

# Nepal - Household Risk and Vulnerability Survey 2016-2018

**The World Bank**

Report generated on: October 8, 2020

Visit our data catalog at: <https://microdata.fao.org/index.php>

# Overview

## Identification

---

### ID NUMBER

NPL\_2016-2018\_HRVS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

## Overview

---

### ABSTRACT

The objective of the three-year Nepal Household Risk and Vulnerability panel survey is to provide the Government of Nepal with empirical evidence on the patterns of exposure to shocks at the household level and on the vulnerability of households' welfare to these shocks. It covers 6,000 households and 400 communities in non-metropolitan areas of Nepal. The survey helps address the following research questions:

- a) What significant adverse events (both anticipated and unanticipated) are faced by households during a given year?
- b) What strategies do households employ, and what systems of informal support do they rely on (ex-ante and ex-post) to cope with these events?
- c) How are households' short- and medium-term welfare affected by these events?
- d) What formal government assistance do households receive? Is it sufficient to help them cope?

### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

## Scope

---

### NOTES

The scope of the 2016-2018 Nepal Household Risk and Vulnerability Panel Survey includes the following topics:

#### COMMUNITY

- Participants detail
- Community characteristics / Access to facilities
- Access to facilities
- Educational facilities
- Community shocks, household shocks
- Market price

#### HOUSEHOLD

- Informed consent
- Education
- Health

- Housing and access to facilities
- Food expenses and home production
- Non-food expenditures and inventory of durable goods
- Jobs and time use
- Wage jobs
- Farming and livestock
- Non-agriculture enterprises/activities
- Migration
- Credit, savings, and financial assets
- Private assistance
- Public assistance
- Shocks
- Anthropometrics (less than 5 years)
- Perception on respondent intent and attention

## TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Infrastructure	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	
Migration & Remittances	FAO	
Payment Systems	FAO	
Health	FAO	
Food (production, crisis)	FAO	
Animal health	FAO	
Population & Reproductive Health	FAO	
Social Development	FAO	

## Coverage

## GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National level

## UNIVERSE

All households in non-metropolitan areas per the 2010 Census definition, excluding households in the Kathmandu valley (Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts).

## Producers and Sponsors

## PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
The World Bank	

## OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Thomas Walker	The World Bank	Technical assistance
Hanan Jacoby	The World Bank	Technical assistance

## FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
UK Department for International Development	DFID	Financial assistance

## Metadata Production

## METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Development Economics Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Documentaiton of the Study

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

NPL\_2016-2018\_HRVS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_NPL\_2016-2018\_HRVS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

---

The sample frame was segmented into 11 analytical strata, defined to correspond to those used in the Nepal LSS III (excluding the three urban strata used there). The allocation of districts to strata are indicated in the “Section\_0” file of each wave. To increase the concentration of sampled households, 50 of the 75 districts in Nepal were selected with probability proportional to size (the measure of size being the number of households). PSUs were selected with probability proportional to size from the entire list of wards in the 50 selected districts, one stratum at a time. The number of PSUs per stratum is proportional to the stratum's population share and corresponds closely to the allocations used in the LFS-II and Nepal LSS-III (adjusted for different overall numbers of PSUs in those surveys). In each of the selected PSUs (administrative wards), survey teams compiled a list of households in the ward based on existing administrative records and cross-checked with local leaders. The number of households shown in the list was compared to the ward population in the 2010 Census, adjusted for likely population growth. Where the listed population deviated by more than 10% from the projected population based on the census data, the team conducted a full listing of households in the ward. 15 households were selected at random each ward list for interviewing, and a further 5 households were selected as potential replacements.

### Deviations from Sample Design

---

During the fieldwork, one PSU in Lapu VDC was inaccessible due to weather, and was replaced by a ward in Hastichaur VDC using PPS sampling on that stratum (excluding the already selected PSUs). All other sampled PSUs were reached and retained throughout the three-year study period. Response rates were high, with 5,654 (94%) of the 6,000 Wave 1 households participating in all three waves. In Wave 2, a sample of 6,005 households were interviewed, of which 5,835 (97%) were households from Wave 1, and 165 (3%) were new households added to replace Wave 1 households that could not be reached. Additionally, five households that had split since Wave 1 were also interviewed. In Wave 3, a sample of 6,051 households were interviewed. The number was higher because some households interviewed in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2 were reached again in Wave 3. Of the 6,051 households, 192 were replacement households and four were split households. The majority of non-response was explained by respondents not being located or having migrated.

### Response Rate

---

94 percent

### Weighting

---

Household-level sampling weights (wt\_hh) are provided in the “Section\_0” file of each wave. These weights were constructed based on ward-level household population data from the 2011 Census following the sampling procedure outlined.

## Questionnaires

No content available

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

---

Start	End	Cycle
2016-06-05	2016-08-21	Wave 1
2017-06-12	2017-08-14	Wave 2
2018-06-10	2018-08-22	Wave 3

### Data Collection Mode

---

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

## Data Processing

### Data Editing

---

After the data collection was complete, data cleaning started in HQ. During data cleaning the following actions were carried out:

- Different Versions of HH Questionnaires were appended
- Variables were labelled
- Data exported to STATA
- Responses were checked under possible responses (by do files) and extreme values were verified and checked by back check-calls
- Answers to open ended questions were translated

Cleaned data set was submitted to the World Bank Team for further analysis.

### Other Processing

---

The raw data was entered and checked by the survey firm, formatted to conform to the original questionnaire numbering system, and anonymized.



## Data Appraisal

### **Other forms of Data Appraisal**

The data was cleaned for spelling errors and translation of Nepali phrases, and suspicious values were checked by calling respondents. Datafiles can be linked within and across waves using the unique household-level identifier HHID, and the unique individual-level identifier, MEMBER\_ID. Care was taken to ensure these variables correctly identify the same individual and households across rounds, but researchers should independently check consistency before use. No other transformations have taken place.