Nigeria - General Household Survey, 2006

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
NGA_2006_GHS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT
The Geneal Household Survey is a brainchild of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and is often referred to as Regular survey carried out on quarterly basis by the NBS over the years. In recent times, starting from 2004 to be precise, there is a collaborative effort between the NBS and the CBN in 2004 and 2005 and in 2006 the collaboration incorporated Nigerian Communications commission (NCC). The main reason of for conducting the survey was to enable the collaborating agencies fulfil their mandate in the production of current and credible statistics, to monitor and evaluate the status of the economy and the various government programmes such as the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The collaborative survey also assured the elimination of conflicts in data generated by the different agencies and ensured a reliable, authentic national statistics for the country.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Household

Scope

NOTES
Part A: Identification code, Response status, Housing characteristics/amenities and Information communication Technology (ICT).

Part B: Socio-demographic characteristics and Labour force characteristics

Part C: Information about the people in the household who were absent during the period of the survey.

Part D: Female contraceptive only, and children ever born by mothers aged 15 years and above

Part E: Births of children in the last 12 months, and trained birth attendant used during child delivery.

Par F: Immunization of children aged 1 year or less and records of their vaccination

Part G: Child nutrition, exclusive breast feeding and length of breast feeding.

Part H: Deaths in the last 12 months, and causes of such deaths.

Part I: Health of all members, of the household and health care providers.

Part J: Household enterprises, income and profit made from such activities.

Part K: Household expenditure, such as school fees, medical expenses, housing expenses, remittance, cloth expenses, transport

expenses and food expenses.

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
economic conditions and indicators [1.2]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
economic policy [1.3]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
income, property and investment/saving [1.5]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
rural economics [1.6]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
agricultural, forestry and rural industry [2.1]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
business/industrial management and organisation [2.2]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
employment [3.1]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
labour relations/conflict [3.3]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
retirement [3.4]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
unemployment [3.5]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
working conditions [3.6]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
basic skills education [6.1]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
compulsory and pre-school education [6.2]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
vocational education [6.7]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
childbearing, family planning and abortion [8.2]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
general health [8.4]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
natural resources and energy [9.3]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
housing [10.1]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
children [12.1]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
family life and marriage [12.5]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
gender and gender roles [12.6]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
social and occupational mobility [12.8]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
community, urban and rural life [13.1]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
specific social services: use and provision [15.3]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
information technology [16.2]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common

KEYWORDS

household member, prefered tv station, Daily income, Attendance at formal school, Reason for absence, Registered with clinic, Method, Weight at birth, Vaccination record cards, Age breast feeding stopped, Cause of death, Sick in the last 4 weeks, Enterprise registerd, Tenure, Toilet Facilities, Fuel Used for Cooking, Electricity, Source of Wtater, Refuse Disposal, Material for Dwelling, Form of marriage

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

UNIVERSE

Household

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	FGN

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Central Bank of Nigeria	FGN	Collaboration
Nigerian Communication Commission	FGN	Collaboration

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
National Bureau of Statistics	NBS	Funding
Central Bank of Nigeria	CBN	Funding

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Nigerian Commnications Commision	NCC	Collaborating

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agricultural Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	NBS	FGN	Metadata Producer

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
NGA_2006_GHS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI_NGA_2006_GHS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The GHS was implemented as a NISH module. Six replicates were studied per State while three replicates were studied in the FCT, Abuja. With a fixed-take of 10 HUs systematically selected per EA, 600 HUs thus were selected for interview per State and 300 for FCT, Abuja. Hence, nationally, a total of 21,900 HUs drawn from the 2,190 cut across the rural and urban sectors.

Introduction:
The sample design for the survey derives from the National Integrated Survey of Household (NISH) developed by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The NISH design employed a replicated sampling design that is technique by which many sample (replicates) were selected independently from a population such that each replicate sample represents the population.

Essentially, the NISH sample design is a 2-stage replicated and rotated cluster sample design with Enumeration Areas (EAs) as first stage sampling unit or Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) and Housing Units the second stage sampling units (secondary sampling units). Generally, for each state of the Federation, the NISH Master Sample is made up of 120 EAs drawn in12 replicates. A replicate consists of 10 EAs.

Selection Procedures:
The EAs demarcated by the National Population Commission (NpopC) for the 1991 Population Census served as the primary Sample Frame for the design.

First Stage Selection:
Sixty EAs were selected with equal probability from the list of EAs in each state of the federation and 30 EAs for FCT, Abuja. The selected EAs cuts across rural and urban sectors. The study EAs for the collaborative survey were drawn from replicates 7,8,9,10,11 and 12 of the master sample of each state.

Second Stage Selection:
In each selected EA, a listing of housing units was carried out. The result provided the frame for the second stage selection. Ten housing units were selected systematically in each EA after the completion of the listing exercise. Thereafter, all the households within the selected HUs were interviewed using GHS questionnaire.
Out of the expected 2,190 EAs, 1,883 were studied.
Out of the 21,900 housing units expected to be covered, 18,826 were canvassed.

Deviations from Sample Design

Variance Estimate (Jackknife Method)
Estimating variances using the Jackknife method will require forming replicate from the full sample by randomly eliminating one sample cluster [Enumeration Area (EA) at a time from a state containing k EAs, k replicated estimates are formed by eliminating one of these, at a time, and increasing the weight of the remaining (k-1) EAs by a factor of k/(k-1). This process is repeated for each EA.

For a given state or reporting domain, the estimate of the variance of a rate, r, is given by

$$Var(r) = (Se)^2 = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (ri - r)^2$$

where (Se) is the standard error,
k is the number of EAs in the state or reporting domain.

r is the weighted estimate calculated from the entire sample of EAs in the state or reporting domain.
ri = kr - (k - 1)r(i), where

r(i) is the re-weighted estimate calculated from the reduced sample of k-1 EAs.

To obtain an estimate of the variance at a higher level, say, at the national level, the process is repeated over all states, with k redefined to refer to the total number of EAs (as opposed to the number in the states).

Response Rate

On National basis, 85.98 percent response rate was acheived at EA level while 85.96 percent was acheived at housing units level.

Weighting

The variable (Hweight) Household weight is computed and attached to the data file.

The formula adopted in calculating the design weights for the survey data (sample results) were as follows:
(i) The probability of selecting an EA within a state was obtained by dividing the total number of EAs sampled in a state by total number of EAs in that particular state. Let this be represented by fj. That is,
fj = Total Number of EAs sampled in a state
Total Number of EAs in that particular State

(ii) Likewise, the probability of selecting an housing unit (HU) within an EA was obtained by dividing the total number of housing units selected in an EA by the total number of housing units (HUs) listed in that particular EA. Let this be represented by fk. That is,
fk = Total Number of HUs selected in an EA
Total Number of HUs listed in that particular EA
Mathematically,
Design weight = Total number of EAs in a state
Total number of EAs sampled in that particular state
X
Total Number of HUs listed in an EA
Total Number of HUs selected in that particular EA

Estimation Procedures:
Let the probability of selecting the EA be fj and the probability of selecting the housing unit be fk. Then the product f = fjfk = 1
where fj = n and fk = h
Wj k N H.

Household Weight (HHWeight)

$$\hat{Y}_s = N \cdot H \cdot \frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\frac{1}{h}\sum_{k=1}^{h} X_{sjk}$$

$$= N H \frac{1}{n h}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\sum_{k=1}^{h} X_{sjk}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n}\sum_{k=1}^{h} W_{sjk} X_{sjk} \quad (\text{Note: } W_{sjk} = \frac{N}{n} \cdot \frac{H}{h})$$

Where:

$\hat{Y}_s$ = Estimate for states
N = Total Number of EAs in states
n = Selected number of EAs in states
H = Total number of Housing Units listed in the jth EA
h = Selected number of Housing Units in the jth EA.
Xsj k = Value of the element in the kth housing unit of jth EA in states.
Wsjk = Weight of the element in kth housing unit of the jth EA in states.

Questionnaires

Overview

The questionnaire for the GHS is a structured questionnaire based on household characteristics with some modifications and additions. The House project module is a new addition and some new questions on ICT.
The questionnaires were scaned
This section deals with the characteristics of the socio-economic data of Nigerian population, such as demography, education, employment, health, housing condition, fertility, mortality etc. Demographic factors are both determinants and consequences of economic and social development. It has been shown that the study of demographic variables yield important information on the inventories of human resources that are needed for effective development planning.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2007-03-03	2007-03-26	23 days

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

Prior to the commencement of data collection, training was conducted at two levels; training of trainers and zonal level trainings. This training was to equip trainers and trainees with background information about the survey and what is expected of them. Also, training sessions included classroom teaching, demonstration, mock interviews, role playing, field and home exercises.
The General Household Survey (GHS) is a household based exercise, in each state of the federation 3 teams were used comprising of 3 supervisors and 12 enumerators. A team was made up of one Supervisor and four Enumerators. Each team covered 20 Enumeration Areas (EA) for a period of 22 days. A pair of enumerators in a team covered 10 EAs.

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Data Processing

Data Editing

The data editing is in 2 phases namely manual editing before the questionnaires were scanned. This involved using editors at the various zones to manually edit and ensure consistency in the information on the questionnaire. The second editing is the computer editing, this is the cleaning of the already scanned data.

Other Processing

Data Processing and Analysis
The data processing analysis involved Six main stages: development of data entry program; training of data processing staff; manual editing and coding; data entry and scanning; computer editing, verification and conversion and table generation. The questionnaires were processed at the zones. On completion, computer editing was also carried out to ensure the integrity of the data. It should be of note that the questionnaires were designed as scannables, therefore there were scanned using Teleform Reader and the Verifier for evaluation. Also, SPSS (a Statistical package) was used in the analysis and Table generation.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

No sampling error estimate

Other forms of Data Appraisal

QUALITY CONTROL AND RETRIEVAL OF RECORD
Quality Control measures were carried out during the survey, essentially to ensure quality of data. There were three levels of supervision involving the supervisors at the first level, CBN staff, NBS State Officers and Zonal Controllers at second level and finally the NBS/NCC Headquarter staff constituting the third level supervision. Field monitoring and quality check exercises were also carried out during the period of data collection as part of the quality control measures.