

MODULE 2: BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Session 17: Analysing Baseline Data


When is Baseline Data Analysed?

Baseline data is analysed at three different stages in the assessment process

When is Baseline Data Analysed?

First level of analysis

**Rapid
calculations
during the
interview**




To check the interview for:

- ***Reasonableness***
- ***Completeness***
- ***Internal consistency***

When is Baseline Data Analysed?

Second level of analysis

**Standardised
calculations
after the
interview**




To make sure the information is :

- ***Calculated in a standardised way***
- ***Accessible to others on the team***
- ***Made into an available record***

When is Baseline Data Analysed?

Third level of analysis

**Summarisation
during interim
and final
analysis on all
interviews**



To build an overall picture which :

- ***Accurately represents typical households of each wealth group***
- ***Is based on good quality individual interviews***

Steps in the Analysis

Start with the wealth breakdown.....

Aim

The Wealth Breakdown

Source

Use the information from your community leader and household representative interviews

Procedure

Prepare a picture of each wealth group including characteristics such as land/livestock holding, labour, etc.

Steps in the Analysis

Prepare a picture of the typical characteristics of each wealth group including ranges and midpoints for:

- hh size (labour availability)
- land area cultivated
- livestock holdings
- other key factors (skills, capital, social standing, access to credit, etc.)
- % of hh in the wealth group

Steps in the Analysis

Then move on to food/income/expenditure

Aim

Livelihood Strategies

Source

Use the information from your household representative interviews

Procedure

Put together a picture of food, income and expenditure that is typical for each wealth group

Steps in the Analysis

Livelihood Strategies Procedure - details

Start with one wealth group, usually the 'very poor' or 'poor', and complete from beginning to end

OR

Work on all wealth groups at the same time, starting with the first topic on the spreadsheet (food and income from livestock) and moving down sequentially

Steps in the Analysis

Either way you must ensure consistency within each wealth group and across wealth groups

Deriving mid-points and ranges

1. List individual results	2. Sort from lowest to highest	3. Exclude the lowest and highest values; take an avg of remaining values	4. Define the range based upon the 2nd lowest and highest values.
28 32 38 38 42 35 21 28	21 28 28 32 35 38 38 42	21 28] 28 32 <i>avg = 33</i> 35 <i>mid-</i> 38 <i>point = 32.5</i> 38] 42	21 28 ◀ 28 <i>Range: 25-40</i> 32 (to include 35 2nd lowest 38 and highest 38 ◀ values) 42

Thinking things through

CAUTION: Analysis is not just about calculating mid-points and ranges....

Each set of data needs to be reviewed to decide how much 'weight' to give it based on:

- Location-specific factors (e.g. atypical village close to road, with irrigated land, etc.

Thinking things through

CAUTION: Analysis is not just about calculating mid-points and ranges....

Each set of data needs to be reviewed to decide how much 'weight' to give it based on:

- Differences within the wealth group (e.g. upper versus lower end of the middle group)

Thinking things through

CAUTION: Analysis is not just about calculating mid-points and ranges....

Each set of data needs to be reviewed to decide how much 'weight' to give it based on:

- Variations in reliability – some interviews are simply better than others, and greater weight should be attached to information derived from these.

Cross checking the results

There are two categories of HEA cross-checks:

1. Internal Consistency
2. External Consistency

Cross checking the results

1. Internal Consistency

Cross checking the results

1. Internal Consistency

Four main checks

1. Food 'income' in reference year should add up to = at least 90% of 2100 kcal per person per day

2. Cash income should add up to = Expenditure

Cross checking the results

1. Internal Consistency

Four main checks

3.

- Trends across wealth groups should pass test of 'reasonableness' :
- Does crop production increase with wealth group (in agricultural area)?
 - Does income increase with wealth group?
 - Does expenditure on food decrease with wealth group?

Cross checking the results

1. Internal Consistency

Four main checks

4.

Supply and demand should balance, for example:

- Number of ag. labour days ‘sold’ by poor should balance with expenditure on agricultural labour by rich
- Land rented out should balance with land rented in

Cross checking the results

2. External Consistency

Cross checking the results

2. External Consistency

These are in relation to secondary information, for example:

1. Compare prices reported locally to crop yields reported by the Ministry of Agriculture
2. Compare household size To census data

Cross checking the results

2. External Consistency

These are in relation to secondary information, for example:

3.

Compare price data
obtained locally

to official price
information

What if things don't add up?

Questions to review if things don't add up:

1. Has the household size been overestimated (perhaps by including members who spend the year elsewhere) or underestimated?
2. Did you collect information on food and acquisition by ALL household members (men, women and youths)?

What if things don't add up?

Questions to review if things don't add up:

3. What about food and income sources that are often missed (e.g. beer, tea with sugar, payment in kind for food, support from relatives to cover health or education expenses, remittances)?

What if things don't add up?

Questions to review if things don't add up:

4. Have any food or income sources been double counted? Is the amount of work included in the analysis physically possible given the number of people in the household and the number of days in a year?