collection in this region will need to be developed and implemented. To this end, activities conducted in the future will be supported by four main pillars – a multisectoral framework, institutional integration, analytical capacity building, and active dissemination.¹

- First, agricultural statistical data collection must be part of an expanded and multisectoral framework that goes beyond the rural area. This will facilitate generation of the data needed to formulate effective agricultural policies throughout Niger and in the broader framework of the rural economy.²
- Second, agricultural statistical data collection must be supported by a well-adapted institutional framework suited to fostering collaboration and the integration of data sources. By supporting a multi-pronged approach to data collection, this project seeks to foster intersectoral collaboration and overcome a number of the current institutional constraints.
- Third, national capacity building needs to be strengthened in order to enhance the reliability of the data produced and strengthen the link between the producers and users of data. This entails having the capacity to analyze data and to produce appropriate public data sets in a timely manner. The lack of analytical expertise in developing countries perpetuates weak demand for statistical data.
- Consequently, the foregoing has a negative impact on the quality and availability of policy-related analyses. Scant dissemination of statistics and available results has compounded this problem.

In all countries where the LSMS-ISA project will be executed, the process envisioned for data collection will be a national household survey, based on models of LSMS surveys to be conducted every three years for a panel³ of households. The sampling method to be adopted should ensure the quality of the data, taking into account the depth/complexity of the questionnaire and panel size, while ensuring that samples are representative.

The main objectives of the ECVM/A are to:

¹ For more information see the LSMS-ISA web site: www.worldbank.org/lsms-isa

² We note that agriculture is also important in urban areas and that a number of studies indicate that ties between urban populations and their relatives in rural, farming areas have an impact on their welfare.

³ In some countries the lag between two rounds will be shorter depending on conditions in the country, internal demand for surveys at more frequent intervals, and financing.

- Gauge the progress made with achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);
- Facilitate the updating of the social indicators used in formulating the policies aimed at improving the living conditions of the population;
- Provide data related to several areas that are important to Niger without conducting specific surveys on individual topics ;
- Provide data on several important areas for Niger that are not necessarily collected in other more specific surveys.

2. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY⁴

2.1. BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE SURVEY AND THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE – FIRST VISIT

The ECVMA 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, only the household and agriculture/livestock questionnaires are administered.

The household questionnaire comprises 13 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.

- 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 non-food household expenditure items (exclusive of education, health and accommodation which are addressed under the appropriate sections above);
- Section 10 focuses on fund transfers made by the household to other households and remittances received from other households;
- Section 11 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 12 focuses on food security;
- Section 13 focuses on food consumption (expenditure, auto-consumption, presents and donations);

⁴ See Annex 1 for complete descriptions of each of the questionnaires.

- Section 14 addresses other information on food consumption during the 7 days preceding the survey, with particular reference to food consumption according to food group.

2.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE 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 basic information on their socio-demographic.

In addition, information for all households is collected on non food expenditures of the household (Section 9), food security (Section 12), food consumption (Section 13), and other information on food consumption for the past 7 days, notably the foods consumed by type of food (Section 14).

2.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK QUESTIONNAIRE – FIRST VISIT

Like the household questionnaire, the agriculture/livestock questionnaire is divided into sections and sub-sections. The different sections, numbering 8 in all, address the issues of access to land, rainy season agriculture, “contre-saison” agriculture (dry season), livestock, forestry, agricultural equipment, access to agricultural extension services, and climate change.

2.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK QUESTIONNAIRE – SECOND VISIT

The agriculture and livestock questionnaire, second visit, collects information on harvests from the recently completed season and information on livestock rearing and production. In addition, information was collected on tree crops, agricultural extension, and climate change.

2.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

The community questionnaire has 7 sections. In addition, the cover pages collect 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.
- Section 7 collects local prices.

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

3. SAMPLING⁵

The ECVM/A 2011 has 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.

⁵ For a complete explanation of the sampling plan, read the document prepared by Mario Navarrete.

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 is 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 will be chosen through a random two stage process:

- In the first stage a certain number of Enumeration Areas (known as Zones de Dénombrement or ZDs) will be 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 will be selected with equal probability in each urban or rural ZD respectively. The base for the sample will be an exhaustive listing of households that will be done before the start of the survey.

The total estimated size of the sample is 4,074 households. The following parameters were used for the estimations:

Table 1. Information to estimate the size of the sample

	Pastoral	Agro-pastoral	Agriculture	Urban
Days of work	42	42	42	52
Number of enumerators per team	3	3	3	3
Surveys/day	2	2	2	2
Surveys/ZD	18	18	18	12

The fact that this is the first survey with panel households to be revisited in the future was taken into account in the design and therefore it is possible to lose households between the two surveys with minimal adverse effects on the analyses. The size of the sample was increased by an estimation of the attrition between zones:

Table 2. Estimation of attrition

Zone	Attrition effect
Niamey	0.2
Other Urban	0.1
Pastoral	0.05
Agro-pastoral	0.05
Sedentary	0.05

Considering the preceding information. The distributions were fixed for the domains as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Distribution of ZDs by domain

	Agro-pastoral	Pastoral	Agriculture	Urban	Total
Niamey	0	0	0	78	78
Other Urban	0	0	0	53	53
Rural	37	51	52	0	139
Total	37	51	51	131	270

The allocation within the domains Other Urban, Agriculture, Agro-pastoral et Pastoral, was done proportionally to the number of households in each strata in the regions according to the data of the 2001 population census (see Table 4). :

Table 4. Allocation of ZDs within domains

Region	Urban	Agriculture Zone	Agro-pastoral Zone	Pastoral Zone	Total
Agadez	7	0	0	20	27
Diffa	3	6	8	6	23
Dosso	6	13	7	0	26
Maradi	11	9	10	0	30
Niamey	78	0	0	0	78
Tahoua	10	9	9	1	29
Tillaberi	4	7	7	7	25
Zinder	12	7	10	3	32
Total	131	51	51	37	270

The distribution of households to survey is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Distribution of households for the sample

Region	Urban	Agriculture Zone	Agro-pastoral Zone	Pastoral Zone	Total
Agadez	84	0	0	360	444
Diffa	36	108	144	108	396
Dosso	72	234	126	0	432
Maradi	132	162	180	0	474
Niamey	936	0	0	0	936
Tahoua	120	162	162	18	462
Tillaberi	48	126	126	126	426
Zinder	144	126	180	54	504
Total	1572	918	918	666	4074

4 PILOT TEST⁶

The plan for the ECVMA is to collect data on food consumption in one visit, during which households will be asked about their actual expenditures and the imputed value of in kind consumption for the 7 days preceding the visit of the enumerator. However, in the two previous surveys used for poverty measurements, the methods used to collect food consumption data was different each time. For the ENBC in 2007/08, daily visits for 7 consecutive days were made to collect the section on food consumption. For the QUIBB in 2005, the information was collected in one visit, but with a question about the average monthly values over the last 12 months. The change in methodology to a 7-day recall for the ECVMA is justified primarily on grounds of budgetary savings. However, various studies have shown that a change in methodology for collecting expenditure has an impact on the measurement of consumption and thus on the poverty indicators calculated from the consumption aggregate. The pilot survey was used to test this hypothesis by implementing the three approaches described above.

The pilot survey also included an experiment on the measurement of milk production. One of the important dimensions of ECVMA is better measurement of household agriculture and livestock production, which accounts for up to 11% of GDP in Niger. Better policies in this area can lead to improved income and living conditions. However, there is little data on livestock and even less about livestock products. To measure the production of milk, three proposals were made. First, measure the

⁶ The data from the pilot test are not available for distribution.

average production per month in one visit, regardless of the type of animal. Second, measure the average production per month in one visit, taking into account the different types of animals. The third option is to measure the production cycle, also taking into account the different types of animals.

4.1. ORGANIZATION OF THE PILOT TEST

4.1.1. Geographical scope

The objective of the pilot survey which is to conduct the two methodological experiments outlined above in addition to doing the qualitative evaluation of the different technical tools in a pilot survey is atypical, and leads to a relatively large sample size. A pilot survey is rarely an operation whose aim is to produce significant results in its geographical scope and the objective is limited to test various technical tools (questionnaires, data entry programs, etc.). Given the two methodological experiments on the measurement of consumption and production of milk, it was appropriate to try to get results that can be extrapolated, and required a "representative" sample of a certain size.

Given the constraints of cost and time, limiting the survey to areas around Niamey was the most pragmatic solution. A nationally representative sample would have been too scattered and would have contributed to significant additional costs. Knowing that the further away from Niamey, the higher the transportation costs, it was logical to choose a geographical area on the outskirts of Niamey. In addition, with the aim of testing the questionnaire to assess the workload of the enumerators, it was important to examine both urban households (the workload data on consumption is higher) and rural households (agricultural issues that are an important part of the questionnaire are predominant).

For budgetary and time reasons, the pilot was fielded in the region of Tillabéri which surrounds the capital, and in the capital, Niamey. To be able to extrapolate the data to this geographic area, the sample was drawn randomly (excluding the enumeration areas (EAs) that were already selected to be included in the main survey). The sample size is 648 households, 216 in Niamey, in 216 urban Tillabéri and 216 in rural Tillabéri.

4.1.2. Organizing the collection

The experiment designed to analyze the impact of data collection methodologies on the measurement of consumption was instrumental in organizing the field work. Three types of household questionnaires were used. The complete household questionnaire (Questionnaire 1) designed for ECVMA was administered to one third of households. This questionnaire includes a section on 7 day food consumption to be collected in one visit. The second third of households were administered a reduced household questionnaire (excluding the modules on health, non-farm businesses and non-employment income). In Questionnaire 2 the module on food consumption collected average spending for the last 12 months. Finally the last third of the households were given the reduced questionnaire (Questionnaire 3) with the food consumption module covering 7 days collected in 7 daily visits.

The training for the pilot test was held from 29 January to 24 February 2011. The data collection was done from 28 February through 28 March 2011. 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 pilot test or for the ECVMA to practice doing interviews in actual households.

The data collection was organized into teams as used for the actual survey. A team consisted of a team leader, three enumerators and a data entry operator. Each team was accompanied by a driver. The data collection period covered one month, and had three waves. During this period, an enumerator visited 18 households. To cover the sample of 648 households, the work force consisted of 36 enumerators, 12 data entry clerks, 12 team leaders and 12 drivers, divided into 12 teams.

4.1.3 Outcome of the Pilot Test for the survey

In terms of the pilot testing of the instruments and field work methodology, the following results were found in the pilot test. These results were taken into account in the development of the main survey :

- There were virtually no refusals. Three questionnaires were incomplete at the end of the pilot and only two households refused to participate.
- The household questionnaire took, on average, 3 hours to administer. The mode was approximately 1 hour and 40 minutes with half of the questionnaires administered within 2 hours. The agriculture questionnaire which was different from the questionnaire to be used in the main survey took approximately 1 hour to administer. This means that the plan for each enumerator to complete two households per day during the main survey is possible.
- Problems were found in the household questionnaire in terms of incorrect skip patterns, question wording, layout issues and quality of responses. In particular, improvements were recommended in (a) how household members are defined ; (b) raising the minimum age for the education module from 3 to 4 years ; (c) improving the classification of occupations and industry ; (d) improving the training for how to identify households with non-agricultural household enterprises ; and (e) improving the training in making sure that the enumerators use information collected in one section to inform information collected in other sections.⁷

5 ORGANIZATION OF THE ECVM/A

The ECVM/A was developed by the Survey and Census Division of the National Institute of Statistics, in close coordination with the Statistics Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and with the technical assistance of the World Bank.

A Technical Committee was formed to participate in the development of the survey. The Technical Committee included the ministries, international organizations, local NGOs and academic researchers. The major activities of the committee were:

- Create a platform to stimulate inter-institutional collaboration in order to sustain the system through the duration of the program;
- Review the questionnaires;
- Provide expertise where needed.

5.1 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.

5.2 TRAINING FOR THE FIRST VISIT

The training for the first visit was held from 20 June to 12 July 2011. The training included classroom sessions, exercises on individual sections, and practice interviews. In addition, as part of the training,

⁷ For example, households that reported owning a vehicle, but did not report fuel purchases, or individuals who reported being employers, but who did not respond to the section on non-agricultural enterprises.

the enumerators went to a ZD not included in the sample for the ECVI/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.

5.3 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. The enumerator visited one household per day. During the first visit, each enumerator visited approximately 84 households using a cycle of 3 days in urban areas and 4 days in rural areas. After the teams collected data from three ZDs, they had a day of rest. Data collection was done between 18 July and 17 September 2011. In total, there were 48 enumerators, 16 data entry operators, 16 supervisors and 16 drivers divided in 16 teams.

Table 6. Interviews by Region, First Visit

Region	Planned ZDs	Planned number of dwelling	Final number of dwellings in 1st visit	Replacements ^a	Replacement rate (%) ^b
Agadez	27	444	436	66	14.9
Diffa	23	396	382	34	8.6
Dosso	26	432	432	32	7.4
Maradi	30	474	473	27	5.7
Niamey	78	936	935	93	9.9
Tahoua	29	462	461	28	6.1
Tillabéri	25	426	422	71	16.7
Zinder	32	504	504	24	4.8
Total general	270	4,074	4,045	374	9.2
^a Replacements due to refusal and absence.					
^b Total number of replacements divided by planned number of dwellings					

On average it took slightly less than two hours to administer the household questionnaire⁸ and about one hour to administer the agriculture questionnaire.

5.4 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 information at the individual level (demographics, education, health, and employment) only for those people who joined the household after the implementation of the first visit or for people who were in the household in the first visit, but who had not been interviewed. 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.

The challenge for the second visit was to find the same households again. There is a large amount of migration during the year in order to find water and pasturage for livestock. The survey dates were designed so that the interviews were to be done during the period when households are in their home base, but between the two visits, 77 households could not be found.

⁸ For those household questionnaires that could be administered in one day.

Table 7. Household Loss between First and Second Visit

	Niamey			Other Urban			Rural			Total		
Region	First Visit	Second Visit	Loss	First Visit	Second Visit	Loss	First Visit	Second Visit	Loss	First Visit	Second Visit	Loss
Agadez	0	0		84	83	1%	352	346	2%	436	429	2%
Diffa	0	0		36	36		346	345		382	381	
Dosso	0	0		72	72		360	360		432	432	
Maradi	0	0		132	129	2%	341	339	1%	473	468	1%
Niamey	935	917	2%	0	0		0	0		935	917	2%
Tahoua	0	0		119	115	3%	342	335	2%	461	450	2%
Tillaberi	0	0		46	44	4%	376	356	5%	422	400	5%
Zinder	0	0		144	142	1%	360	349	3%	504	491	3%
Total	935	917	2%	633	621	2%	2,477	2,430	2%	4,045	3,968	2%

5.5 TRAINING FOR THE SECOND VISIT

Training for the second visit was held from 10-22 October 2011. This training covered the reduced household questionnaire, and the post-harvest agriculture and livestock questionnaire. Intensive training was provided on how to find the households interviewed in the first passage and what to do if those households : (1) had split into multiple households ; or (2) had moved to another area. Of the 16 supervisors, 3 did not return for the second visit and 1 was demoted to enumerator. Of the 48 enumerators who participated in the first visit, 40 returned for the second visit. Of these, two of the enumerators from the first passage became supervisors in the second visit. There were 9 new enumerators and 2 new supervisors who had not participated in the first visit.

5.6 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. The enumerators completed one household per day. The enumerators did 84 households during the visit in a cycle of 3 days in urban areas and 4 days in rural areas. After the teams collected data from three ZDs, they had a day of rest. The data collection period went from 3 November 2011 to 2 January 2012. In total, there were 48 enumerators, 16 data entry operators, 16 supervisors and 16 drivers divided in 16 teams.

6 DATA ENTRY AND ORGANIZATION OF THE DATA

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.

The data entry from the first passage was completed in September 2011 and data cleaning was completed in December. The data cleaning process took longer than expected because it was done simultaneously with preparing for the second visit. Data entry from the second visit was completed in January 2012 and the data cleaning for both rounds was completed in August 2012.

7 BASIC COUNTS

The data were collected in two visits to the household. In the first passage, information was collected on 24,628 individuals in 4,045 households. In the second visit, enumerators were supposed to check on the location of all individuals interviewed in the first passage and then to indicate if those individuals were still living in the household. In addition, the enumerators were supposed to interview

any individuals who were new to the household, or who had been in the household in the first visit, but who had not been interviewed at that time. At the end of the second visit, information had been verified and/or collected from 25,066 individuals in 3,968 households.

There are 29 individuals who appear in the second visit data, but who were not actually interviewed in either passage and have been eliminated from the data. This leaves a total of 25,116 individuals in 3,968 households in the data with information from either the first or second visit or both visits.

Household size variables were calculated for both the first and second visits. Individuals defined as visitors were excluded from the counts of household members.⁹ Visitors were defined as those who had lived in the household less than 6 months out of the last 12 (variable ms01q19) and who did not intend to remain in the household at least 6 months (variable ms01q20). However, if a person was defined as a visitor in the first visit, and was still there in the second visit, s/he was not considered a visitor.

8 CONSUMPTION AGGREGATE

The indicator of well-being is a cardinal measure (that is to say a real number) that allows a household to be assigned a certain level of well-being. Generally it is constructed from income or from consumption. In the present case, it is a per capita household consumption aggregate constructed in three stages. First, the consumption aggregate is calculated at the level of the household. Then to take into account the differences in the composition of households, the aggregate is normalized by dividing it by the household size. Finally, a last normalization is done by dividing by a spatial deflator that takes into account the differences in costs of living between urban and rural areas – differences arising from different sources of supply, costs of transport and other transaction costs.

The consumption aggregate includes: (a) food expenditures (including meals eaten outside the home); (b) non-monetary food consumption resulting from consumption of home production, gifts and in-kind payments; and (c) the purchase price of new non-durable goods and services, imputed value of rent for dwellings owned by the household or rented free of charge by a third party, and an estimation of the use value of durable goods. The consumption aggregate takes into account all the specifics of the survey, in particular for the items that can be purchased in both of the two rounds, each of the rounds counts for half.

Food consumption is collected in Section 13 of the questionnaire, using a 7 day recall for both of the rounds. The amounts are annualized by multiplying the data from each round by the ratio 182.5/7. To adjust for the change in prices between the two rounds, the country is stratified into 5 agro-ecological zones: Niamey, other urban, rural agricultural, rural agro-pastoral, and rural pastoral. For each of these zones, a temporal price index for November/December is calculated using July/September as the base.¹⁰ The food consumption aggregate for the second round is divided by this price index, before being aggregated with the data from the first round. By applying the temporal deflator to the second round consumption aggregate, the period of data collection for the first round is implicitly defined as the period of reference for the survey.

⁹ Visitors are included in the dataset. They are only excluded in the calculation of household size.

¹⁰ The index is 1.060 for Niamey, 1.009 for other urban, 0.954 for rural agricultural, 0.054 for rural agro-pastoral, and 1.075 for rural pastoral

Non-food consumption (in non-durable goods and services) is collected in Section 9. Annual consumption is derived by multiplying the observed consumption by the frequency of observation. In the case of items where the consumption expenditure was collected in both rounds, each round counts for one half of the annual expenditure as specified above, without taking into account changes in prices.¹¹

Imputed rent is calculated for dwellings owned by the household, households that are renting free of charge and some rented dwellings that had no value for rent. Imputed rent is calculated from a linear regression on households paying rent with the logarithm of the amount of rent as the dependent variable, and housing characteristics and dichotomous variables for the region and area of residence as independent variables. In the same way that household's consume only the use of their housing, in terms of poverty analyses, they also consume only the use they get from durable goods. A use value (which is equivalent to consumption) is estimated from the stock of goods listed in the household using their purchase price or their replacement cost value. The durables acquired during the year (transport, household goods, furniture) are not included in the consumption aggregate.

The consumption aggregate that has been calculated at the household level is then divided by household size. The final normalization involves dividing the aggregate by a cost of living spatial deflator. This deflator is calculated as the ratio of the poverty lines. The poverty line for Niamey is considered the reference line and the relationship between the poverty line of each agro-ecological zone uses Niamey as the deflator.

The consumption aggregate could only be calculated for 3,859 of the households. The consumption aggregate is stored in data set ECVMA2011_Welfare. The data set also includes the weight variable (hhweight_poverty) that should be used when doing analyses with the reduced number of households.

Poverty Lines

The poverty line divides poor households from non-poor households. Households below the poverty line are poor and households above the poverty line are not poor. Households who can meet their minimum basic needs are classified as non-poor. The cost method is used for basic needs (Ravallion, 1998). The approach consists of determining a food poverty line corresponding to a certain caloric measure and adding to that an amount corresponding to the minimum non-food needs. In 2005, the food poverty line was calculated using 2400 Kcal per person per day. We use the same definition. There is no particular norm for the non-food poverty line.¹² Ravallion (1998) advances the idea that people who have just enough to meet their food needs must make sacrifices to have a minimum of non-food expenditures. The value of non-food consumption of these households can be considered as the non-food poverty line. One way to calculate this is to consider those households whose per capita total consumption is equal to the food poverty line. Another is to calculate this using those households whose per capita food consumption is equal to the food poverty line. We used the second method.

Niger is a vast country characterized by a weak transportation infrastructure. As a consequence costs are high to transport products from production zones (or import zones) to

¹¹ Prices were not collected for non-food items.

¹² In 2005, a CWIQ survey was done in Niger and was used for poverty analyses.

the zones where people consume the products. These transportation costs have to be added to the production costs and increase the final consumption costs in zones far from the areas of production. These differences are generally noticed between urban and rural areas, but they also exist at the level of the regions. The ideal would be to determine a poverty threshold for each region and each milieu of residence. However, the sample size is not large enough for the estimation of the poverty line to be robust. For that reason, a poverty line for each of the five agro-ecological zones has been constructed.

The construction of these poverty lines uses a basket of 25 food items from the first visit and 27 items from the second visit. These items represent close to 90 percent of the food consumption of the households (Table 8). The basket is a national average; using the same basket allows you to assign different levels to the poverty lines based on differences in the cost of living. The basket which starts with 2,200 kilocalories is adjusted to cover 2,400 kilocalories. The quantities obtained after this exercise are then valued on the basis of average prices from the price questionnaire combined with average prices (or rather the average unit values) from the household questionnaire. This valuation permits the calculation of the food poverty line for each of the two visits. The simple arithmetic mean for the two lines gives the annual line.

The non-food line is constructed by Ravallion's basic needs method (1998). The econometric model below is an Engel function of demand for food whose dependent variable is the share of food consumption in total consumption, and the explanatory variables are respectively the logarithm of per capita consumption of the household reported at the food poverty line and its square.

$$CBA_i = \alpha + \beta \ln(X_i/Z_A) + \gamma \ln(X_i/Z_A)^2 + U_i$$

A minimum poverty line is calculated using the formula $Z_{inf} = Z_A * (2 - \alpha)$ and an approximation of the maximum poverty line is given by $Z_{sup} = Z_A / (\alpha + \beta) / (1 + \beta)$. The second poverty line has been kept.

In order to facilitate the dialogue around poverty, it is preferable to keep a single line at the national level, and the poverty line for Niamey is the best candidate. Comparisons of poverty are done by reducing aggregate consumption calculated for a household residing in any locality by the cost of living in Niamey. This is done by dividing the aggregate per capita consumption by the deflator, calculated as the ratio between the poverty of the agro-ecological zone and that of Niamey.

Table 8. Food Consumption Basket

Consumption Item	Conversion Factor	First Visit				Second Visit			
		Initial Consumption		Adjusted Consumption		Initial Consumption		Adjusted Consumption	
		Quantity	Kilocalories	Quantity	Kilocalories	Quantity	Kilocalories	Quantity	Kilocalories
Maize	356	0.919	327.0	0.983	349.8	0.710	252.6	0.779	277.2
Millet	340	3.250	1105.0	3.476	1181.8	2.925	994.4	3.210	1091.4
Rice	360	0.549	197.6	0.587	211.3	0.579	208.6	0.636	228.9
Sorghum	343	0.512	175.5	0.547	187.7	0.712	244.4	0.782	268.2
Cassava flour	338	0.126	42.6	0.135	45.6	0.129	43.5	0.141	47.8
Pasta	367	0.138	50.8	0.148	54.3	0.147	53.9	0.161	59.1
Bread	249	0.033	8.3	0.036	8.9	0.030	7.6	0.033	8.3
Fresh onion	24	0.100	2.4	0.107	2.6	0.083	2.0	0.091	2.2
Dried tomato	17					0.035	0.6	0.038	0.6
Dry gombo	31	0.033	1.0	0.035	1.1	0.047	1.4	0.051	1.6
Beans	341	0.193	66.0	0.207	70.6	0.280	95.4	0.307	104.7
Maggi cube	337	0.016	5.2	0.017	5.6	0.016	5.3	0.017	5.8
Soumbala	337	0.031	10.5	0.033	11.2	0.041	13.7	0.045	15.0
Baobab	337	0.074	24.9	0.079	26.6	0.062	21.1	0.069	23.1
Salt	337	0.110	37.1	0.118	39.7	0.108	36.2	0.118	39.8
Pepper	53	0.017	0.9	0.018	1.0				
Dates	156	0.041	6.5	0.044	6.9				
Yams	119					0.058	6.9	0.064	7.6
Sweet potato	121					0.075	9.1	0.083	10.0
Sugar cane	30					0.068	2.0	0.075	2.2
Beef	150	0.062	9.3	0.066	9.9	0.064	9.6	0.071	10.6
Lamb	263	0.041	10.8	0.044	11.6	0.085	22.4	0.093	24.6
Goat	123	0.054	6.7	0.058	7.2	0.062	7.6	0.068	8.3
Poultry	122	0.054	6.6	0.057	7.0	0.053	6.4	0.058	7.1
Palm oil	884	0.074	65.3	0.079	69.9	0.084	74.2	0.092	81.5
Peanut oil	884	0.035	31.1	0.038	33.3	0.027	23.9	0.030	26.2
Fresh milk	79	0.010	0.8	0.011	0.9	0.013	1.0	0.014	1.1
Curds	75	0.028	2.1	0.030	2.2	0.043	3.2	0.047	3.6
Sugar	373	0.134	49.9	0.143	53.4	0.106	39.7	0.117	43.58429
Total			2244		2400		2187		2400

Source : Author calculations from the ECVMA 2011

Table 9 Poverty Lines in 2011

	Food	Non-Food	Total	National Line	Deflator
Niamey	119,107.5	63,527.7	182,635.2	182,635.2	1.000
Other urban	106,656.0	56,886.6	163,542.6	182,635.2	0.895
Agricultural	98,316.7	52,438.7	150,755.4	182,635.2	0.825
Agropastoral	104,507.9	55,740.8	160,248.7	182,635.2	0.877
Pastoral	105,453.2	56,,245.0	161,698.2	182,635.2	0.885

9 HOW TO USE THE DATA

Variable names have from 7 to 9 characters and are based on a system where the first letter indicates the questionnaire in which the information was collected – “m” for household (ménage) and individual level information, “a” for agriculture information, “c” for community level information. This letter is followed by three characters indicating the section from which the information was drawn. For example, “s04” would indicate employment information in the household questionnaire, or agriculture information in the community questionnaire. This is followed by the question number in the questionnaire, for example “q07”. If the question has multiple parts, the question number would be represented as “q03bh” or “q09a”. So, for example, variable “ms01q24” is question 24 in the household questionnaire section 1, or “What is [NAME’s] ethnicity?”

Data set names begin with the letters “ecvma” followed by several letters that briefly describe the contents (see Annex 2). Data collected in the first visit have “_p1” at the end of the name and data collected in the second visit are stored in files with “_p2” at the end of the name. The individual level data set, *ecvmaind_p1p2*, has been created to include all individuals interviewed during either visit. An indicator is provided that tells in which visit (passage) the person was interviewed.

To merge data from the household data file, it is necessary to merge on the variable *hid*. Individuals are identified by the variables *hid*, and *ms01q00*. The agriculture data uses the same identification variables to identify individual households, grappe and ménage. Where individual information is collected, the identification information is the same as found in *ms01q00*. So, for example, variable “as02aq28a” identifies the identification code number of the 1st household member who worked on the parcel. That identification number is the same as *ms01q00*.

The agriculture information collected at the field (champs) and parcel level are identified by *as01q03* which is the number of the field, and *as01q05* the number of the parcel. A household can have multiple fields and there can be multiple parcels within the field. Even if there is only one parcel within the field, it is necessary to use both variables to uniquely identify each land unit worked by the household.

The community level data collect information that is common to the area in which the selected households are located. It does not represent a community in the sociological sense. The data do not represent communities in Niger. Community data are identified by *grappe* (cluster). They can be merged with the household and agriculture data using that variable. Note that there are no data for grappe 45.¹³ In some cases, one community questionnaire was collected for multiple grappes. This happens most often in urban areas. These grappes were located close to each other and the information from each of the grappes would be the same.

¹³ Grappe 45 was a rural ZD in Diffa region.

9.1 WEIGHTING FACTORS

In order to produce nationally representative statistics with the data, weights or expansion factors need to be applied. These survey weights adjust for differences in the probability of selection for the sample (see Section 3).

Using the sampling plan as discussed in Section 3, the probability P_{hij} of selecting household hij in ZD hi of the strata h was:

$$p_{hij} = \frac{k_h n_{hi}}{\sum_{\alpha} n_{h\alpha}} \frac{m}{n'_{hi}}$$

Where:

k_h is the number of ZDs selected in strata h ,

n_{hi} is the number of households listed during the 2001 census in the ZD, and

m is the number of households interviewed in the ZD

n'_{hi} is the number of households listed in the ZD during the listing operation.

The sampling weight w_{hij} for household hij is the inverse of its probability of selection p_{hij} .

$$\text{sampling weight} = 1/p_{hij}$$

The sample weight (hhweight) is found in the data set Ponderation_Finale_31_05_2013. This weight should be used when doing analyses that include the total number of households (n=3,968). If using the reduced number of households for which the consumption aggregate has been calculated (n=3,859), the sample weight (hhweight_poverty) found in data set Ponderation_Poverty_31_05_2013 should be used.

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Ravallion, Martin. 1998. “Poverty Lines in Theory and Practice.” LSMS Working Paper No. 133. World Bank, Washington, DC.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF QUESTIONNAIRES

		FIRST VISIT		SECOND VISIT	
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE					
SECTION	CONTENTS	RESPONDENT		CONTENTS	RESPONDENT
1. Socio-demographic characteristics of household members	Relationship to household head, date of birth, age, presence of parents in household, location of birth, marital status, identification of spouses, ethnicity	Household head		Repeated for new arrivals to the household	
2. Education and access to Information and Communication Technology	Part A. Education - ability to read, write, and do a simple calculation, ever attended school, reason for non-attendance, age at entrance to school, attendance in school in 2009/10 school year, type of school, result of 2009/10 school year, attendance in school in 2010/11, reason for non-attendance, level of instruction, problems encountered at the school, type of school, amounts paid for education, highest level of school for those who attended in the past, year last attended school	Household members 4 and older for the education sub-section		Repeated for new arrivals to the household	
	Part B. Access to ICT - ownership of a mobile phone, use of a mobile phone, use of a computer in the last 12 months, use of internet in last 12 months, frequency of use of internet in last 12 months	Household members 15 and older		Repeated for new arrivals to the household	
3. Health	Part A. General health - health problems in last 4 weeks, type of problem, impact of health problem on normal activities, length of time health problem impacted normal activities, did respondent seek help, why not seek help, where was the first consultation done, who did the first consultation, satisfaction with service, distance of place of service from home, cost of consultation, examinations, medications, hospitalizations, insurance to cover the consultation, examination, medications or hospitalization, amount covered by insurance, money provided by friends or family to pay medical costs, other health costs, amount of	All household members		Repeated for new arrivals to the household	

	FIRST VISIT			SECOND VISIT	
	<p>days worked per week, income from work, changes in income during last 12 months, taxes withheld from income, receipt of bonuses, or commissions for the work, presence of a union, total income from other employment</p> <p>Part D. Search for supplemental work – methods used to search, type of work sought, principal reason for supplement work</p> <p>Part E. Time use – collection of firewood, fetching water, preparation of meals, doing laundry, repaired of clothing, cleaning the house, doing marketing, personal study,</p>	<p>Household members 5 and older</p> <p>Household members 5 and older</p>		<p>Repeated for new arrivals to the household</p> <p>Repeated for new arrivals to the household</p>	
5. Non-agricultural household enterprises	<p>Part A. Existence of enterprise - detailed questions about the types of non-agricultural household enterprises possible</p> <p>Part B. Characteristics of household enterprises – principal good or service, ID code of principal respondent, ID code of owner, ID code of manager, date enterprise was formed, number of non-household members working in the enterprise, amount of revenues that go to the household, where the enterprise is located, presence of electricity, presence of running water, presence of a telephone, use of written accounts, does the enterprise have a Fiscal Identification Number, is the enterprise registered in the Commercial Registry, are the workers registered in the CNSS, legal form of the enterprise, expenditures and revenues, number of months in business, identification of household members who work in the enterprise, hours worked for men, women and children</p>	<p>Household head</p> <p>Household head</p>			
6. Housing characteristics	Type of dwelling, number of rooms, status of occupation, monthly rent, payment of rent (or part) by non-household member, monthly rent including services, payment of monthly bills,	Household head			

	FIRST VISIT			SECOND VISIT	
	principal material of the exterior walls, the roof and floors, connection to SEEN, monthly water bill, other water expenses, principal sources of drinking water in dry season and rainy season, distance to drinking water source in dry season, time to fetch drinking water, distance to drinking water in rainy season, time to fetch water in rainy season, connection to NIGELEC, monthly electricity bill, principal source of lighting, breaks in electric service, number of breaks, average duration of breaks, other expenses for electricity, connection to SONITEL, monthly telephone bill, connection to internet, monthly bill for internet connection, connection to cable or satellite television, monthly bill for cable or satellite television, principal fuels used for cooking, how trash is disposed of, type of sanitation in the dwelling, disposition of waste				
7. Durable goods	Possession of good, how many, age of the newest, purchase value, current value	Household head			
8. Non-employment revenues	Receipt of retirement pension, widow's pension, disability pension, child support, rental income, interest, dividends, identification of household member who receives, amount received	Household head			
9. Non-food expenditures	Purchase of item and amount spent, last 7 days, last 30 days, last 6 months, last 12 months, holidays and ceremonies during the last 12 months	Household head		Purchase of item and amount spent, last 7 days, last 3 months	
10. Transfers	<p>Part A. Transfers received – ID code of member who received, relationship to sender, nature of good or service, place of residence of sender, method of transfer, total amount received in last 12 months</p> <p>Part B. Transfers sent - ID code of member who sent, relationship to receiver, nature of</p>	<p>Household head</p> <p>Household head</p>			

	FIRST VISIT			SECOND VISIT	
	good or service, place of residence of receiver, method of transfer, total amount sent in last 12 months				
11. Shocks and survival strategies	Negative events during the last 12 months, 3 worst problems, changes in welfare because of shock, strategy adopted to respond to shock	Household head			
12. Food security	Worry over having enough to eat during the last 7 days, strategies if did not have enough to eat, number of meals for adults and children, months in the last 12 when did not have enough to eat, reasons for not having enough to eat	Household head		Worry over having enough to eat during the last 7 days, strategies if did not have enough to eat, number of meals for adults and children, months in the last 12 when did not have enough to eat, reasons for not having enough to eat	Household head
13. Food consumption during the last 7 days	Consumption of item, quantity consumed that was purchased, quantity consumed that was from home production, total quantity consumed received as give, as in-kind or by barter	Household head		Consumption of item, quantity consumed that was purchased, quantity consumed that was from home production, total quantity consumed received as give, as in-kind or by barter	Household head
14. Additional food consumption information	Number of days categories of food were eaten, non-household members eating meals with household, number of days, number of meals	Household head		Number of days categories of food were eaten, non-household members eating meals with household, number of days, number of meals	Household head
AGRICULTURE QUESTIONNAIRE					
1. Access to land	Does household have access to land, details of each parcel, GPS coordinates of parcel, size of parcel (with GPS, farmer estimation), distance of parcel from dwelling, method of travel to parcel, length of time to go to parcel, how long the parcel has been used by the household, ownership mode, ID code of owner of parcel, type of property title held, method to acquire parcel, estimated value of the parcel, rent that could be received, type of soil, topography, presence of erosion problems, reason for erosion, control of erosion problems, method used to control erosion, principal source of water during the off season, method of drainage used during the off season, second	Household head		GPS coordinates of parcel, size of parcel with GPS, distance of parcel from dwelling, method of travel to parcel, length of time to go to parcel, conflict over the parcel, year of conflict, reason for the conflict, effect of conflict on use of parcel, resolution of conflict, how was conflict resolved	Household head

	FIRST VISIT			SECOND VISIT	
	source water during off season, principal source of water during rainy season, was the parcel used during the off season or rainy season, number of consecutive years of use for the parcel, use of soil conserving planting, planting of forage during fallow period, grazing during fallow period, harvest of forage during fallow period, ID code of person in charge of parcel, principal use of parcel during off season and rainy season, last time parcel was left fallow, was the field burned off during the present agricultural season				
2. Rainy season	<p>Part A. Inputs and labor – was parcel used during rainy season, amount of land used, use of organic fertilizers (how acquired, amount used), use of crop residue on parcel, use of inorganic/chemical fertilizer (amount used), use of pesticides fungicides and herbicides (amount used), identification of household members who worked to prepare the soil, use of gayya or bogou labor to prepare the soil, number of days of gayya or bogou, amount paid for gayya or bogou labor, use of other non-family labor to prepare the soil, number of days for men, women and children, amount paid for non-family labor</p> <p>Part B. Crops & seeds used in rainy season – type of crops on each parcel, system of cropping, amount of land cultivated, type of seeds used, where seeds were acquired, month when first planted, was there a second</p>	<p>Household head</p> <p>Household head</p>		<p>Part A. Inputs and labor - identification of household members who worked to plant and maintain the parcel, use of gayya or bogou labor who worked to plant and maintain the parcel, number of days of gayya or bogou, amount paid for gayya or bogou labor, use of other non-family labor who worked to plant and maintain the parcel, number of days for men, women and children, amount paid for non-family labor, identification of household members who worked to harvest the parcel, use of gayya or bogou labor who worked to harvest the parcel, number of days of gayya or bogou, amount paid for gayya or bogou labor, use of other non-family labor who worked to harvest the parcel, number of days for men, women and children, amount paid for non-family labor</p>	Household head

	FIRST VISIT			SECOND VISIT	
	planting, number of weeks between plantings Part C. Cost of inputs during rainy season – amount of inputs used, where acquired, amount spent for purchases, use of credit to purchase, how long does the credit last, amount of credit, amount already paid back, receipt of inputs as gift, where gift was received	Household head		Part D. Other charges - packaging, fuel and lubricant, water, electricity, insurance premiums, interest expenses, taxes, fees, transport, number of times paid, amount paid on average, how payment was financed Part E. Production by crop - type of crop, amount of harvest, loss of production, percentage of loss, principal reason for loss, sale, quantity sold, amount received, who purchased the harvest, where sold, number of times sold, costs of transport and other charges, ID code of member who controls the revenue, transformation of product for sale or household consumption, amount transformed, value of sold transformed product, amount consumed by household, amount given as gifts, amount saved for seeds, amount saved to feed animals, amount currently as stock, principal methods for storing stock, protections measures for stock, principal reason for keeping stocks, amount in stock, how many months will the stock last	Household head Household head
3. Off season crops	Part A. Practice of off season agriculture during last 5 years, date of start of off season, date of end of off season, ID code of principal through 5th off season farmer, use of non-household member labor, days of labor for	Household head			

	FIRST VISIT		SECOND VISIT	
	<p>men, women, and children, overall total of salaries for workers during the off season</p> <p>Part B. Crops & seeds, crops cultivated during off season, type of cultivation, type of seeds, where seeds were obtained, reason for selecting type of seed, use of inputs</p> <p>Part C. Cost of inputs – amount used, where acquired, amount purchased, use of credit, how long does the credit last, amount of credit, amount already paid back, receipt of inputs as gift, where gift was received</p> <p>Part D. Other charges – packaging, fuel and lubricant, water, electricity, insurance premiums, interest expenses, taxes, fees, transport, number of times paid, amount paid on average, how payment was financed</p> <p>Part E. Production by crop – type of crop, date of first planting, number of weeks between planting and harvest, number of production cycles, number of weeks before second planting, average amount of land for first planting, amount of harvest from first cycle, sale of first harvest, quantity sold, amount received, who purchased the harvest, where sold, ID code of member who controls the revenue, loss of part of production prior to harvest, percentage of loss, principal reason for loss, amount consumed by the household, amount saved for seeds, amount saved to feed animals, amount given as gifts to others</p>	<p>Household head</p> <p>Household head</p> <p>Household head</p> <p>Household head</p>		
4. Livestock			<p>Part A. Number and type of livestock – owned or raising of livestock during last 12 months, principal reasons for owning or raising livestock, has household given livestock to another household, how many sent to other household, principal reason for sending livestock to other household,</p>	Household head

	FIRST VISIT		SECOND VISIT	
			<p>number owned by household, ID codes of owners of livestock, ID codes of household members who raised the livestock, number of months, days and hours worked, number of animals given to this household by others, what does the household get for raising animals from other households, number from other households, number of animals born during the last 12 months, number of animals given to this household during last 12 months, number of animals given as gifts to this household during last 12 months, number of animals received from the State or and NGO during the last 12 months, number of animals purchased during the last 12 months, where purchased, value of purchases, number of animals slaughtered during last 12 months, number given as gifts to other households during last 12 months, number stolen during last 12 months, number killed by natural disasters during last 12 months, number died of disease during last 12 months, number sold during last 12 months, where sold, amount paid for commissions for sales, amount paid in taxes on sales, net value of the sales, ID code of the principal person who controls the revenue, ID code of the second person who controls the revenue</p> <p>Part B. Reproduction & shelter – use of breeding techniques or reproduction, principal breeding techniques, where were the animals sheltered</p> <p>Part C. Feeding – principal foods used to feed the animals during the last 12 months, amount produced by the household, amount</p>	<p>Household head</p> <p>Household head</p>

	FIRST VISIT		SECOND VISIT	
			<p>purchased, principal source of purchase, number of months purchased, average amount spent, amount of food received as a gift</p> <p>Part D. Water – principal sources of water during the rainy season, average number of times animals were watered during the rainy season, principal sources of water during dry season, average number of times animals were watered during the dry season, payment for watering, number of months paid for watering, average amount spent for watering</p> <p>Part E. Health – number vaccinated during the last 12 months who were already vaccinated, number vaccinated during the last 12 months, who provided the vaccines, what vaccines were used, amount paid for vaccinations, number dewormed during last 12 months, who provided the deworming services, amount paid for deworming, number treated for ticks or other parasites during the last 12 months, who provided the service, amount paid, number with health problems during the last 12 months, use of medical services, who provided the services, amount paid, use of traditional methods to treat illness, who provided the traditional services, effectiveness of the traditional services, amount paid, knowledge of plants to use for treatments, would respondent like traditional methods to be researched to provide better services</p> <p>Part F. Non-family labor –use of non-family labor during the last 12 months, number of months used during the last 12 months, number of men, number of days</p>	<p>Household head</p> <p>Household head</p> <p>Household head</p>

	FIRST VISIT		SECOND VISIT	
			<p>worked on average, payment per day of work, number of women, number of days worked on average, payment per day of work, number of children, number of days worked on average, payment per day of work</p> <p>Part G. Production of meat – slaughter of animals during last 12 months to produce meat, number of animals slaughtered by month, average weight of animals slaughtered, average amount of meat produced, average amount sold, amount received for sales, where sold product, ID code of member who controls the revenue, amount consumed in the household, amount of meat given to the household that owned the animal, amount given as gifts to other households, amount of other charges for production of meat, production of skins and leather, amount of skins and leather produced, amount of skins and leather sold, amount received for sales, ID code of the member who controls the revenues</p> <p>Part H Production of milk</p> <p>Part I Production of eggs</p> <p>Part J Transport and field work – use of animals for transport during last 12 months, number of animals used for transport, amount earned, use of animals for field work during last 12 months, amount earned, ID code of member who controls the revenue</p> <p>Part K. Manure – use of manure during last 12 months, principal uses of manure, sale of manure, amount earned, ID code of member who controls the revenue</p> <p>Part L. Transhumance – did the</p>	<p>Household head</p> <p>Household head</p> <p>Household head</p> <p>Household head</p> <p>Household head</p> <p>Household head</p>

	FIRST VISIT		SECOND VISIT	
			household herd move during the dry season, reason for moving, number of people (members or not) who moved, number of people paid for the move, ID codes of members who moved, what month did the household herd move, month when the household herd returned, where did the household herd go, department in Niger of principal residence, distance of the move, number of animals included in the move, number of animals that returned, problems encountered, state of pasturage at destination, state of water sources at destination, plan to take same route next year	
5. Tree crops and perennial crops			Presence of such crops, number of months crops were generated, average amount produced each month, amount consumed by the household, amount given as gifts, amount sold, amount earned from sales, ID code of member who controls revenues, where crops were sold, amount spend for seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and other inputs, amount spend in transport and other charges for sales	Household head
6. Equipment			Possession of equipment, number owned, how much they could be sold for today, age of the newest, price paid at purchase, how many were owned 12 months ago, was the equipment used during the last 12 months, equipment rented to other households during last 12 months, amount received for rentals, household rented equipment from other households or an NGO, amount spend for rentals	Household head
7. Agricultural extension services			Has household never benefited from extension services, has household benefited	Household head

	FIRST VISIT			SECOND VISIT	
				from extension services during rainy or dry seasons, who provided the extension service, how many visits to the household, how many visits were solicited by the household, assessment of the service, why has household not benefited from extension services	
8. Climate changes				<p>Part A. Long term changes – during last 5 years were changes seen in rainfall, rainfall distribution in the year, more frequent droughts, more frequent flooding, delayed the start of the rainy seasons, rainy seasons come to an end earlier, periods of high heat, strategies adopted for the changes</p> <p>Part B. Recent changes – was the rainy season on time, what month did the rainy season begin, what was the volume of water in the rainy season, what month had the most rain</p>	<p>Household head</p> <p>Household head</p>
COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE					
0. List of respondents	Names of respondents, sex, age, function in the community, number of years in the community, level of education				
1. Existence and accessibility of social services	Does the service exist, how many in the community, if not in the community, how far away, method of transport to distant services, average time to go to the distant service, principal problems with services in the community				
2. Economy and infrastructure	Three principal economic activities in the community, is life better or worse from 5 years ago, reasons for the change, accessibility of route to community during the rainy season, presence of electricity in community, principal sources of electricity in the community, use of tap water, presence of mobile phones, presence of children 5-17 working in the community,				

	FIRST VISIT			SECOND VISIT	
	inhabitants who leave the community periodically for work, where do they go, easier or harder to get work now versus 5 years ago For rural communities only – does transportation pass through the village, how far to the nearest transportation, how often does transportation pass through				
3. Health	Presence of different levels of services, how far away if not in the community, length of time to distant services, three principal illnesses in the community, three principal problems with health services, where do most women have their babies				
4. Agriculture	Practice of agriculture in the community, number of agricultural cooperatives, names of principal cooperatives, services provided by cooperatives, presence of a tractor, extension service agent in the community, irrigation program in the community, number of participants in irrigation program, principal sources of irrigation, availability of year round water, number of seed sellers, possibility of land sales, presence of sharecroppers, amount paid to agricultural workers, gayya/bogou workers in the community, usual month to plant millet, sorghum, rice, cowpeas, onions, peanuts, and tomatoes, usual month to harvest millet, sorghum, rice, cowpeas, onions, peanuts, and tomatoes				
5. Livestock and shocks	Practice of raising livestock, where livestock is watered during the rainy season, where livestock is watered during the dry season, sufficient water during the dry season, reasons for insufficient water, households that move to find water, sufficient pasturage during the last 12 months, households that move to find pasturage, livestock market in the community,				

	FIRST VISIT		SECOND VISIT	
	livestock epidemics during the last 12 months, insect attack on harvests during the last 5 years, serious crop diseases during the last 5 years, comparison of rainfall with previous season, were there sufficient rains this year, serious droughts during the last 5 years, serious floods during the last 5 years, consequences of floods in the area			
6. Community needs	Infrastructure projects in the community during last 5 years, who proposed the project, discussions of project in community, who participated in the discussions, was the project undertaken, source of resources for project, contributions by members of the community			
7. Prices	Market prices for main consumption items		Market prices for main consumption items	

ANNEX 2: LIST OF FILE NAMES

First Visit	Second Visit	Quest.	Sec	Part	Description
ecvmasection00_p1	ecvmasection00_p2	Agr.	0		Control information
ecvmamen_p1		Agr.	1		Access to land (Q 1, 2)
ecvmaas1_p1	ecvmaas1_p2	Agr.	1		Access to land
ecvmaas1_p1	ecvmaas1_p2	Agr.	2	A	Inputs and labor in rainy season
ecvmaas2b_p1		Agr.	2	B	Type of crops and seeds used in rainy season
ecvmaas2c_p1		Agr.	2	C	Cost of inputs used in rainy season
	ecvmaas2d_p2	Agr.	2	D	Other charges for agricultural activities in rainy season
	ecvmaas2e_p2	Agr.	2	E	Quantity of production in rainy season by type of crop
ecvmamen_p1		Agr.	3	A	Practice of contre saison agriculture and labor
ecvmaas3b_p1		Agr.	3	B	Type of crops and seeds used in contre saison
ecvmaas3c_p1		Agr.	3	C	Cost of inputs used in contre saison
ecvmaas3d_p1		Agr.	3	D	Other charges for agricultural activities in contre saison
ecvmaas3e_p1		Agr.	3	E	Quantity of production in contre saison by type of crop
	ecvmaas4a_p2	Agr.	4	A	Livestock: size and nature of animals
	ecvmaas4b_p2	Agr.	4	B-D, F, G	Livestock: reproduction & shelter, feed, water, non-family labor, meat production
	ecvmaas4e_p2	Agr.	4	E	Livestock: health
	ecvmaas4h_p2	Agr.	4	H	Livestock: milk production
	ecvmaas4h3_p2	Agr.	4	H3	Livestock: revenues from milk sales
	ecvmaas4i_p2	Agr.	4	I	Livestock: egg production
	ecvmaas4j_p2	Agr.	4	J	Livestock: transport and field work
	ecvmamen_p2	Agr.	4	K	Livestock: manure
	ecvmamen_p2	Agr.	4	L	Livestock: transhumance
	ecvmaas05_p2	Agr.	5		Tree crops and perennial crops
	ecvmaas06_p2	Agr.	6		Equipment for agriculture and livestock
	ecvmaas07_p2	Agr.	7		Agriculture extension services

First Visit	Second Visit	Quest.	Sec	Part	Description
	ecvmamen_p2	Agr.	8	A.1	Climate change (Q1-7)
	ecvmaas08_p2	Agr.	8	A.2	Climate change (Q 1-13)
	ecvmamen_p2	Agr.	8	B	Climate change
ecvmasection00__p1	ecvmasection00__p2	HH	0		Control information
ecvmaind_p1p2	ecvmaind_p1p2	HH	1		Socio-demographic characteristics
ecvmaind_p1p2	ecvmaind_p1p2	HH	2		Education
ecvmaind_p1p2	ecvmaind_p1p2	HH	3		Health
ecvmaind_p1p2	ecvmaind_p1p2	HH	4		Employment
ecvmamen_p1		HH	5	A	Characteristics of non-agricultural enterprises
ecvmaent_p1		HH	5	B	Characteristics of non-agricultural enterprises
ecvmamen_p1		HH	6		Dwelling characteristics
ecvmaactif_p1		HH	7		Durable goods
ecvmarev_p1		HH	8		Non-employment revenues
ecvma7jo_p1	ecvma7jo_p2	HH	9	A	Non food expenditures last 7 days
ecvma30j_p1	ecvma30j_p2	HH	9	B	Non food expenditures last 30 days
ecvma6mo_p1		HH	9	C	Non food expenditures last 6 months
ecvma12m_p1		HH	9	D	Non food expenditures last 12 months
ecvmafet_p1		HH	9	E	Expenditures on festivals and ceremonies during last 12 months
ecvmamen_p1		HH	10	A	Transfers received (Q 0, 1)
ecvmatreclus_p1		HH	10	A	Transfers received
ecvmamen_p1		HH	10	B	Transfers sent (Q 8)
ecvmatremis_p1		HH	10	B	Transfers sent
ecvmachoc_p1		HH	11		Shocks and survival strategies
ecvmamen_p1	ecvmamen_p2	HH	12		Food Security
ecvmaali_p1	ecvmaali_p2	HH	13		Food consumption last 7 days
ecvmacom1_p1	ecvmaco1_p2	HH	14		Complement to food consumption (Q1,2)
ecvmacom2_p1	ecvmaco2_p2	HH	14		Complement to food consumption (Q4-6)

First Visit	Second Visit	Quest.	Sec	Part	Description
ecvmamen_p1		HH	14		Complement to food consumption
ecvmacoms00_p1		Com	0		List of respondents
ecvmacoms01_p1		Com	1		Existence and accessibility to social services
ecvmacoms02_p1		Com	2		Economy and infrastructure
ecvmacoms02_p1		Com	3		Health
ecvmacoms02_p1		Com	4		Agriculture
ecvmacoms02_p1		Com	5		Livestock and shocks
ecvmacoms06_p1		Com	6		Needs of the Com
ecvmacoms07_p1	ecvmacoms07_p2	Com	7		Prices

CONSTRUCTED DATA

Name	Description
Household weight for poverty analyses (number of households 3,859)	Ponderation_Poverty_31_05_2013
Household weight for complete data set (number of households 3,968)	Ponderation_Finale_31_05_2013
Consumption aggregate (household level)	ECVMA2011_Welfare
Raw consumption aggregate (household/item level)	ECVMA2011_P1P2_Conso
EA latitudes and longitudes (see Annex 8)	NER_EA_Offsets
Household level geovariables (see Annex 8)	NER_HouseholdGeovars_Y1
Plot level geovariables (see Annex 8)	NER_PlotGeovariables_Y1

ANNEX 3: DEPARTMENT CODES

Region Code	Region	Dept Code	Dept Name
1	AGADEZ	11	Tchirozérine
1	AGADEZ	12	Arlit
1	AGADEZ	13	Bilma
2	DIFFA	21	Diffa
2	DIFFA	22	Mainé-Soroa
2	DIFFA	23	N'Guigmi
3	DOSSO	31	Dosso
3	DOSSO	32	Boboye
3	DOSSO	33	Dogondoutchi
3	DOSSO	34	Gaya
3	DOSSO	35	Loga
4	MARADI	41	Madarounfa
4	MARADI	42	Aguié
4	MARADI	43	Dakoro
4	MARADI	44	Guidan-Roundji
4	MARADI	45	Mayahi
4	MARADI	46	Tessaoua
5	TAHOUA	51	Tahoua
5	TAHOUA	52	Birni N'Konni
5	TAHOUA	53	Bouza
5	TAHOUA	54	Illéla
5	TAHOUA	55	Keita
5	TAHOUA	56	Madaoua
5	TAHOUA	57	Tchin-Tabaraden
5	TAHOUA	58	Abalak
6	TILLABERI	61	Tillabéri
6	TILLABERI	62	Filingué
6	TILLABERI	63	Kollo
6	TILLABERI	64	Ouallam
6	TILLABERI	65	Say
6	TILLABERI	66	Téra
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah
7	ZINDER	72	Gouré
7	ZINDER	73	Magaria
7	ZINDER	74	Matameye
7	ZINDER	75	Tanout
8	NIAMEY	81	Niamey

ANNEX 3: COMMUNE CODES

Region code	Region	Department Code	Department	Commune Code	Commune
1	AGADEZ	11	Tchirozérine	11 90	Commune d'AGADEZ
1	AGADEZ	11	Tchirozérine	11 80	Commune TCHIROZERINE
1	AGADEZ	11	Tchirozérine	11 70	Commune INGALL
1	AGADEZ	11	Tchirozérine	11 71	Commune ADERBISSANAT
1	AGADEZ	11	Tchirozérine	11 01	Commune TABELOT
1	AGADEZ	11	Tchirozérine	11 02	Commune DAGABA
1	AGADEZ	12	Arlit	12 80	Commune d'ARLIT
1	AGADEZ	12	Arlit	12 70	Commune d'IFEROUANE
1	AGADEZ	12	Arlit	12 03	Commune de DANNET
1	AGADEZ	12	Arlit	12 04	Commune de GOUGARAM
1	AGADEZ	12	Arlit	12 05	Commune de TIMIA
1	AGADEZ	13	Bilma	13 80	Commune de BILMA
1	AGADEZ	13	Bilma	13 06	Commune de DJADO / CHIRFA
1	AGADEZ	13	Bilma	13 07	Commune de FACHI
1	AGADEZ	13	Bilma	13 08	Commune de KAWAE / DIRKOU
2	DIFFA	21	Diffa	21 90	Commune de DIFFA
2	DIFFA	21	Diffa	21 01	Commune de BOSSO
2	DIFFA	21	Diffa	21 02	Commune de CHETIMARI
2	DIFFA	21	Diffa	21 03	Commune de GUESKEROU/ KOMADOUGOU
2	DIFFA	21	Diffa	21 04	Commune de TOUMOUR
2	DIFFA	22	Mainé-Soroa	22 80	Commune de MAÏNE-SOROA
2	DIFFA	22	Mainé-Soroa	22 05	Commune de GOUDOUMARIA
2	DIFFA	22	Mainé-Soroa	22 06	Commune de FOULATARI
2	DIFFA	22	Mainé-Soroa	22 07	Commune de N'GUELBEYLI
2	DIFFA	23	N'Guigmi	23 80	Commune de N'GUIGMI
2	DIFFA	23	N'Guigmi	23 08	Commune de KABELEWA
2	DIFFA	23	N'Guigmi	23 09	Commune de N'GOURTI
3	DOSSO	31	Dosso	31 90	Commune de DOSSO
3	DOSSO	31	Dosso	31 01	Commune de FARREY
3	DOSSO	31	Dosso	31 02	Commune de GARANKEDEYE
3	DOSSO	31	Dosso	31 03	Commune de GOLLE
3	DOSSO	31	Dosso	31 04	Commune de GOROUBAN KASSAM
3	DOSSO	31	Dosso	31 05	Commune de KARGUI BANGOU
3	DOSSO	31	Dosso	31 06	Commune de MOKKO
3	DOSSO	31	Dosso	31 07	Commune de SAMBERA
3	DOSSO	31	Dosso	31 08	Commune de TESSA
3	DOSSO	31	Dosso	31 09	Commune de TOMBO KOAREY I
3	DOSSO	31	Dosso	31 10	Commune de TOMBO KOAREY II
3	DOSSO	32	Boboye	32 80	Commune de BIRNI N'GAOURE
3	DOSSO	32	Boboye	32 70	Commune de FALMEY
3	DOSSO	32	Boboye	32 11	Commune de FABIRDJI
3	DOSSO	32	Boboye	32 12	Commune de FAKARA
3	DOSSO	32	Boboye	32 13	Commune de GUILLADJE
3	DOSSO	32	Boboye	32 14	Commune de HARIKANASSOU

Region code	Region	Department Code	Department	Commune Code	Commune
3	DOSSO	32	Boboye	32 15	Commune de KANKANDI
3	DOSSO	32	Boboye	32 16	Commune de KIOTA
3	DOSSO	32	Boboye	32 17	Commune de KOYGOLO
3	DOSSO	32	Boboye	32 18	Commune de N'GONGA
3	DOSSO	33	Dogondoutchi	33 80	Commune de DOGONDOUTCHI
3	DOSSO	33	Dogondoutchi	33 19	Commune DAN KASSARI
3	DOSSO	33	Dogondoutchi	33 20	Commune de DOGON KIRIA
3	DOSSO	33	Dogondoutchi	33 21	Commune de DOUMEGA
3	DOSSO	33	Dogondoutchi	33 22	Commune de GUECHEME
3	DOSSO	33	Dogondoutchi	33 23	Commune de KIECHE
3	DOSSO	33	Dogondoutchi	33 24	Commune de KORE MAIROUA
3	DOSSO	33	Dogondoutchi	33 25	Commune de MATANKARI
3	DOSSO	33	Dogondoutchi	33 26	Commune de SOUCOUCOUTANE
3	DOSSO	33	Dogondoutchi	33 27	Commune de TIBIRI (DOUTCHI)
3	DOSSO	34	Gaya	34 80	Commune de GAYA
3	DOSSO	34	Gaya	34 28	Commune de BANA
3	DOSSO	34	Gaya	34 29	Commune de BENGOU
3	DOSSO	34	Gaya	34 30	Commune de DIOUNDIOU
3	DOSSO	34	Gaya	34 31	Commune de KARAKARA
3	DOSSO	34	Gaya	34 32	Commune de TANDA
3	DOSSO	34	Gaya	34 33	Commune de TOUNOUGA
3	DOSSO	34	Gaya	34 34	Commune de YELOU
3	DOSSO	34	Gaya	34 35	Commune de ZABORI
3	DOSSO	35	Loga	35 80	Commune de LOGA
3	DOSSO	35	Loga	35 36	Commune de FALWEL
3	DOSSO	35	Loga	35 37	Commune de SOKORBE
4	MARADI	41	Madarounfa	41 91	Commune de MARADI I
4	MARADI	41	Madarounfa	41 92	Commune de MARADI II
4	MARADI	41	Madarounfa	41 93	Commune de MARADI III
4	MARADI	41	Madarounfa	41 80	Commune de MADAROUNFA
4	MARADI	41	Madarounfa	41 01	Commune de DAN ISSA
4	MARADI	41	Madarounfa	41 02	Commune de DJIRATAOUA
4	MARADI	41	Madarounfa	41 03	Commune de GABI
4	MARADI	41	Madarounfa	41 04	Commune de SAFO
4	MARADI	41	Madarounfa	41 05	Commune de SARKIN YAMA
4	MARADI	42	Aguié	42 80	Commune d'AGUIE
4	MARADI	42	Aguié	42 70	Commune de GAZAOUA
4	MARADI	42	Aguié	42 06	Commune de GANGARA
4	MARADI	42	Aguié	42 07	Commune de TCHADOUA
4	MARADI	43	Dakoro	43 80	Commune de DAKORO

Region code	Region	Department Code	Department	Commune Code	Commune
4	MARADI	43	Dakoro	43 08	Commune de ADJIEKORIA
4	MARADI	43	Dakoro	43 09	Commune de AZAGOR
4	MARADI	43	Dakoro	43 10	Commune de BADER GOULA
4	MARADI	43	Dakoro	43 11	Commune de BERMO
4	MARADI	43	Dakoro	43 12	Commune de BIRNI LALLE
4	MARADI	43	Dakoro	43 13	Commune de BIRNI DAN GOULBI
4	MARADI	43	Dakoro	43 14	Commune de GADABEDJI
4	MARADI	43	Dakoro	43 15	Commune de KORAHANE
4	MARADI	43	Dakoro	43 16	Commune de KORNAKA
4	MARADI	43	Dakoro	43 17	Commune de MAIYARA
4	MARADI	43	Dakoro	43 18	Commune de ROUMBOU I
4	MARADI	43	Dakoro	43 19	Commune de SABONMACHI
4	MARADI	43	Dakoro	43 20	Commune de TAGRISS / SOLI
4	MARADI	44	Guidan-Roundji	44 80	Commune de GUIDAN-ROUMDJI
4	MARADI	44	Guidan-Roundji	44 21	Commune de CHADAKORI
4	MARADI	44	Guidan-Roundji	44 22	Commune de GUIDAN SORI
4	MARADI	44	Guidan-Roundji	44 23	Commune de SAE-SABOUA
4	MARADI	44	Guidan-Roundji	44 24	Commune de TIBIRI
4	MARADI	45	Mayahi	45 80	Commune de MAYAHI
4	MARADI	45	Mayahi	45 25	Commune de ALHASSANE MAIREYREY
4	MARADI	45	Mayahi	45 26	Commune de ATTANTANE
4	MARADI	45	Mayahi	45 27	Commune de GUIDAN AMOUMOUNE
4	MARADI	45	Mayahi	45 28	Commune de ISSAWANE
4	MARADI	45	Mayahi	45 29	Commune de KANEMBAKACHE
4	MARADI	45	Mayahi	45 30	Commune de SARKI HAOUSSA
4	MARADI	45	Mayahi	45 31	Commune de TCHAKE
4	MARADI	46	Tessaoua	46 80	Commune de TESSAOUA
4	MARADI	46	Tessaoua	46 32	Commune de BAOUDETA
4	MARADI	46	Tessaoua	46 33	Commune de HAWANDAWAKI
4	MARADI	46	Tessaoua	46 34	Commune de KOONA
4	MARADI	46	Tessaoua	46 35	Commune de KORGOM
4	MARADI	46	Tessaoua	46 36	Commune de MAIJIRGUI
4	MARADI	46	Tessaoua	46 37	Commune de OURAFANE
5	TAHOUA	51	Tahoua	51 91	Commune de TAHOUA I
5	TAHOUA	51	Tahoua	51 92	Commune de TAHOUA II
5	TAHOUA	51	Tahoua	51 01	Commune de AFALA
5	TAHOUA	51	Tahoua	51 02	Commune de BAMBEYE
5	TAHOUA	51	Tahoua	51 03	Commune de BARMOU
5	TAHOUA	51	Tahoua	51 04	Commune de KALFOU
5	TAHOUA	51	Tahoua	51 05	Commune de TAKANAMATT
5	TAHOUA	51	Tahoua	51 06	Commune de TEBARAM
5	TAHOUA	52	Birni N'Konni	52 80	Commune de BIRNI N'KONNI

Region code	Region	Department Code	Department	Commune Code	Commune
5	TAHOUA	52	Birni N'Konni	52 70	Commune de MALBAZA
5	TAHOUA	52	Birni N'Konni	52 07	Commune de ALLELA
5	TAHOUA	52	Birni N'Konni	52 08	Commune de BAZAGA
5	TAHOUA	52	Birni N'Konni	52 09	Commune de DOGUERAOUA
5	TAHOUA	52	Birni N'Konni	52 10	Commune de TSERNAOUA
5	TAHOUA	53	Bouza	53 80	Commune de BOUZA
5	TAHOUA	53	Bouza	53 11	Commune de ALLAKEYE
5	TAHOUA	53	Bouza	53 12	Commune de BABAN KATAMI
5	TAHOUA	53	Bouza	53 13	Commune de DEOULE
5	TAHOUA	53	Bouza	53 14	Commune de KORAFANE
5	TAHOUA	53	Bouza	53 15	Commune de TABOTAKI
5	TAHOUA	53	Bouza	53 16	Commune de TAMA
5	TAHOUA	54	Illéla	54 80	Commune d'ILLELA
5	TAHOUA	54	Illéla	54 70	Commune de BAGAROUA
5	TAHOUA	54	Illéla	54 17	Commune de BADAGUICHIRI
5	TAHOUA	54	Illéla	54 18	Commune de TAJAE
5	TAHOUA	55	Keita	55 80	Commune de KEITA
5	TAHOUA	55	Keita	55 19	Commune de GARHANGA / LABA
5	TAHOUA	55	Keita	55 20	Commune de IBOHAMANE
5	TAHOUA	55	Keita	55 21	Commune de TAMASKE
5	TAHOUA	56	Madaoua	56 80	Commune de MADAOUA
5	TAHOUA	56	Madaoua	56 22	Commune de AZARORI
5	TAHOUA	56	Madaoua	56 23	Commune de BANGUI
5	TAHOUA	56	Madaoua	56 24	Commune de GALMA KOUDAWATCHE
5	TAHOUA	56	Madaoua	56 25	Commune de OURNO
5	TAHOUA	56	Madaoua	56 26	Commune de SABON GUIDA
5	TAHOUA	57	Tchin-Tabaraden	57 80	Commune de TCHINTABARADEN
5	TAHOUA	57	Tchin-Tabaraden	57 70	Commune de TASSARA
5	TAHOUA	57	Tchin-Tabaraden	57 71	Commune de TILLIA
5	TAHOUA	57	Tchin-Tabaraden	57 27	Commune de KAO
5	TAHOUA	58	Abalak	58 80	Commune d'ABALACK
5	TAHOUA	58	Abalak	58 28	Commune de AKOUBOUNOU
5	TAHOUA	58	Abalak	58 29	Commune de AZEYE
5	TAHOUA	58	Abalak	58 30	Commune de TABALAK
5	TAHOUA	58	Abalak	58 31	Commune de TAMAYA
6	TILLABERI	61	Tillaberi	61 90	Commune de TILLABERI
6	TILLABERI	61	Tillaberi	61 01	Commune d'ANZOUROU
6	TILLABERI	61	Tillaberi	61 02	Commune d'AYEROU
6	TILLABERI	61	Tillaberi	61 03	Commune de BIBIYERGOU
6	TILLABERI	61	Tillaberi	61 04	Commune de DESSA

Region code	Region	Department Code	Department	Commune Code	Commune
6	TILLABERI	61	Tillabéri	61 05	Commune de INATES
6	TILLABERI	61	Tillabéri	61 06	Commune de KOURTEYE (SANSANI HAOUSSA)
6	TILLABERI	61	Tillabéri	61 07	Commune de SAKOIRA
6	TILLABERI	61	Tillabéri	61 08	Commune de SINDER
6	TILLABERI	62	Filingué	62 80	Commune de FILINGUE
6	TILLABERI	62	Filingué	62 09	Commune de ABALA
6	TILLABERI	62	Filingué	62 10	Commune de IMANAN
6	TILLABERI	62	Filingué	62 11	Commune de KOURFEYE CENTRE
6	TILLABERI	62	Filingué	62 12	Commune de SANAM
6	TILLABERI	62	Filingué	62 13	Commune de TAGAZAR
6	TILLABERI	62	Filingué	62 14	Commune de TONDIKANDIA
6	TILLABERI	63	Kollo	63 80	Commune de KOLLO
6	TILLABERI	63	Kollo	63 15	Commune de BITINKODJI
6	TILLABERI	63	Kollo	63 16	Commune de DANTCHANDOU
6	TILLABERI	63	Kollo	63 17	Commune de HAMDALLAYE
6	TILLABERI	63	Kollo	63 18	Commune de KARMA
6	TILLABERI	63	Kollo	63 19	Commune de KIRTACHI
6	TILLABERI	63	Kollo	63 20	Commune de KOURE
6	TILLABERI	63	Kollo	63 21	Commune de LIBORE
6	TILLABERI	63	Kollo	63 22	Commune de NAMARO
6	TILLABERI	63	Kollo	63 23	Commune de N'DOUNGA
6	TILLABERI	63	Kollo	63 24	Commune de YOURI
6	TILLABERI	64	Ouallam	64 80	Commune de OUALLAM
6	TILLABERI	64	Ouallam	64 70	Commune de BANIBANGOU
6	TILLABERI	64	Ouallam	64 25	Commune de DINGAZI
6	TILLABERI	64	Ouallam	64 26	Commune de SIMIRI
6	TILLABERI	64	Ouallam	64 27	Commune de TONDIKIWINDI
6	TILLABERI	65	Say	65 80	Commune de SAY
6	TILLABERI	65	Say	65 28	Commune de GUELADJO
6	TILLABERI	65	Say	65 29	Commune de TAMOU
6	TILLABERI	65	Say	65 30	Commune de TORRODI
6	TILLABERI	66	Téra	66 80	Commune de TERA
6	TILLABERI	66	Téra	66 70	Commune de BANKILARE
6	TILLABERI	66	Téra	66 71	Commune de GOTHEYE
6	TILLABERI	66	Téra	66 31	Commune de DARGOL
6	TILLABERI	66	Téra	66 32	Commune de DIAGOUROU
6	TILLABERI	66	Téra	66 33	Commune de GOROUAL
6	TILLABERI	66	Téra	66 34	Commune de KOKOROU
6	TILLABERI	66	Téra	66 35	Commune de MEHANA
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 91	Commune de ZINDER I
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 92	Commune de ZINDER II
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 93	Commune de ZINDER III
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 94	Commune de ZINDER IV
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 95	Commune de ZINDER V
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 80	Commune de MIRRIAH

Region code	Region	Department Code	Department	Commune Code	Commune
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 70	Commune de TAKIÉTA
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 01	Commune d'ALBERKARAM
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 02	Commune de DAKOUSSA
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 03	Commune de DAMAGARAM TAKAYA
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 04	Commune de DOGO
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 05	Commune de DROUM
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 06	Commune de GAFATI
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 07	Commune de GARAGOUMSA
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 08	Commune de GOUNA
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 09	Commune de GUIDIMOUNI
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 10	Commune de KISSAMBANA / HAMDARA
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 11	Commune de KOLERAM
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 12	Commune de MAZAMNI
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 13	Commune de MOA
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 14	Commune de TIRMINI
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 15	Commune de WAME
7	ZINDER	71	Mirriah	71 16	Commune de ZERMOU
7	ZINDER	72	Gouré	72 80	Commune de GOURE
7	ZINDER	72	Gouré	72 70	Commune de TESKER
7	ZINDER	72	Gouré	72 17	Commune de ALAKOSS
7	ZINDER	72	Gouré	72 18	Commune de BOUNE
7	ZINDER	72	Gouré	72 19	Commune de GAMOU
7	ZINDER	72	Gouré	72 20	Commune de GUIDIGUIR
7	ZINDER	72	Gouré	72 21	Commune de KELLE
7	ZINDER	73	Magaria	73 80	Commune de MAGARIA
7	ZINDER	73	Magaria	73 22	Commune de BANDE
7	ZINDER	73	Magaria	73 23	Commune de DANTCHIO
7	ZINDER	73	Magaria	73 24	Commune de DOGO DOGO
7	ZINDER	73	Magaria	73 25	Commune de DUNGASS
7	ZINDER	73	Magaria	73 26	Commune de GOUCHI
7	ZINDER	73	Magaria	73 27	Commune de KWAYA
7	ZINDER	73	Magaria	73 28	Commune de MALLAOUA
7	ZINDER	73	Magaria	73 29	Commune de SASSOUMBROUM
7	ZINDER	73	Magaria	73 30	Commune de WACHA
	ZINDER	73	Magaria	73 31	Commune de YEKOUA
7	ZINDER	74	Matameye	74 80	Commune de KANTCHE /MATAMEYE
7	ZINDER	74	Matameye	74 32	Commune de DAN BARTO
7	ZINDER	74	Matameye	74 33	Commune de DAOUCHE
7	ZINDER	74	Matameye	74 34	Commune de DOUNGOU
7	ZINDER	74	Matameye	74 35	Commune de ICHIRNAWA
7	ZINDER	74	Matameye	74 36	Commune de KOURNI
7	ZINDER	74	Matameye	74 37	Commune de TSAOUNI
7	ZINDER	74	Matameye	74 38	Commune de YAOURI
7	ZINDER	75	Tanout	75 80	Commune de TANOUT
7	ZINDER	75	Tanout	75 39	Commune de FALANKO
7	ZINDER	75	Tanout	75 40	Commune de GANGANRA

Region code	Region	Department Code	Department	Commune Code	Commune
7	ZINDER	75	Tanout	75 41	Commune de OLLELEWA
7	ZINDER	75	Tanout	75 42	Commune de TARKA/ BELDEDJI
7	ZINDER	75	Tanout	75 43	Commune de TENHIA
8	NIAMEY	81	Niamey I	81 91	Commune I
8	NIAMEY	81	Niamey II	82 92	Commune II
8	NIAMEY	81	Niamey III	83 93	Commune III
8	NIAMEY	81	Niamey IV	84 94	Commune IV
8	NIAMEY	81	Niamey V	85 95	Commune V

ANNEX 4: NOMENCLATURE OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS

The “nomenclature for trades and professions” concerns Section 4 of the household questionnaire on the employment of household members. It constitutes a guide to the codes which correspond to Questions 4.23 in Section 4B and 4.51 in Section 4C. The nomenclature applies to the profession exercised by the individual, or in other words, to what the person does within the structure by which s/he is employed, which may perhaps be different from that expected from the original training undergone by the individual. For example, the employment of an electronics engineer who teaches electronics in a college is that of lecturing and not electronics engineering.

At least two points must be considered in determining the proper code for a trade or profession:

- It is important to distinguish between level of training and function executed within an enterprise. An electrical technician in an enterprise is the person who discharges this function within the enterprise. It should be noted that s/he may or may not hold the qualifications of an electrical technician;
- Persons apparently practising the same trade may have different codes. For example, a Chartered Accountant practicing a liberal profession will be classified in group 31 of the nomenclature. Another Chartered Accountant working as an employee in an enterprise would be classified in group 41.

This nomenclature is organised under 8 main headings with codes for 4 different functions. To identify the code for the 4 functions, the survey official must refer to the table below which will help to identify the appropriate group for the trade or profession. After locating the group in question in the detailed nomenclature, s/he can search for the proper code to enter into the questionnaire.

Table 1. Groups in the Nomenclature for Trades and Professions

Groups (8)	Sub-groups (18)	Nomenclature Page
1. Agriculture, livestock, hunting and fishery	11. Agriculture 12. Livestock, fishery, hunting	3
2. Member of the State Executive and Legislature; Administrative Authorities, Corporate Executive and Management, Clergy	21. Member of the State Executive & Legislature 22. Other Administrative Authorities 23. Corporate Executive and Management 24. Member of the Clergy	3
3. Liberal Intellectual and Scientific Professions	31. Liberal Intellectual and Scientific Professions	4
4. Senior Executive	41. Senior Company Executive 42. Senior Management Officer, Central and Communal Public Service 43. Senior Management Officers (Public Service & Corporations)	5
5. Middle Management and Technical Staff	51. Corporate Middle Management 52. Middle Management & Technical Officers, Central and Communal Public Service 53. Senior Management & Technical Officers (Public Service & Corporate Administration)	7
6. Commercial Worker & Independent Commercial	61. Commercial worker 62. Independent Commercial Worker	9

Worker	63. Non-commercial worker	
7. Craftsman & Laborer	71. Industrial Craftsman and Laborer 72. Service Craftsman and Laborer	11
8. Armed Forces & Police	81. Armed Forces & Police	13

Grp.1 Grp.2 Grp.3 Work, Professions and Trades

1 AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, HUNTING AND FISHERY

11 AGRICULTURE

- 1101 *Large-scale Breeder – Farmer (farm covers 5 hectares or more)*
- 1102 *Small-scale Breeder – Farmer (farm covers less than 5 hectares)*
- 1103 *Marker Farmer-Gardener-Horticulturist*
- 1104 *Fruit Farmer – Plant Nurseryman*
- 1105 *Woodcutter, Charcoal Burner, Forestry Worker*
- 1106 *Agricultural Laborer*
- 1107 *Other Work within this group not elsewhere classified*

12 LIVESTOCK, FISHERY, HUNTING

- 1201 *Livestock Breeding, Poultry Farming etc.*
- 1202 *Shepherd/Herdsman*
- 1203 *Fisherman/woman, Sea Fisherman*
- 1204 *Hunter*
- 1205 *Other Work within this Group not elsewhere classified*

2 MEMBERS OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATURE ; ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES, CORPORATE EXECUTIVES AND MANAGEMENT; CLERGY

21 MEMBERS OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATURE

- 2101 *Members of the State Executive*
Head of State; Member of Government (Minister, Permanent Secretary & officials of comparable rank)
Other appointments within this group not elsewhere classified
- 2102 *Members of the Legislature*
Member of Parliament, Mayor (Deputy Mayor), Municipal Councilor
Other appointments within this group not elsewhere classified

22 OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES

- 2201 *Central Public Administrative Authority*
Permanent Secretary (Ministry), Director (in the Office of the Minister), State Inspector-General, Director-General Director-National, Director, Head of Division
- 2202 *Senior-Level Embassy Staff*

Grp.1 Grp.2 Grp.3 Work, Professions and Trades

Ambassador, Chargé d'Affaires, Consul-General, First Secretary

2203 *Local Administrative Authorities*

Governor, Regional Secretary to Government

Prefect, Regional Member of Parliament

Secretary to the Commune

Other unelected administrative and communal authorities

2204 *Traditional Rulers and Village Chiefs*

Customary Chief, Village Chief, Area Chief

Other traditional authority figures not elsewhere classified

2205 *Leaders and Senior Officials of Specialized Organizations (political parties, trade unions, NGOs etc.)*

Political party leader, Senior Official in a political party

Trade union leader, Senior Official of a trade union

Head of an employers' organization, Senior Official in an employers' organization

Head of a humanitarian organization, NGO and association/Senior Official in a humanitarian organization, NGO and association

Head and Senior Official of specialized institutions not elsewhere classified

23

CORPORATE EXECUTIVES AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

2301 *Senior company management (more than 5 employees)*

Executive Chairman, General Manager, Administrative Manager, Company Director

Other Directors (Administration, Finance, Marketing or Sales, Communication, Social Affairs, Human Resources or Staff ...)

Other Heads of major enterprises (regardless of activity sector)

2302 *Head of small company (less than 5 persons)*

Company Head, Manager

24

MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY

2401 *Member of the Clergy*

Officiating Muslim clergy (Imam, marabout etc.)

Officiating clergy of the Christian faith

Other clergy not elsewhere classified

3

LIBERAL INTELLECTUAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROFESSIONS

3101 *Doctors and similar professionals*

General practitioner, Specialist (surgeon, gynecologist, pediatrician, ophthalmologist, orthopedist etc.), dentist, Pharmacist

Doctors and similar professionals not elsewhere classified

3102 *Legal Officers*

Lawyer, bailiff, notary

Legal officers not elsewhere classified

Grp.1 Grp.2 Grp.3 Work, Professions and Trades

- 3103 *Administrative and commercial specialists*
Accounting adviser or specialist: Chartered Accountant, Auditor
Economic, management, tax, legal (Legal Adviser, etc.), marketing specialist or adviser etc.
Human resources, communications, organizations specialist or adviser etc.
Other administrative and commercial specialists and advisers not elsewhere classified
- 3104 *Architects, Engineers and similar professionals*
architect, town planner, surveyor, cartographer
engineer, civil engineer/public works
Engineer, rural engineering (rural development, water supply ...)
Electrical engineer, electronics engineer, mechanical engineer
Telecommunications engineer, computer engineer
Naval engineer
Agronomist, agricultural engineer, veterinary
Other engineers and similar professionals not elsewhere classified
- 3105 *Other Independent Consultants*
Specialist or Adviser in the Human Sciences, Psychology etc.
Specialist or Adviser in Communications: translator, interpreter, journalist, photographer, correspondent (press, newspaper etc.), etc.
Other work within this group which is not elsewhere classified
- 3106 *Artists (painter, sculptor, designer, musician ...)*
Poet, novelist, playwright, author and other writers (critics ...)
Musician (guitarist, pianist, saxophonist), singer, classical singer
Composer, choreographer, dancer
Producer/director (cinema, television, radio), actor, comedian
Artist painter/sculptor/designer (publicity, cartoons etc.)
Other work within this group which is not elsewhere classified

4

SENIOR EXECUTIVES

41 SENIOR EXECUTIVES IN PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

- 4101 *Corporate Senior Executive, Administration and Finance*
Senior Executive Officer, Finance and Accounts: Head of Finance and Accounting Services, Senior Executive Officer Management, Management Controller, Chief Accountant, Chartered Accountant etc.)
Senior Executive Officer, Economic Services and Planning: Head of Studies, Head of Service, Statistician, Actuary, Planner etc.
Senior Executive Officer, Marketing and Publicity Services: Buyer, Head of Products, Head of Marketing, Senior Officer Sales Promotion, Publicity Officer, Publicist, Head of Publicity etc.
Senior Executive Officer Legal and Tax Services: Tax specialist, Fiscal Adviser, Head of Legal Affairs, Head of Litigation, Notary Clerk etc.
Senior Executive Officer Recruitment, Human Resources and Training: Head of Service, Human Resources Adviser, Recruitment Officer, Personnel Officer etc

Grp.1 Grp.2 Grp.3 Work, Professions and Trades

Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

4102 *Engineers and Technical Staff*

Specialist Engineer in electrical, electronic, electro-mechanical, air conditioning, water supply etc. studies

Works Supervisor, manufacturing, production or production chain

Computer scientist: computer analyst, analyst/designer, computer developer, database architect, database or network administrator, Head of Computer Services, Head of Computer Maintenance

designer, layout designer

Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified.

42

SENIOR EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS IN THE CENTRAL AND COMMUNAL PUBLIC SERVICE

4201 *Senior Judicial Officers*

President of the Court of Appeal, Judge, Magistrate, Surrogate, Public Prosecutor, Public Prosecutor

Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

4202 *Category A Classified Tax, Customs, Treasury, Budget and Planning Officials*

Tax, Customs and Treasury Inspector

Collector, Administrator/Auditor

Senior Executive Officer, Economic Affairs and the Budget: Financial Controller, Head of Center etc

Senior Executive Officer, Planning, Statistician and Demographer

Price Controller, Quality Controller

Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

4203 *Other Category A Administrative Officials in the Central Public Service*

Civil Administrator, Administrative Attaché

Inspector, Administrative Affairs

Inspector, Labor and Social Law

Senior Executive Officer, Social Security Services

Senior Executive Officer, Foreign Affairs

Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

4204 *Senior Executive Officials in the Communes*

Communal Tax Collector, Civil Records Officer

Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

43

SENIOR EXECUTIVES (PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND COMPANIES)

4301 *Senior Executive Officers, Health and Social Services*

Senior Executive Officer, Health System Administration: Head of Service, Head of District, General Overseer etc.)

Senior Executive Officer, Social Services

Senior Executive Officer, Dental Services, Medical-Health Services

Senior Executive Officer, Pharmacy Services

Grp.1 Grp.2 Grp.3 Work, Professions and Trades

General Practitioner, Specialist Doctor, Dentist, Pharmacist

Nutritionist/Dietician

Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

4302 *Senior Executive Officers, Education and Research*

University Bursary Attaché

Vice-Chancellor, other Heads of University or prestige public colleges

Principal, Director of Institution

Vice-Principal, Overall Supervisor

Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

4303 *Professors in Universities and Other Institutions of Higher Learning*

University Lecturer: Assistant Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, Lecturer, Professor

Senior Research Staff: Director of Research, Senior Research Fellow, Director of Research

Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

4304 *Secondary School Teachers*

Secondary school Teacher and Tutor

Continuing and Physical Education Teachers

Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

4305 *Other Specialized Educational Officials*

Inspector of Education (primary or secondary)

Teaching Counselor, Guidance Counselor

Other specialized functions in the educational sector which are not elsewhere classified

4306 *Senior Executives, Posts and Telecommunications Sector*

Senior P & T Executives (P & T Administrator and Inspector)

Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

4307 *Senior Executives, Transport Sector*

Ship/Airplane Pilot

Mechanic, Navigator (plane/ship)

Operations Manager, Head of Operations, Engineer

Air Traffic Controller

Ship Broker, Forwarding Agents

Other senior executives in the transport sector.

4308 *Senior Executives in the Public Works and Equipment Sectors*

Public Works Inspector

Engineer

Architect Surveyor, Town Planner,

Senior Executive Officer, Public Works

Senior Executive Officer, Rural Development and Water Supply

Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

4309 *Senior Executives, Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry Sectors*

Agricultural Advisor, Forestry Adviser, Agricultural Extension Officer

Grp.1 Grp.2 Grp.3 Work, Professions and Trades

Engineer

Senior Executive Officer, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock

Senior Executive Officer, Veterinary Services

Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

4310 *Senior Executives, Power, Geology and Mines*

Senior Executive Officer, Geology and Mines

Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

4311 *Senior Executives, Information, Communication, External Relations and Documentation*

Senior Executive Officer Information and the Press: Journalist, Cameraperson, Photographer, Public Relations Officer etc.

Senior Executive Officer, Communication

Senior Executive Officer, Documentation: Archivist, Curator, Librarian, Documentalist

Interpreter, Translator

Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

4312 *Senior Executive Officers, Cultural Affairs, Sport, Tourism and Leisure*

Decorator, Model Designer

Senior Executive Officer Cultural Affairs

Senior Executive Officer, Mentoring, Youth and Sports: Inspector, Youth and Sports/Counselor, Youth and Mentoring

Senior Executive Officer Tourism and Hotels

Senior Executive Officer Leisure Activities

Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

5

MIDDLE MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL STAFF

51

CORPORATE MIDDLE MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL STAFF

5101

Corporate Middle Level Management and Technical Staff, Administration and Financial Services

Financial and Accounting Service Officers: Personal Assistant/Accounts Secretary etc.)

Economic Affairs and Planning Officer: Actuarial Assistant etc.

Accounts Officer

Commercial Services Officer, Commercial Services Assistant

Marketing and Publicity Officer

Legal and Fiscal Services Officers: Legal Assistant etc.

Recruitment, Human Resources and Training Officers: Personnel Management Assistant, Human Resources Assistant etc.

5102

Company Technical Staff

Technician/Chemical, Electronics, Cold Systems, Mechanics, Metallurgy etc.

Works Supervisor, Operations Officer

Computer Technician: Computer Assistant, Maintenance Technician, Network Technician

52

MIDDLE MANAGEMENT LEVEL CENTRAL AND COMMUNAL PUBLIC SERVICE TECHNICIANS

Grp.1 Grp.2 Grp.3 Work, Professions and Trades

- 5201 *Judicial Officers*
Middle level judicial officers within positive law jurisdiction (Clerk of the Court – Judicial Representative etc.)
Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified
- 5202 *Category A3 and B Classified Tax, Customs, Treasury, Budget and Planning Personnel*
Comptroller of Tax, Customs and Treasury
Material Accountant, Accountant,
Economic Affairs and Budget Assistant: Economist/Bursar (of secondary school, hospital etc.)
Assistant Statistician: Deputy Technical and Statistical Assistant, Statistical Technician
Budget and Financial Resources Officer
Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified
- 5203 *Other Category A3 and B Administrative Personnel in the Central Public Service*
Administrative Secretary
Work Controller
Foreign Affairs Secretary
Social Security Officer
Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified
- 5204 *Communal Officials*
Public Registry Secretary
Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified
- 53 MIDDLE-MANAGEMENT LEVEL OFFICERS AND TECHNICIANS (PUBLIC SERVICE AND CORPORATIONS)
- 5301 *Health and Social Affairs Officers and Technicians*
State-registered Specialist Nurse
State-registered or Specialist Midwife
Medical Assistant, Dental Assistant
Dental Prosthetist
kinesiologist, Masseur, Optician, Child Care Officers
Laboratory Assistant, Laboratory Technician, Medical Radiology Technician
Assistant Pharmacist, Pharmaceutical Assistant
Sanitary Technician and Assistant
Social Assistant, Social Educator
Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified
- 5302 *Education and Research*
Primary School Teacher, Primary School Director, Primary School Tutor
Physical Education and Sports Teacher, Sports Educator
Specialist Educator (for the blind, deaf, handicapped etc.)
Other educational specialists who are not elsewhere classified
- 5303 *Officers and Technicians, Posts and Telecommunications Sector*
Communications Technician

Grp.1 Grp.2 Grp.3 Work, Professions and Trades

Comptroller – Collector, P & T
Other functions within the group which are not elsewhere classified

5304 *Officers and Technicians, Transport*
Meteorology and Air Navigation Assistant
Air Security Technician
Customs Clearance Officer
Train Conductor
Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

5305 *Officers and Technicians, Public Works*
Works Foreman, Works Supervisor
Assistant Technical Officer, P W
Rural Engineering Technician
Civil Engineering Technician/Assistant
Land Register Officer
Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

5306 *Officers and Technicians, Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry*
Agronomy Technician, Specialized Agricultural Technical Officer
Agricultural Works Supervisor
Forestry Controller
Assistant FJA (Agricultural Youth Trainers)
Specialized Livestock Assistant and Officer
Forestry Technician
Veterinary Assistant
Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

5307 *Officers and Technicians, Power, Geology and Mines*
Technician, Geology and Mines
Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

5308 *Officers and Technicians, Information, Communication and Documentation*
Information and Press Officer and Technician: Non-journalist reporter, Announcer, Anchor (radio and television)
Communications Officer and Technician
Documentation Officer
Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

5309 *Officers and Technicians, Cultural Affairs, Sports, Tourism and Leisure*
Cultural Affairs Officers and Technicians: Cultural events facilitator
Youth and Sports Organization Officers and Technicians: Referee, Trainer, Sports Monitor, Professional Athlete (Runner, football player, boxer, wrestler etc.)
Tourism Services Officers and Technicians: Tour Guide, Maître d'hôtel
Leisure Services Officers and Technicians
Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified

Grp.1 Grp.2 Grp.3 Work, Professions and Trades
6 EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN THE TRADE SECTOR

- 61 BUSINESS EMPLOYEE
- 6101 *Business Employee (shop, market)*
Storekeeper, Checker
Shop Assistant
Cashier
Sales Person or Assistant Sales Person in a shop, Pump Attendant
Other functions within this group n.c.e.
- 62 INDEPENDANT BUSINESS PERSON
- 6201 Shopkeeper
6202 Fruit, Vegetable, Grain, Root, Oils, Condiments, Plantain Seller
6203 Meat, Fish, Sea Food Seller
6204 Seller of other food products (including beverages and cigarettes)
6205 Seller of new clothing/footwear/leather goods, fabrics, underclothing (men and women's underwear, singlets, vests etc.)
6206 Seller of second-hand items (clothing, shoes etc.)
6207 Seller of perfumes/cosmetics and toiletries
6208 Seller of domestic fuel (kerosine, wood, cooking gas, charcoal, wood shavings etc.)
6209 Seller of fuels (petrol, diesel)
6210 Seller of pharmaceutical products
6211 Sellers of hardware
6212 Other retailers of products who are not elsewhere classified
- 63 EMPLOYEES OUTSIDE THE TRADE SECTOR
- 6301 *Employees in Administration and Finance Services*
Administration Services employee, Administrative Assistant, Administrative Officer
Accounts Assistant
Cashier, Counter Clerk
Employee in Budget and Financial Resource Departments
Official (tax recovery services, tax base records)
Customs Official, Customs Agent
Economic Control Official
Employee, Economic Affairs, Economic Affairs Official
Secretary, Typist, Telephone Operator - Receptionist – Telephone Operator, Input Operator, Machine Operator
Messenger, Dispatcher (Courrier), Administration Clerk, Delivery Person
Insurance Agent, Insurer, Broker
Real Estate Agent, Travel Agent
Commercial Agent, Salesperson
Supplier
Other employment within this group which is not elsewhere classified

Grp.1 Grp.2 Grp.3 Work, Professions and Trades

- 6302 *Health and Social Affairs Employees*
Waiter or Waitress, Nursing Assistant, Nursing Aid
Travelling Health Worker
Tablet Distributor
Assistant Midwife
Laboratory Assistant
Health Worker; Sanitation Worker
Other junior health and social affairs personnel
- 6303 *Posts, Telecommunications, Equipment and Public Works*
Junior P & T Employees, postman, telephone and telegraph operator
Telecommunications Inspector
Railwayman, Train Conductor
Topography Equipment Operator, Rural Engineering Operator
Meteorological Transmission Assistant, Meteorological Assistant
Other functions within this group which are not elsewhere classified
- 6304 *Transport Service Employees*
Bus Ticket Collector etc.
Taxi Driver, Motorbike Driver
Bus and Coach Conductor
Lorry Driver (tanker, trailer)
Agricultural and forestry machinery operator
Construction Machinery Operator
Other drivers/conductors: company driver, personal driver etc.
Motorbike boy
Ferryman, sailor
Other transport services staff
- 6305 *Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Geology and Mines Employees and Agents*
Rural facilitator
Agricultural Officer (Rural Development Agency)
Forestry Official
Technical Officer, Agriculture and Livestock
Veterinary Nurse
Geology and Mines Officer
Other jobs within this group which are not elsewhere classified
- 6306 *Restaurant and Hotel Employees*
Bartender
Hotel Waiter, hostess
Cleaner, Dishwasher
Other jobs within this group which are not elsewhere classified
- 6307 *Restaurant, Cafeteria or Bar Waiters, Servants*
- 6308 *House Help*

Grp.1 Grp.2 Grp.3 Work, Professions and Trades

Houseboy/housemaid, Baby-sitter, Nanny
Cook, Housekeeper
Other household staff, excluding personal driver and security guard

6309 Other Employees

Library Assistant, Archive Assistant
Bodyguard, Security Guard, Night Watchman, Concierge
Leisure Service Employees (PMUC (bookmaking), Lottery, Casino etc.)
Other employment within this group which is not elsewhere classified

7

CRAFTSMEN AND WORKERS

71 INDUSTRY CRAFTSMEN AND WORKERS

7101 Construction and Public Works Craftsman and Workers

Mason, Plasterer, Tiler, Floor Covering Layer
Scaffolding Builder, Carpenter, Ceiling Builder
Plumber, Locksmith, Building Painter
Construction Worker, Handyman, Sealing Worker
Other trades within this group which are not elsewhere classified

7102 Well Borer, Well Sinker

7103 Quarryman, Stone-cutter, Monumental Mason

7104 Glazier

7105 Electrician

7106 Mechanical, Electronic, Cold and Heat Systems Craftsmen and Workers

Scrap Merchant, Panel Beater, Blacksmith
Car Body Painter
Auto Mechanic, Garage Mechanic, Machinery Repair Mechanic
Electro-mechanical Engineer, Breakdown Mechanic (radio, television, refrigerator, etc.)
Other trades within this group which are not elsewhere classified

7107 Machine Operator, Cuviste (pot-man)

7108 Blacksmith, Welder

7110 Leather and Textile Craftsman and Worker

Weaver, Thread Spinner, Dyer, Textile Craftsman
Tailor, Embroiderer, Knitter
Cobbler, Leather Craftsman, Shoe Repairer, Tanner
Mattress Maker, Upholsterer
Other crafts within this group which are not elsewhere classified

7111 Wood Craftsmen and Workers

Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, Wood Craftsmen
Basket Maker/Basket Weaver
Other crafts within this group which are not elsewhere classified

Grp.1 Grp.2 Grp.3 Work, Professions and Trades

7112 *Agro-food Craftsmen and Workers*
Pastry Maker, Baker, Doughnut Maker
Toffee, Jam Maker
Delicatessen Keeper, Fishmonger, Butcher
Natural Juice and Milk Product Maker, Ice-maker
Local Brewer (millet beer etc.)
Other trades within this group which are not elsewhere classified

7113 *Craftsmen and Workers in Other Industries*
Potter
Other crafts within this group which are not elsewhere classified

7114 *Miner, Gold and Precious Stones Prospector*

72 SERVICE CRAFTSMEN AND WORKERS

7201 *Telecommunications Services Craftsmen and Workers*
Telephone Booth Operator, Callbox Operator
Cyber Cafe Operator and Monitor
Cable-Operator
Other service in this group which is not elsewhere classified

7202 *Restaurant Services Craftsmen and Workers*
Grilled Fish/Meat/Doughnut Vendor
Cafeteria Manager (bar, local eatery), Cook
Other trade within this group which is not elsewhere classified

7203 *Personal Services Craftsmen and Workers*
Hairdresser Men/Women (including rinsing and tattooing), Barber
Manicurist, Pedicurist, Beauty Care Worker
Laundryman/woman/Itinerant Carwash (windshields)
Shoe shiner
Other trade within this group which is not elsewhere classified

7204 *Cleaning and Sanitation Craftsmen and Workers*
Cleaner/Washer, Garbage Man, Street Sweep
Other work within this group not elsewhere classified

7205 *Craftsmen and Workers in Other Services*
Traditional Medicine man, Healer
Printer, Photographer
Jeweller, Goldsmith
Watch Repairer – Watchmaker
Astrologer, Fortune-teller
Pedlar, Errand boy
Oil Extractor
Money-lender
Other trades within this group not elsewhere classified

Grp.1 Grp.2 Grp.3 Work, Professions and Trades

7206 *Reprographer/Photocopier*
7207 *Cart man*
7208 *Miller*
7209 *Cart pusher*
7210 *Motorized Porter*
7211 *Docker*

8 ARMED FORCES AND POLICE

81 ARMED FORCES AND POLICE

8101 *Armed Forces and Police Officers*
Army Officer, Gendarmerie Officer, Police Commissioner and Officer, Fire Officer
Other Officers of the armed forces and law enforcement services not elsewhere classified

8102 *Non-Commissioned Officers in the Armed Forces and Police (from Sergeant to Chief Warrant Officer grades)*
Non-commissioned Army Officer, Non-commissioned Gendarmerie Officer, Police Inspector, Sub-Officer Fire Brigade
Other sub-Officers of the armed forces and law enforcement services not elsewhere classified

8103 *Other Armed Forces and Police Personnel (from 2nd Class Soldier to Corporal)*
Solider, Gendarme, Policeman/woman, Firefighter
Other rank and file armed forces and police personnel not elsewhere classified

ANNEX 5: NOMENCLATURE FOR BRANCHES OF ACTIVITY

The nomenclature for branches of activity also relates to Section 4 of the household questionnaire on the employment of household members. It is used to determine the code which corresponds to Questions 4.24 under Section 4B and 4.52 under Section 4C. This nomenclature is also used for Section 5B, Question 5.12 in order to identify the branches of activity in which the household enterprises are involved. A branch of activity is defined as the activity in which the structure (public administration, company etc.) which employs the person is engaged, independently of the trade profession of the person under consideration. For example, for a driver who works in a transport company, the appropriate branch of activity is “Transport of persons”. For another driver working for the NIS, the appropriate branch of activity is “Public Administration” which is the activity in which the driver’s employer, the NIS, is engaged.

Branch of Activity	DESCRIPTION
01	SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE
011	Millet and Sorghum Crops
012	Rice Crop
013	Other Cereals
014	Root Crops (yam, taro, cassava, banana-plantain etc.)
015	Oil-yielding Crops (groundnuts, oil palm etc.)
016	Fruit and Vegetable Crops
02	INDUSTRIAL AND EXPORT AGRICULTURE
021	Cotton Crop
022	Cocoa, coffee, tea crops
026	Other industrial and export products
03	LIVESTOCK AND HUNTING
031	Cattle Farming
032	Goat Farming
033	Sheep Farming
034	Other Mammals
035	Poultry
036	Farming of Other Animals
037	Rearing of Breeds of Different Types of Animal
038	Production of Products of Animal Origin and Livestock-allied Activities
039	Hunting and Trapping
04	FORESTRY AND FOREST EXPLOITATION
040	Forestry and Forest Exploitation
05	FISHING AND FISH FARMING
051	Maritime and Continental Fishing
052	Fish Farming
06	EXTRACTION OF HYDROCARBONS AND ENERGY-PRODUCING PRODUCTS
060	Extraction of Hydrocarbons (excluding prospection which are classified under 383) and Energy-producing Products
07	OTHER EXTRACTIVE ACTIVITIES
071	Extraction of metal minerals

Branch of Activity	DESCRIPTION
072	Extraction of non-metallic minerals
08	MEAT AND FISH INDUSTRIES
081	Production, processing & conservation of meat and raw meat-based products
082	Processing & conservation of fish and fish products
09	PROCESSING OF GRAINS AND PRODUCTION OF STARCHY END-PRODUCTS
091	Production of cereal flour (including dry milling, dry milling of cereals etc.)
092	Hulling of rice
093	Manufacture of millet-based products
10	COCOA, COFFEE, TEA AND SUGAR INDUSTRIES
	Shelling of coffee beans and processing of coffee, tea, production of cocoa, chocolate
101	and confectionary
104	Sugar manufacture
11	OILS AND ANIMAL FEED INDUSTRIES
111	Manufacture of unrefined oils
112	Manufacture of refined oils, margarine and fats
113	Production of animal feed
12	MANUFACTURE OF GRAIN-BASED PRODUCTS
121	Bread, pastry, biscuit-making
122	Manufacture of food dough
13	PRODUCTION OF MILK, FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND OTHER FOOD ITEMS
131	Manufacture of milk products
132	Processing and conservation of fruits, vegetables and other food items
14	BEVERAGE INDUSTRY
141	Brewing of beer and malt
142	Manufacture of other alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and malt)
143	Manufacture of non-alcoholic beverages and mineral water
15	TOBACCO INDUSTRY
151	Manufacture of tobacco
152	Manufacture of tobacco-based products
16	TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRIES
161	Ginning of cotton
162	Manufacture of textile yarns and threads
163	Manufacture of fabrics and nets
164	Other textile industries
165	Manufacture of articles of clothing (excluding footwear)
17	LEATHER AND FOOTWEAR INDUSTRIES
171	Production of leather and leather articles
172	Manufacture of footwear, including rubber and plastic footwear
18	WOOD INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING FURNITURE MANUFACTURE
181	Sawing and treatment of wood: drying, impregnation, chemical treatment
182	Manufacture of sheets of veneer, plywood and panels
183	Manufacture of knockdown wood products
19	MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPER ARTICLES, PRINTING AND EDITING
191	Manufacture of pulp paper, paper, cardboard and paper items

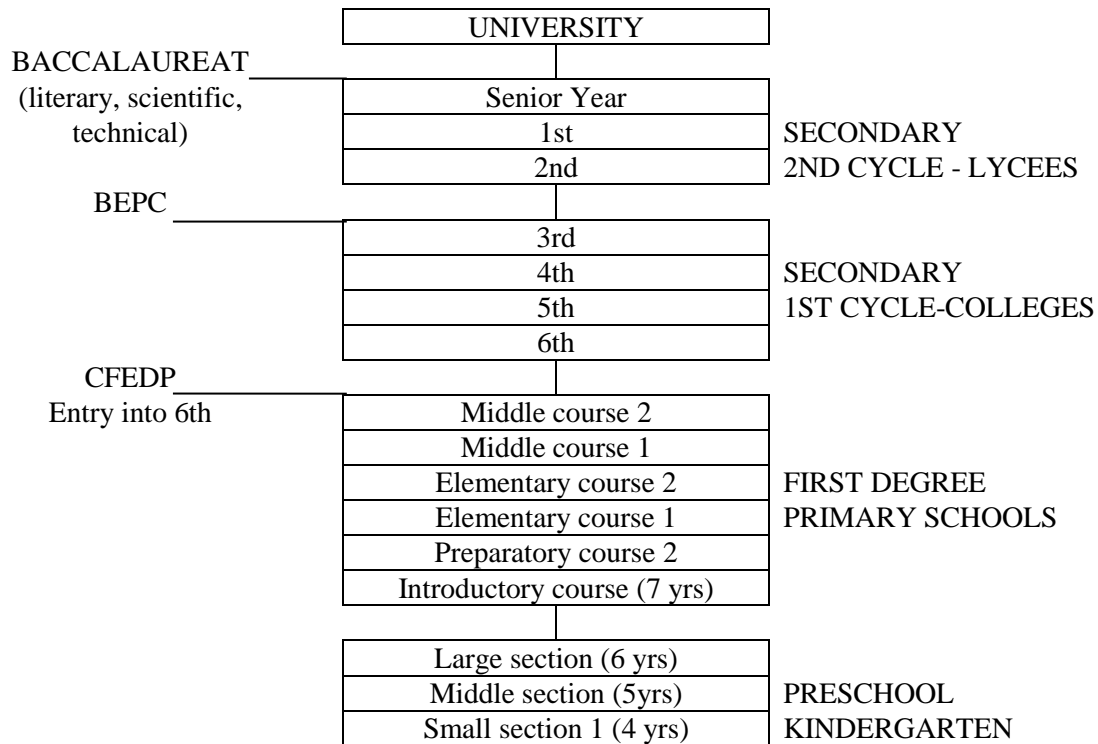
Branch of Activity	DESCRIPTION
192	Printing and printing-related activities, editing
20	PETROLEUM REFINERY, COKING AND PROCESSING OF OTHER ENERGY-PRODUCING PRODUCTS
200	Petroleum refining: coking and nuclear industry
21	CHEMICAL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
211	Manufacture of base chemicals
212	Manufacture of soap, perfumes, detergents and cleaning products
213	Manufacture of other chemical products
22	PRODUCTION OF RUBBER AND MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER AND PLASTIC ARTICLES
221	Rubber production
222	Manufacture of rubber articles
223	Manufacture of plastic articles (excluding footwear)
23	MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
231	Manufacture of cement
232	Manufacture of other non-metallic products
24	MANUFACTURE OF BASE METALLURGICAL PRODUCTS AND METAL STRUCTURES (EXCLUDING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT)
240	Manufacture of metallurgical products and metal structures
25	MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND N.C.A MATERIALS
250	Manufacture of machinery, electrical appliances and n.c.a. materials
26	MANUFACTURE OF AUDIOVISUAL AND COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES, MANUFACTURE OF MEDICAL, OPTICAL AND CLOCK-MAKING INSTRUMENTS
260	Manufacture of audiovisual and communications equipment and appliances, manufacture of medical, optical and clock-making instruments
27	FABRICATION DE MATERIEL DE TRANSPORT
271	Manufacture of road vehicles
272	Manufacture of other transport materials
28	FURNITURE MANUFACTURE; MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED AND REHABILITATION
281	Furniture manufacture
282	Miscellaneous manufacturing and rehabilitation activities
29	POWER, GAS AND WATER GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION
291	Electrical Power Generation, Collection, Transportation and Distribution
292	Water Capture, Treatment and Distribution
30	CONSTRUCTION
301	Site preparation and civil engineering and building works construction
302	Fitting and finishing works
31	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SALES
311	Vehicle Sales
312	Motorcycle Sales
313	Sales of accessories and fuel

Branch of Activity	DESCRIPTION
314	Wholesale trade in unprocessed agricultural products and live animals
315	Other wholesale trade (including middlemanship in wholesale trade)
316	General retail trading (food store, shop, grocery store ...)
317	Retail fruit and vegetable sales
318	Retail trading of other food products
319	Retail trading in clothing, footwear and fabrics (including second-hand clothing)
310	Retail trade in other products (including middlemanship in retailing)
32	REPAIR WORK
321	Vehicle repairs
322	Other repair work on personal items
33	RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS
331	Hotels and camping sites
332	Restaurants and bars
34	TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING AND COMMUNICATION
341	Rail Transport
342	Transport by taxi/motorbike
343	Other forms of passenger road transport
344	Road transport of goods
345	Other means of transportation (air, water)
346	Allied and auxiliary transport activities
35	POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
350	Posts and Telecommunications
36	FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
361	Monetary and Financial Intermediation
362	Insurance (excluding social security)
37	REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS
371	Leasing of accommodation and other real estate
372	Other real estate transactions
38	SERVICE PROVISION TO COMPANIES
381	Direct leasing
382	Computer and research-development activities
383	Services provided mainly to companies
39	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY
	General public administration and provision of services to the community (including communes) as a whole
391	
392	Mandatory social security cover
40	EDUCATION
400	Education
41	HEALTH AND SOCIAL ACTION
411	Measures in favor of human health
412	Veterinary activities
413	Social action measures
42	OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED TO THE COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Branch of Activity	DESCRIPTION
421	Sanitation and waste disposal
422	Association (economic organizations, religious and political organizations etc.)
423	Artistic, leisure, cultural and sports activities
424	Personal services (hair dressing and beauty care services, laundry, dying, funeral services, public letter writers, shoe-shiners etc.)
425	Domestic services
43	EXTERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS
430	External Organizations and Institutions

ANNEX 6: DESCRIPTION OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

A description of the education system can be found on the web site of the International Bureau of Education of UNESCO (<http://www.ibe.unesco.org/en/services/online-materials/world-data-on-education/seventh-edition-2010-11.html>).



Source : UNESCO, International Bureau of Education

<http://www.ibe.unesco.org/en/services/online-materials/world-data-on-education/seventh-edition-2010-11.html>

Notes: BEPC – Brevet d'études du premier cycle, School certificate

CFEDP – Certificate de fin d'études au premier degré,

ANNEX 8: GEO VARIABLES

To maintain the confidentiality of our respondents, certain parts of the ECVMA database have not been made publicly available. The confidential variables pertain to (i) names of the respondents to the household and community questionnaires, (ii) village and constituency names, (iii) descriptions of household dwelling and agricultural plot locations, (iv) phone numbers of household members and their reference contacts, (v) GPS-based household and agricultural plot locations, (vi) names of individuals listed in the network roster, and (vii) names of field staff.

To increase the use of the ECVMA data, a set of geospatial variables has been provided by using the georeferenced plot and household locations in conjunction with various spatial databases that were available to the survey team. These include measures of distance, climatology, soil and terrain and other environmental factors. Time-series on rainfall and vegetation have also been used to describe the survey agricultural season relative to normal conditions. These variables are intended to provide some understanding of how geophysical characteristics vary at the landscape level. The tables below provide the name, type, source, reference period, resolution, description, and source of each variable.

The geovariabes are stored in two data files, one at the household-plot-level, and the other at the household-level. The plot-level file, named **NER_PlotGeovariables_Y1**, contains four geospatial variables measuring plot distance to household, slope, elevation and potential wetness index for plot locations. The observations are uniquely identified by the combination of **hid**, **order**, **parcel** and **field**. The observations included in this file are plots that are owned and/or cultivated by the household and that have been visited for GPS-based land area measurement.

The rest of the geovariabes are stored in **NER_HouseholdGeovariables_Y1** and the observations are uniquely identified by **hid**. To partially satisfy the demand for georeferenced household and community locations while preserving the confidentiality of sample household and communities, we have computed the average of household GPS coordinates in each EA, applied a random offset within a specified range to the average EA value (following the MeasureDHS methodology) and provided the offset EA latitudes and longitudes as part of **NER_EA_Offsets**.

More specifically, the coordinate modification strategy relies on random offset of cluster center-point coordinates (or average of household GPS locations by EA in ECVMA) within a specified range determined by an urban/rural classification. For urban areas a range of 0-2 km is used. In rural areas, where communities are more dispersed and risk of disclosure may be higher, a range of 0-5 km offset is used. An additional 0-10 km offset for 1% of rural clusters effectively increases the known range for all rural points to 10 km while introducing only a small amount of noise. Offset points are constrained at the zone level, so that they still fall within the correct zone for spatial joins, or point-in-polygon overlays. The result is a set of coordinates, representative at the EA level, that fall within known limits of accuracy. Users should take into account the offset range when considering different types of spatial analysis or queries with the data. Analysis of the spatial relationships between locations in close proximity would not be reliable. However, spatial queries using medium or low resolution datasets should be minimally affected by the offsets.

Finally, all geospatial variables have been produced using the unmodified GPS data. Efforts have been made to correct obvious data entry errors, but this is not always possible. A variable of **qa_type** and **plot_qa_type** is included in the household and plot-level geovariable files as an indicator of coordinate reliability, with a value of “5” indicating that the location falls outside expected range of values (more than 10 km from the EA centerpoint for households and more than 10 km from household for plots).

Table 1 NER_PlotGeovariables_Y1

Theme	Source	Dataset Title	Variable Name	Variable Type	Reference Period	Resolution	Description	Web
Distance	LSMS-ISA	Plot Distance to Household	dist_household	Continuous	N/A	N/A	Plot distance to household	
Soil & Terrain	NASA	SRTM 90m	plot_srtm	Continuous	N/A	0.000833 dd	Elevation (m)	ftp://xftp.jrc.it/pub/srtmV4/arcasci/
	USGS	Slope (percent)	plot_srtmslp	Continuous	N/A	0.000833 dd	Derived from unprojected 90m SRTM using DEM Surface Tools	
	AfSIS	Topographic Wetness Index	plot_twi	Continuous	N/A	0.000833 dd	Downloaded from AfSIS website. Derived from modified 90m SRTM. Local upslope contributing area and slope are combined to determine the potential wetness index: $WI = \ln(A_s / \tan(b))$ where A_s is flow accumulation or effective drainage area and b is slope gradient.	http://www.ciesin.columbia.edu/afsis/bafsis_fullmap.htm#

Table 2 NER_HouseholdGeovariables_Y1

Theme	Source	Dataset Title	Variable Name	Variable Type	Reference Period	Resolution	Description	Web
	ISCGM & World Bank	Household Distance to Main Road	dist_road	Continuous	2007	N/A	Household distance to nearest major road (class 'Routes Nationales')	www.iscgm.org
	World Gazetteer	Household Distance to Towns	dist_popcenter	Continuous	2001	N/A	Household distance to nearest town of >20,000 based on 2007 Census	world-gazetteer.com
	USAID FEWSNET	Household Distance to Key Market Centers	dist_market	Continuous	N/A	N/A	Household distance to nearest major market (FEWSNET key market centers)	
	Tracks4Africa, IGN map series	Household Distance to Border Posts	dist_borderpost	Continuous	N/A	N/A	Border control posts from PADKOS database, plus other border crossings on major road	
	INS & World Gazetteer	Household Distance to Regional Capital	dist_adm1ctr	Continuous	N/A	N/A	Household distance to to the capital of the region of residence	world-gazetteer.com
	INS & World Gazetteer	Household Distance to Department Capital	dist_adm2ctr	Continuous	N/A	N/A	Household distance to to the capital of the region of residence	world-gazetteer.com
Climatology	UC Berkeley	WorldClim Bioclimatic Variables	af_bio_1	Continuous	1960-1990	0.008333 dd	Average annual temperature calculated from monthly climatology, multiplied by 10 (°C)	http://www.worldclim.org/bioclimate
	UC Berkeley	WorldClim Bioclimatic Variables	af_bio_8	Continuous	1960-1990	0.008333 dd	Average temperature of the wettest quarter, from monthly climatology, multiplied by 10. (°C)	http://www.worldclim.org/bioclimate
	UC Berkeley	WorldClim Bioclimatic Variables	af_bio_12	Continuous	1960-1990	0.008333 dd	Total annual precipitation, from monthly climatology (mm)	http://www.worldclim.org/bioclimate
	UC Berkeley	WorldClim Bioclimatic Variables	af_bio_13	Continuous	1960-1990	0.008333 dd	Precipitation of wettest month, from monthly climatology (mm)	http://www.worldclim.org/bioclimate
	UC Berkeley	WorldClim Bioclimatic Variables	af_bio_16	Continuous	1960-1990	0.008333 dd	Precipitation of wettest quarter, from monthly	http://www.worldclim.org/bioclimate

Theme	Source	Dataset Title	Variable Name	Variable Type	Reference Period	Resolution	Description	Web
		Variables					climatology (mm)	
Landscape Typology	ESA and UC Louvain	GlobCover v 2.3	fsrad3_lcmaj	Categorical	2009	0.002778 dd	Majority landcover class within approximately 1km buffer	http://ionia1.esrin.esa.int/
	ESA and UC Louvain	GlobCover v 2.3	fsrad3_agpct	Continuous	2009	0.002778 dd	Percent under agriculture within approx 1 km buffer	http://ionia1.esrin.esa.int/
	IFPRI	IFPRI standardized AEZ based on elevation, climatology	ssa_aez09	Categorical		0.008333 dd	Agro-ecological zones created using WorldClim climate data and 0.0833dd resolution LGP data from IIASA.	http://harvestchoice.org/production/biophysical/agroecology
Soil & Terrain	NASA	SRTM 90m	srtm	Continuous		0.000833 dd	Elevation (m)	ftp://xftp.jrc.it/pub/srtmV4/arasci/
	AfSIS	Topographic Wetness Index	twi	Continuous		0.000833 dd	Downloaded from AfSIS website. Derived from modified 90m SRTM. Local upslope contributing area and slope are combined to determine the potential wetness index: $WI = \ln(A_s / \tan(b))$ where A_s is flow accumulation or effective drainage area and b is slope gradient.	http://www.ciesin.columbia.edu/afsis/bafsis_fullmap.htm#
	LSMS-ISA	Terrain Roughness	srtm_5_15	Categorical		0.000833 dd	Derived from 90m SRTM using 15 Meybeck relief classes and 5x5 pixel neighborhood	
	FAO	Harmonized World Soil Database	SQ1	Categorical		0.083333 dd	Nutrient availability	http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/External-World-soil-database/HTML/
	FAO	Harmonized World Soil Database	SQ2	Categorical		0.083333 dd	Nutrient retention capacity	http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/External-World-soil-database/HTML/
	FAO	Harmonized World Soil Database	SQ3	Categorical		0.083333 dd	Rooting conditions	http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/External-World-soil-database/HTML/
	FAO	Harmonized	SQ4	Categorical		0.083333	Oxygen availability to roots	http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research

Theme	Source	Dataset Title	Variable Name	Variable Type	Reference Period	Resolution	Description	Web
		World Soil Database				dd		ch/LUC/External-World-soil-database/HTML/
	FAO	Harmonized World Soil Database	SQ5	Categorical		0.083333 dd	Excess salts	http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/External-World-soil-database/HTML/
	FAO	Harmonized World Soil Database	SQ6	Categorical		0.083333 dd	Toxicity	http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/External-World-soil-database/HTML/
	FAO	Harmonized World Soil Database	SQ7	Categorical		0.083333 dd	Workability (constraining field management)	http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/External-World-soil-database/HTML/
Crop Season Parameters	NOAA CPC	Rainfall Estimates (RFE)	anntot_avg	Continuous	2001-2011	0.1 dd	Average 12-month total rainfall (mm) for Jan-Dec	ftp://ftp.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/fe ws/newalgo_est_dekad/
	NOAA CPC	Rainfall Estimates (RFE)	wetQ_avg	Continuous	2001-2011	0.1 dd	Average total rainfall in wettest quarter (mm) within 12-month periods from Jan-Dec	ftp://ftp.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/fe ws/newalgo_est_dekad/
	NOAA CPC	Rainfall Estimates (RFE)	wetQ_avgstart	Continuous	2001-2011	0.1 dd	Average start of wettest quarter in dekads 1-36, where first dekad of Jan =1	ftp://ftp.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/fe ws/newalgo_est_dekad/
	NOAA CPC	Rainfall Estimates (RFE)	h2011_tot	Continuous	2011	0.1 dd	12-month total rainfall (mm) in Jan-Dec, starting January 2011	ftp://ftp.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/fe ws/newalgo_est_dekad/
	NOAA CPC	Rainfall Estimates (RFE)	h2011_wetQ	Continuous	2011	0.1 dd	Total rainfall in wettest quarter (mm) within 12-month periods starting January 2011	ftp://ftp.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/fe ws/newalgo_est_dekad/
	NOAA CPC	Rainfall Estimates (RFE)	h2011_wetQstart	Continuous	2011	0.1 dd	Start of wettest quarter in dekads 1-36, where first dekad of January 2011 =1	ftp://ftp.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/fe ws/newalgo_est_dekad/
	BU	MOD12Q2 Land Cover Dynamics (PHENOLOGY)	eviarea_avg	Continuous	2001-2011	0.004176 dd	Average total change in greenness (integral of daily EVI values) within main growing season, averaged by Department	ftp://e4ftl01.cr.usgs.gov/MO TA/MCD12Q2.005

Theme	Source	Dataset Title	Variable Name	Variable Type	Reference Period	Resolution	Description	Web
	BU	MOD12Q2 Land Cover Dynamics (PHENOLOGY)	evimax_avg	Continuous	2001-2011	0.004176 dd	Average EVI value at peak of greenness, averaged by Department	ftp://e4ftl01.cr.usgs.gov/MOTA/MCD12Q2.005
	BU	MOD12Q2 Land Cover Dynamics (PHENOLOGY)	grn_avg	Continuous	2001-2011	0.004176 dd	Average timing of onset of greenness increase in day of year 1-356, within main growing season, averaged by Department	ftp://e4ftl01.cr.usgs.gov/MOTA/MCD12Q2.005
	BU	MOD12Q2 Land Cover Dynamics (PHENOLOGY)	sen_avg	Continuous	2001-2011	0.004176 dd	Average timing of onset of greenness decrease in day of year 1-356, within main growing season, averaged by Department	ftp://e4ftl01.cr.usgs.gov/MOTA/MCD12Q2.005
	BU	MOD12Q2 Land Cover Dynamics (PHENOLOGY)	h2011_eviarea	Continuous	2011	0.004176 dd	Total change in greenness (integral of daily EVI values) within main growing season of 2011, averaged by Department	ftp://e4ftl01.cr.usgs.gov/MOTA/MCD12Q2.005
		MOD12Q2 Land Cover Dynamics (PHENOLOGY)	h2011_evimax	Continuous	2011	0.004176 dd	EVI value at peak of greenness within main growing season of 2011, averaged by Department	ftp://e4ftl01.cr.usgs.gov/MOTA/MCD12Q2.005
	BU	MOD12Q2 Land Cover Dynamics (PHENOLOGY)	h2011_grn	Continuous	2011	0.004176 dd	Onset of greenness increase in day of year 1-356, within main growing season of 2011, averaged by Department	ftp://e4ftl01.cr.usgs.gov/MOTA/MCD12Q2.005
	BU	MOD12Q2 Land Cover Dynamics (PHENOLOGY)	h2011_sen	Continuous	2011	0.004176 dd	Onset of greenness decrease in day of year 1-356, within main growing season of 2011, averaged by Department	ftp://e4ftl01.cr.usgs.gov/MOTA/MCD12Q2.005