

Rwanda - Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey, Wave 5, VUP, 2016-2017.

National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR)

Report generated on: March 7, 2021

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

Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

RWA_2016-2017_EICV-W5-VUP_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

The EICV-W5 survey (Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages) was conducted over a 12-month cycle from October 2016 to October 2017. Data collection was divided into 10 cycles in order to represent seasonality in the income and consumption data. A main cross-sectional sample survey, a panel survey and a VUP panel survey were conducted simultaneously.

The main objective of the EICV5 VUP Panel Survey is to provide longitudinal data for a nationally-representative panel of households that received VUP benefits at the time of the EICV4, in order to obtain reliable estimates of trends in the socioeconomic indicators for these households.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the EICV5 includes:

- Household listing
- Migration: internal and international, reasons for migration
- Health: disability and health problems, health insurance, consultations
- Education: general education, literacy/learning/training, education expenses
- Housing: background and status of the housing occupancy, expenses, services and installations, physical characteristics of the dwelling, access and satisfaction towards basic services
- Employment: usual activity, employment status, salaried workers, business activities, underemployment and unemployment, domestic and ancillary work
- Agriculture: livestock, land and agricultural equipment, details of holding parcels/blocs and agricultural policy changes, crop harvests and use on a large scale, small scale crops, other income from agriculture, cost and expenditure on agricultural activities, transformation of agricultural products
- Household expenditure and subsistence farming: expenditure on non food items, food expenditure, subsistence farming and consumption of own production
- Transfers of incomes, other revenues and expenditures: transfers made by household (transfer-out), transfers received by the household (transfer-in), VUP, UBUDEHE and RSSP schemes, income support programmes and other revenues, other expenditure
- Credit, durables and savings: credit, durable household goods, deposit and savings

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Poverty	World Bank	
Education	World Bank	
Agriculture & Rural Development	World Bank	
Health	World Bank	
Labor & Social Protection	World Bank	
Environment	World Bank	
Social Development	World Bank	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National coverage.

UNIVERSE

All household members.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR)	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Government of Rwanda	GoR	Financial Partner
World Bank	WB	Financial Partner
UKaid	Ukaid	Financial Partner
European Union	EU	Financial Partner
One UN	One UN	Financial Partner

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of the Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM
Ruben MUHAYITETO		National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda	Documentation of the study

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

RWA_2016-2017_EICV-W5-VUP_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_RWA_2016-2017_EICV-W5-VUP_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

Sampling frame and sample size of EICV5 VUP panel survey:

The VUP Survey conducted with EICV4 was based on a sample of 2,460 households selected from the VUP administrative frame using a stratified two-stage sample design. The VUP sampling frame was stratified by province and predominant type of VUP beneficiaries (Direct Support, Financial Services and Public Works). In the EICV4 VUP Survey it was found that of the original sample of 2,460 VUP households, only 1,520 households indicated that they were receiving VUP benefits at the time of the survey. These 1,520 households are considered the initial baseline panel of VUP households that are being enumerated in the EICV5 VUP Panel Survey. Following a further review of the EICV4 VUP data it was found that 27 of these households did not actually receive any VUP benefits during the reference period, so they were dropped from the EICV5 VUP Panel data set for the analysis, and they will not be assigned any weights. Therefore the final number of eligible EICV4 sample VUP households that was matched to the EICV5 panel households was 1,493.

Response Rate

Following the EICV5 data collection it was found that 175 of these households could not be interviewed because of a death or relocation outside the country. Therefore the final number of eligible EICV5 VUP panel sample households was 1,642, including 324 households from split.

Weighting

Since the baseline for the EICV5 VUP Panel Survey is the EICV4 VUP Survey, the weights are based on the corresponding frame. Therefore the basic weights for the EICV5 VUP panel households are the same as the corresponding weights for these households calculated for the EICV4 Panel Survey, adjusted to take into account any nonresponse and splitting.

Although the weights for the EICV4 VUP Survey were calculated based on all the EICV4 sample households in each sample cluster, these weights would still be applied to the subset of eligible sample households that received VUP benefits during the EICV4 reference period. The weighted survey estimates only represent this subset of original VUP frame corresponding to households receiving VUP benefits.

Questionnaires

Overview

The same questionnaire was used for cross-sectional, panel and VUP samples. Part A of the questionnaire contains modules on household and individual information. Part B is on agriculture and consumption. The questionnaire was developed in English, and translated into Kinyarwanda.

Questionnaire design took into account the requests raised by major data users and stakeholders, as well as, consistency with the previous EICV questionnaires. In addition to methodological improvements, some simplifications were made:

-The major changes introduced in this survey were changes to Section 6, the Economic Activity. Further questioning was added on unemployment and underemployment in response to questions from users, and also to comply with international standards. The section was simplified to enable the analysis to be undertaken by local analysts.

-The Section on the VUP participation was expanded to provide more information, better classification of beneficiaries and to provide greater consistency within the questionnaire. The same questionnaire is to be used on the separate VUP sample which runs in parallel with the EICV5

Questionnaire was tested in pilot surveys and amended in time prior to the fieldwork starting in October 2016. The complete questionnaire is provided as external resources.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2016-10-13	2016-11-14	1
2016-11-20	2016-12-22	2
2016-12-28	2017-01-29	3
2017-02-04	2017-03-08	4
2017-03-14	2017-04-15	5
2017-04-21	2017-05-23	6
2017-05-29	2017-06-30	7
2017-07-06	2017-08-07	8
2017-08-13	2017-09-14	9
2017-09-20	2017-10-22	10

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face paper [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

A pilot survey was conducted throughout in July and August 2016. A one-month enumerator training was conducted from end of August to September before enumeration.

For the 27 predominantly rural districts, the survey calendar for 12 months is divided into 10 cycles, and each cycle is divided into two sub-cycles, for a total of 20 enumeration periods of 16 days each. Each enumerator visited a group of 3 sample households every other day. A team of enumerators covers two sample EAs in each sub-cycle, or four EAs during a full cycle. In other words, each sample household in rural districts was visited 8 times over a period of 16 days. Questionnaire section 8Aiii, 8B and 8C were asked on every visit, while the other sections were spread out over the 8 visits (e.g. section 0-3 during 1st visit; section 4, 5a-5d, 8Ai, 8Aii during 2nd visit; section 5e, 6a-6c on 3rd visit; section 6d-6f on 4th visit; section 7a-7c on 5th visit; section 7d-7h on 6th visit; section 9 on 7th visit; section 10 on 8th visit).

In the case of the three predominantly urban districts in Kigali Province, the data collection in each sample EA was conducted over a period of 33 days (one cycle). The 9 households in each sample EA were divided into 3 groups of 3 households each. Each enumerator visited one group of 3 sample households each day, so each sample household was visited every three days. Five EAs are covered in each cycle. In other words, each sample household in Kigali was visited 11 times over a period of 33 days. Questionnaire section 8Aiii, 8B and 8C were asked on every visit, while the other sections were spread out over the 11 visits (e.g. section 0 and 1 on 1st visit; section 2 and 3 on 2nd visit; section 4 on 3rd visit; section 5 on 4th visit; section 6a-6c on 5th visit; section 6d-6f on 6th visit; section 7a-7c on 7th visit; section 7d-7h on 8th visit; section 9 on 9th visit; section 10 on the 10th visit).

Each enumeration is preceded by household listing.

Questionnaires

The same questionnaire was used for cross-sectional, panel and VUP samples. Part A of the questionnaire contains modules on household and individual information. Part B is on agriculture and consumption. The questionnaire was developed in English, and translated into Kinyarwanda.

Questionnaire design took into account the requests raised by major data users and stakeholders, as well as, consistency with the previous EICV questionnaires. In addition to methodological improvements, some simplifications were made:

-The major changes introduced in this survey were changes to Section 6, the Economic Activity. Further questioning was added on unemployment and underemployment in response to questions from users, and also to comply with international standards. The section was simplified to enable the analysis to be undertaken by local analysts.

-The Section on the VUP participation was expanded to provide more information, better classification of beneficiaries and to provide greater consistency within the questionnaire. The same questionnaire is to be used on the separate VUP sample which runs in parallel with the EICV5

Questionnaire was tested in pilot surveys and amended in time prior to the fieldwork starting in October 2016. The complete questionnaire is provided as external resources.

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda	NISR	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

Data Processing

Data Editing

A day before the interview started, the enumerator, accompanied by a controller, did an introduction to household, explaining how often they will come in that household and delivering a letter indicating that the HH has been selected.

During the field work, after each cycle, the data processing team produced tables and reports of inconsistencies, which were checked by the field supervisor. The data entry system also contained consistency checks that alerted the data entry operators. In case of an alert, the questionnaire was sent back to the supervisor of data entry for correction.

Data Appraisal

No content available