Niger - National Survey on Household Living Conditions and Agriculture - Wave 2, 2014 - 2015

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
NER_2014-2015_ECVMA-W2_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT
Niger is part of the Living Standards Measurement Study - Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) program. This program has developed a household level survey with 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.

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.

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 panel 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 ECVMA are to:

- 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.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Households

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the ECVMA includes:

Household questionnaire

- Socio-demographic characteristics of household members

- Education

- Health

- Characteristics of the labor market

- Non-agricultural enterprises

- Characteristics of the household dwelling

- Income of houshold members not derived from employment

- Fund transfers

- Negative shocks

- Non food household expenditure

- Food consumption

- Food security

- Aspirations of individuals from 15-25

- Psychology and attitudes of individuals 15-25

- Consumption of livestock owned by the household

- Children between ages 5-15 living outside the household

Agriculture and livestock questionnaire:

- Household's access to land

- Inputs, labor, types of crops and amount of harvest for rainy season agriculture

- Livestock

- Tree culture, perennials,

- Agricultural extension

- Climate change

Community Questionnaire:

- Relative existence and accessibility of social services

- Economy and infrastructure in the village/neighborhood

- Health

- Characteristics of agriculture in the village/neighborhood

- Livestock and negative shocks which the community has been victim during the last 5 years

- Community needs for infrastructure

- Local prices

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
National Coverage

Producers and Sponsors

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
The World Bank		Financial and Technical Assistance

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
ECVMA Technical Committee		

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM
Development Economics Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Documentation of the DDI

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
NER_2014-2015_ECVMA-W2_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI_NER_2014-2015_ECVMA-W2_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Weighting

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

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

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

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face paper [f2f]

Data Processing

Data Editing

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

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

Data Appraisal

No content available