

Nigeria - General Household Survey- Panel 2010-2011 (PostHarvest)

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

Report generated on: July 17, 2019

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

Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

NGA_2010-2011_GHS-W1-PH_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

Towards the goal of improving agricultural statistics, the World Bank, through funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), is supporting seven countries in Sub-Saharan Africa in strengthening the production of household-level data on agriculture.

The General Household Survey (GHS), is a cross-sectional survey of 22,000 households is carried out annually throughout the country. Under the work of the partnership, a full revision of the questionnaire was undertaken and, at the same time, a sub-sample of the GHS now forms a panel survey. The panel component (GHS-Panel) applies to 5,000 households of the GHS collecting additional data on multiple agricultural activities and household consumption. As the focus of this panel component is to improve data from the agriculture sector and link this to other facets of household behavior and characteristics the GHS-Panel drew heavily on the Harmonized National Living Standards Survey (HNLSS - a multi-topic household survey) and the National Agricultural Sample Survey (NASS - the key agricultural survey) to create a new survey instrument to shed light on the role of agriculture in households' economic wellbeing that can be monitored over time.

The first wave of the revised GHS and GHS-Panel was carried out in two visits to the panel households (post-planting visit in August-October 2010 and post-harvest visit in February-April 2011) and one visit to the full cross-section (in parallel with the post-harvest visit to the panel). The GHS panel will be carried out every two years while the GHS-cross section is usually carried out annually.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The survey covered a wide range of socio-economic topics which are highlighted two different questionnaires administered to the household. These are the Household Questionnaire and the Agricultural Questionnaire and the Community Questionnaire .

The household questionnaire was to be administered to all households in the sample.

The survey covered a wide range of socio-economic topics which are highlighted. Household Questionnaire was used to collect information on

- Cover page: Household identification
- Section 1: Household member roster
- Section 2: Education
- Section 3: Labour and Time use
- Section 4: Health

- Section 5: Information and Communication Technology
- Section 6: Remittance
- Section 7: Household Assets sale and acquisition
- Section 8: Housing
- Section 9: Non-farm Enterprises and income generating activities
- Section 10: Meals Away From Home
- Section 11: Non-food Expenditures
- Section 12: Food Security
- Section 13: Other household Income
- Section 14: Safety Nets
- Section 15: Economic Shocks and death

Agricultural Questionnaire collected information on:

- Cover page: Household identification
- Section A1: Land and Dry Season Planting
- Section A2: Harvest Labor
- Section A3: Agricultural production Harvest of Field and Tree Crops
- Section A4: Agricultural Capital
- Section A5: Extension Services
- Section A6: Animal Holdings
- Section A7: Animal Costs
- Section A8: Other Agricultural Income
- Section A9: Fishing, Capital and Revenue
- Section A10: Network Roster

The Post-Harvest Community

COVER PAGE: Community identification

SECTION C1: Respondent Characteristics

SECTION C2: Community Infrastructure and Transportation

SECTION C3: Community Organizations

SECTION C4: Community Resource Managements

SECTION C5: Community Changes

SECTION C6: Community Key Events

SECTION C7: Community Needs, Actions and Achievements

SECTION C8: Food Prices

TOPICS

| Topic | Vocabulary | URI |
|---|------------|-----|
| consumption/consumer behaviour | | |
| economic conditions and indicators | | |
| income, property and investment/saving | | |
| agricultural, forestry and rural industry | | |
| employment | | |
| unemployment | | |
| working conditions | | |
| compulsory and pre-school education | | |
| vocational education | | |
| housing | | |
| children | | |
| gender and gender roles | | |
| religion and values | | |
| health policy | | |
| plant and animal distribution | | |
| transport, travel and mobility | | |
| basic skills education | | |
| post-compulsory education | | |
| information society | | |
| accidents and injuries | | |
| general health | | |
| health care and medical treatment | | |
| nutrition | | |
| migration | | |
| specific social services: use and provision | | |
| information technology | | |

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE (1)

National Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE (2)

Local Government

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE (3)

Sector (Urban/Rural)

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 |
|------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| World Bank | | Funding and Technical Advisory |

FUNDING

| Name | Abbreviation | Role |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| Federal Government of Nigeria | FGN | Funding |
| Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation | BMGF | Funding |
| World Bank | WB | Funding |

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

| Name | Abbreviation | Affiliation | Role |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| National Bureau of Statistics | NBS | Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) | Metadata Producer |
| Office of Chief Statistician | OCS | Food and Agriculture Organization | Metadata adapted for FAM |

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

NGA_2010-2011_GHS-W1-PH_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_NGA_2010-2011_GHS-W1-PH_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The sample is designed to be representative at the national level as well as at the zonal (urban and rural) levels. The sample size of the panel, General Household Survey (GHS), is not adequate for state-level estimates, unlike the full GHS.

The sample was derived using a 2-stage sampling method. In the first stage, Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Selection was 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. A total of 500 EAs were selected using this method. In the second stage, households were selected randomly using 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 was to generate a random start 'r' from the table of random numbers which stands as the 1st selection. Consecutive selection of households was obtained by adding the sampling interval to the random start.

Determination of the sample size at the household level was based on the experience gained from previous rounds of the GHS, in which 10 households per EA are usually selected and give robust estimates.

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 had different samples sizes. The distribution of the samples are shown in Table 3.1 below which shows the size of the sample in each state, by geopolitical zone and urban/rural break-out.

Households were not selected using replacement. Thus the final number of household interviewed was slightly less than the 5,000 eligible for interviewing. The final number of households interviewed was 4,986 for a non-response rate of 0.3 percent. A total of 27,533 household members were interviewed. In the second, or Post Harvest Visit, some household had moved as had individuals, thus the final number of households with data in both points of time (post planting and post harvest) is 4,851, with 27,993 household members.

Response Rate

The response rate was 99.9% including replacement at household level. Replacement households represent 17.9% of the sample.

Weighting

Population weight was calculated for the panel household. This weight variable (WGHT) has been included in household dataset: Section A (SECTA). When applied, this weight will raised the sample households and individuals to national values.

For any analysis, the SECTA data set will need to be merged with the file that is to be used.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

| Start | End | Cycle |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 2011-02-10 | 2011-04-15 | eight weeks |

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face paper [f2f]

Data Processing

Data Editing

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 designed to highlight many of the errors that occurred during the fieldwork. 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. Any problems found were 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 household- and individual-level data sets 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 plots 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