Nigeria - General Household Survey, 2008

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
NGA_2008_GHS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT
The General Household Survey is a brainchild of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and is often referred to as a 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, 2007and 2008, the collaboration incorporated Nigerian Communications commission (NCC).

The main reason 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

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
National Coverage

UNIVERSE
Household

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	Federal Government of Nigeria (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	Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN)	Metadata Producer

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
NGA_2008_GHS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI_NGA_2008_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 including the FCT, Abuja. With a fixed-take of 10 HUs systematically selected per EA, 600 HUs thus were selected for interview per state including the FCT, Abuja. Hence, nationally, a total of 22,200 HUs were drawn from the 2,220 EAs selected for interview for the GHS. The selected EAs (and hence the HUs) cut across the rural and urban sectors.

The General Household Survey and the National Agricultural Sample Survey designs derived from NBS 2007/12 NISH sample design. The 2007/12 NISH sample design is a 2-stage, replicated and rotated cluster sample design with Enumeration Areas (EAs) as first stage sampling units or Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) while Housing Units constituted the second stage units (secondary sampling units). The housing units were the Ultimate Sampling Units for the multi-subject survey.

First Stage Selection:
Generally, the NISH Master Sample in each state is made up of 200 EAs drawn in 20 replicates. A replicate consists of 10 EAs. Replicates 4 - 9, subsets of the Master Sample were studied for modules of the NISH. Sixty EAs were selected with equal probability from the list of EAs in each state of the federation and FCT, Abuja.

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.

At EAs level, out of the expected 2,220 EAs 2,204 were covered. (by the table on page 177 of the report) and TABLE 1.6 RETRIEVAL STATUS OF GHS RECORDS

At housing units level, out of the 22,200 expected to be covered, 21,796 were canvassed. (same as above)

AS PER DATA SET
At EAs level, out of the expected 2,220 EAs 2,204 were covered.
At housing units level, out of the 22,200 expected to be covered, 18,355 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
k
Var(r) = (Se)2 = 1 S (ri - r)2
k(k-1) i=1

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

At National basis, 99.3 percent response rate was acheived at EA level .

While 82.7 percent was acheived at the 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)

n h
Ys = N ? H ? X sj k
n j=1 h k=1

n h
= N H ? ? X sj k
n h j=1 k=1

n h
= W s j k ? ? X sj k (Note: W s j k = N . H)
j = 1 k=1 n h
Where:
^
Ys = 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 were divided into eleven parts.

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

Data Collection Dates

Start
2009-03-31

End
2009-04-19

Cycle
20 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, 3 teams were used comprising 3 supervisors and 12 enumerators. A team was made up of one supervisor and four enumerators.

Each team covered 20 Enumeration Areas for a period of 20 days. A pair of enumerators in a team covered 10 EAs. This translated to covering an Enumeration Area for an average of 4 days for the different statistical operations. Each team moved in a roving manner.

Questionnaires

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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 by the subject mater group.
The questionnaires were processed at the zones. On completion, computer editing was also carried out to ensure the integrity of the data. .

Other Processing

The data processing analysis involved Six main stages:
Development of data scanning screen.
Training of data processing staff.
Manual editing and coding.
Data entry and scanning into a data base in SPSS.
Computer editing.
Verification and conversion

The table were then generated using SPSS.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

No sampling error estimate

Other forms of Data Appraisal

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 Headquarters staff constituting the third level supervision.