

# Nigeria - General Household Survey, Panel 2010-2011

**National Bureau of Statistics**

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# Overview

## Identification

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### ID NUMBER

NGA\_2010-2011\_GHS-W1\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

The GHS is a cross-sectional survey of 22,000 households throughout the country. The panel component (GHS-Panel) is now being applied to 5,000 households of the GHS and covers multiple agricultural activities. The focus of this panel component is to improve data from the agriculture sector and link this to other facets of household behaviour and characteristics. The GHS-Panel drew heavily on the HNLSS and the NASS to create a new survey instrument and method to shed light on the role of agriculture in households' economic wellbeing. The NBS implemented the first stage (Post Planting) of the first wave of the GHS-Panel in 2010. This panel is a subset of the full GHS (or GHS-Cross Section) that will be finished in 2011.) It is envisaged that the GHS-Panel will be carried out every two years while the GHS-Cross Section will be carried out annually.

The specific outputs and outcomes of the revised GHS with panel component are:

- Development of an innovative model for collecting agricultural data in conjunction with household data;
- Development of a model of inter-institutional collaboration between NBS and the FMA&RD and NFRA, inter alia, to ensure the relevance and use of the new GHS;
- Building the capacity to generate a sustainable system for the production of accurate and timely information on agricultural households in Nigeria.
- Comprehensive analysis of poverty indicators and socio-economic characteristics.

### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households, Individuals, Agricultural plots

## Scope

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### NOTES

The survey covers a wide range of socio-economic topics which are highlighted in three different questionnaires used for data collection:

#### HOUSEHOLD

- Household Identification and Location
- Household Roster / Demographic Characteristics
- Education
- Labour
- Credit and Savings
- Household Assets

- Non-farm Enterprises
- Meals Away from Home
- Household Food Expenditures
- Food Security
- Other Income

## AGRICULTURE

- Household Identification and Location
- Plot Roster
- Land Inventory
- Input Costs
- Fertilizer Acquisition
- Seed Acquisition
- Planting Field Crops
- Marketing of Agricultural Surplus
- Animal Holdings
- Animal Costs
- Extension
- Network Roster

## COMMUNITY / PRICE

- Community Identification
- Respondent Characteristics
- Food Prices
- Labour
- Land Prices and Credit

## TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Infrastructure	FAO	
Food (production, crisis)	FAO	

## Coverage

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National, the survey covered all the 36 states and Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

## Producers and Sponsors

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Bureau of Statistics	Federal Republic of Nigeria

### OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
The World Bank		Technical assistance
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Federal Republic of Nigeria	Technical assistance
Federal Ministry of Water Resources	Federal Republic of Nigeria	Technical assistance
National Food Reserve Agency	Federal Republic of Nigeria	Technical assistance

### FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Federal Government of Nigeria	GovNGA	Funded the study

## Metadata Production

### METADATA PRODUCED BY

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

### DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

NGA\_2010-2011\_GHS-W1\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

### DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_NGA\_2010-2011\_GHS-W1\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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### Sample Design

The GHS-Panel (Post Planting 2010), like all household surveys in the country, is based on the Master Sample Frame. This Frame is based on the 2006 Housing and Population Census conducted by the National Population Commission (NpopC). The census includes approximately 662,000 enumeration areas (EAs) throughout the country. From the census, the Master Frame was constructed at the local government area (LGA). In 668 LGAs, 30 EAs were scientifically selected. The remaining six LGAs are found in FCT, Abuja. Forty EAs were scientifically selected in each of these 6 LGAs. This gives a total of 23,280 EAs selected nationally. This is the Master Frame.

From the Master Frame a master sample frame, called the National Integrated Survey of Households 2007/2012 Master Sample Frame (NISH-MSF) was developed. The NISHMSF was constructed by pooling the LGAs in the Master Frame by state. Thereafter, a systematic sample of 200 EAs was selected with equal probability across all LGAs within the state. Furthermore, the NISH EAs in each state were divided into 20 replicates of 10 EAs each. However, the sample EAs for most national household surveys such as the GHS are based on a sub-sample of the NISH-MSF, selected as a combination of replicates from NISH-MSF frame. For the GHS-Panel, the sample is a subset of the EAs selected for the GHS.

### Sample Framework

The sample frame includes all thirty-six (36) states of the federation and Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja. Both urban and rural areas were covered and in all, 500 clusters/EAs were canvassed and 5,000 households were interviewed. These samples were proportionally selected in the states such that different states have different samples.

### Sample Selection

The GHS Panel Survey used a two stage stratified sample selection process.

#### First Stage

The Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were the Enumeration Areas (EAs). These were selected based on probability proportional to size (PPS) of the total EAs in each state and FCT, Abuja and the total households listed in those EAs.

#### Second Stage

The second stage involved the systematic selection of ten (10) households per EA. This involved obtaining the total number of households listed in a particular EA, and then calculating a Sampling Interval (S.I) by dividing the total households listed by ten (10). The next step is to generate a random start 'r' from the table of random numbers which stands as the 1st selection. The second selection is obtained by adding the sampling interval to the random start. For each of the next selections, the sampling interval was added to the value of the previous selection until the 10th selection is obtained. Determination of the sample size at the household level was based on the experience gained from previous rounds of the GHS, in which 10 HHs per EA are usually selected and give robust estimates.

## Weighting

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When a sample of households is selected for a survey, these households represent the entire population of the country. To accurately use the data sets, the data must be weighted to reflect the distribution of the full population in the country. A population weight was calculated for the panel households. This weight variable (WGHT) has been included in the household dataset: Section A (SECTA). When applied, this weight will raise the sample households and individuals to national values adjusting for population concentrations in various areas.

## Questionnaires

No content available

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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Start	End	Cycle
2010-08	2010-10	Post-planting
2011-02	2011-04	Post-harvest

### Data Collection Mode

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Face-to-face [f2f]

## Data Processing

### Data Editing

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This survey used concurrent data entry approach. In this method, the fieldwork and data entry were handled by each team assigned to the state. Each team consisted of a field supervisor, 2-4 interviewers and a data entry operator. Immediately after the data were collected in the field by the interviewers and supervisors (the supervisors administered the community questionnaires and collected data on prices), the questionnaires were handed over to the supervisor to be checked and documented. At the end of each day of fieldwork, the questionnaires were then passed to the data entry operator for entry. After the questionnaires were entered, the data entry operator generated an error report which reported issues including out of range values and inconsistencies in the data. The supervisor then checked the report, determined what should be corrected, and decided if the field team needed to revisit the household to obtain additional information. The benefits of this method are that it allows one to:

- Capture errors that might have been overlooked by a visual inspection only,
- Identify errors early during the field work so that if any correction required a revisit to the household, it could be done while the team was still in the EA

The CSPro software was used to design the specialized data entry program that was used for the data entry of the questionnaires.

### Other Processing

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#### Data Cleaning

The data cleaning process was done in a number of stages. The first step was to ensure proper quality control during the fieldwork. This was achieved in part by using the concurrent data entry system which was, as explained above, designed to highlight many of the errors that occurred during the fieldwork. At this stage errors that are caught at the fieldwork stage are corrected based on re-visits to the household on the instruction of the supervisor. The data that had gone through this first stage of cleaning was then sent from the state to the head office of NBS where a second stage of data cleaning was undertaken. During the second stage the data were examined for out of range values and outliers. The data were also examined for missing information for required variables, sections, questionnaires and EAs. This problem was then reported back to the state where the correction was then made. This was an ongoing process until all data were delivered to the head office.

After all the data were received by the head office, there was an overall review of the data to identify outliers and other errors on the complete set of data. Where problems were identified, this was reported to the state. There the questionnaires were checked and where necessary the relevant households were revisited, and a report sent back to the head office with the corrections.

The final stage of the cleaning process was to ensure that the households and individuals were correctly merged across all sections of the household questionnaire. Special care was taken to see that the households included in the data matched with the selected sample and where there were differences these were properly assessed and documented. The agriculture data were also checked to ensure that the plot identified in the main sections merged with the plot information identified in the other sections. This was also done for crop by plot information as well.



## Data Appraisal

No content available