

Nigeria - Demographic and Health Survey 2013

National Population Commission (NPC) - Government of Nigeria

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

Sample Design

The sample for the 2013 NDHS was nationally representative and covered the entire population residing in non-institutional dwelling units in the country. The survey used as a sampling frame the list of enumeration areas (EAs) prepared for the 2006 Population Census of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, provided by the National Population Commission. The sample was designed to provide population and health indicator estimates at the national, zonal, and state levels. The sample design allowed for specific indicators to be calculated for each of the six zones, 36 states, and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

Administratively, Nigeria is divided into states. Each state is subdivided into local government areas (LGAs), and each LGA is divided into localities. In addition to these administrative units, during the 2006 population census, each locality was subdivided into census enumeration areas. The primary sampling unit (PSU), referred to as a cluster in the 2013 NDHS, is defined on the basis of EAs from the 2006 EA census frame. The 2013 NDHS sample was selected using a stratified three-stage cluster design consisting of 904 clusters, 372 in urban areas and 532 in rural areas. A representative sample of 40,680 households was selected for the survey, with a minimum target of 943 completed interviews per state.

A complete listing of households and a mapping exercise were carried out for each cluster from December 2012 to January 2013, with the resulting lists of households serving as the sampling frame for the selection of households. All regular households were listed. The NPC listing enumerators were trained to use Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers to calculate the coordinates of the 2013 NDHS sample clusters.

A fixed sample take of 45 households were selected per cluster. All women age 15-49 who were either permanent residents of the households in the 2013 NDHS sample or visitors present in the households on the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. In a subsample of half of the households, all men age 15-49 who were either permanent residents of the households in the sample or visitors present in the households on the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. Also, a subsample of one eligible woman in each household was randomly selected to be asked additional questions regarding domestic violence.

For further details on sample size and design, see Appendix B of the final report.

Response Rate

A total of 40,320 households were selected from 896 sample points, of which 38,904 were found to be occupied at the time of the fieldwork. Of the occupied households, 38,522 were successfully interviewed, yielding a household response rate of 99 percent. In view of the security challenges in the country, this response rate is highly encouraging and appears to be the result of a well-coordinated team effort.

In the interviewed households, a total of 39,902 women age 15-49 were identified as eligible for individual interviews, and 98 percent of them were successfully interviewed. Among men, 18,229 were identified as eligible for interviews, and 95 percent were successfully interviewed. As expected, response rates were slightly lower in urban areas than in rural areas.

Note: See summarized response rates by residence (urban/rural) in Table 1.2 of the survey report.

Questionnaires

Overview

Three questionnaires were used in the 2013 NDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, and the Man's Questionnaire.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all of the usual members of and visitors to the selected households. Some basic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. Information on other characteristics of household members was collected as well, including current school attendance and survivorship of parents among those under age 18. If a child in the household had a parent who was sick for more than three consecutive months in the 12 months preceding the survey or a parent who had died, additional questions related to support for orphans and vulnerable children were asked. Furthermore, if an adult in the household was sick for more than three consecutive months in the 12 months preceding the survey or an adult in the household had died, questions were asked relating to support for sick people or people in households where a member had died.

The Household Questionnaire also collected information on characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, such as source of water; type of toilet facilities; materials used for the floor of the house; ownership of various durable goods; ownership of agricultural land; ownership of livestock, farm animals, or poultry; and ownership and use of mosquito nets and long-lasting insecticidal nets. The Household Questionnaire was further used to record height and weight measurements for children age 0-59 months and women age 15-49. In addition, data on the age and sex of household members in the Household Questionnaire were used to identify women and men who were eligible for individual interviews.

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information from all women age 15-49. These women were asked questions on the following main topics:

- Background characteristics (age, religion, education, literacy, media exposure, etc.)
- Reproductive history and childhood mortality
- Knowledge, source, and use of family planning methods
- Fertility preferences
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Child immunisation and childhood illnesses
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics
- Malaria prevention and treatment
- Women's decision making
- Awareness of AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections
- Maternal mortality
- Domestic violence

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to all men age 15-49 in every second household in the 2013 NDHS sample. The Man's Questionnaire collected much of the same information found in the Woman's Questionnaire but was shorter because it did not contain a detailed reproductive history or questions on maternal and child health or nutrition.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2013-02	2013-06	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

Fieldwork

Unlike the previous DHS surveys, fieldwork was launched in the six zones (rather than all of the states); the teams in each zone remained together, and the first clusters were assigned in the vicinity. This enabled close supervision of the teams, as three to four trainers were available in each zone. Interviewers had ample opportunities to build their confidence before they were finally dispatched to their respective states. Fieldwork for the 2013 NDHS was carried out by 37 interviewing teams, one for each of the 36 states of the country and Federal Capital Territory. Each team consisted of a supervisor, a field editor, four female interviewers, two male interviewers, and two drivers. Fieldwork was conducted from February 15, 2013, to the end of May (with the exception of the two teams in Kano and Lagos, who completed fieldwork in June).

The technical team and trainers, who also functioned as the quality controllers, were responsible for ensuring data quality. Data quality was also monitored through field check tables generated concurrently with data processing operations. This was an advantage since the technical team and trainers were able to advise and alert field teams of problems detected during data entry. The technical team and trainers met in Abuja occasionally to discuss fieldwork issues and travelled to states where immediate attention was required. Fieldwork was also monitored by representatives from ICF, USAID, UNFPA, PATHS2, and the NPC.

A number of challenges were faced by the field teams (e.g., restricted working hours, lack of clearance to enter the clusters on a regular basis, and potential threats), especially in the North East and North West due to the security situation in those zones. In some areas, measurement of height and weight became difficult. However, the teams made the utmost effort to accomplish the task. Because of the security situation, the survey could not be accomplished in eight clusters (four in Borno, two in Yobe, one in Nasarawa, and one in Plateau).

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
National Population Commission	NPC	Government of Nigeria

Data Processing

Data Editing

The processing of the 2013 NDHS data began simultaneously with the fieldwork. Completed questionnaires were edited in the field immediately by the field editors and checked by the supervisors before being dispatched to the data processing centre in Abuja. The questionnaires were then edited and entered by 26 data processing personnel specially trained for this task. Data were entered using the CSPro computer package, and all data were entered twice to allow 100 percent verification. The concurrent processing of the data offered a distinct advantage because of the assurance that the data were error free and authentic. Moreover, the double entry of data enabled easy comparisons and identification of errors and inconsistencies. Inconsistencies were resolved by tallying results with the paper questionnaire entries. Secondary editing of the data was completed in the last week of July 2013. The final cleaning of the data set was carried out by the ICF data processing specialist and completed in August.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: non-sampling errors and sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2013 Nigeria DHS (NDHS) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2013 NDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2013 NDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. Sampling errors are computed in either ISSA or SAS, using programs developed by ICF International. These programs use the Taylor linearization method of variance estimation for survey estimates that are means, proportions or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration.

Note: Detailed description of estimate of sampling error is presented in APPENDIX C of the survey report.

Other forms of Data Appraisal

Data Quality Tables

- Household age distribution
- Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women
- Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men
- Completeness of reporting
- Births by calendar years
- Reporting of age at death in days
- Reporting of age at death in months
- Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Note: See detailed tables in APPENDIX D of the report.

Related Materials

Questionnaires

Demographic and Health Survey 2013, Household Questionnaire

Title Demographic and Health Survey 2013, Household Questionnaire
 Author(s) National Population Commission, Government of Nigeria
 Date 2013-01-30
 Country Nigeria
 Language English
 Filename Nigeria_2013_DHS_hh_questionnaire.pdf

Demographic and Health Survey 2013, Woman's Questionnaire

Title Demographic and Health Survey 2013, Woman's Questionnaire
 Author(s) National Population Commission, Government of Nigeria
 Date 2013-01-30
 Country Nigeria
 Language English
 Filename Nigeria_2013_DHS_woman_questionnaire.pdf

Demographic and Health Survey 2013, Man's Questionnaire

Title Demographic and Health Survey 2013, Man's Questionnaire
 Author(s) National Population Commission, Government of Nigeria
 Date 2013-01-30
 Country Nigeria
 Language English
 Filename Nigeria_2013_DHS_man_questionnaire.pdf

Reports

Demographic and Health Survey 2013, Report

Title Demographic and Health Survey 2013, Report
 Author(s) National Population Commission, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Abuja, Nigeria ICF International, Rockville, Maryland, USA
 Date 2014-06-01
 Country Nigeria
 Language English

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2013 Demographic and Health Survey, Key Findings

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 Country Nigeria
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 Author(s) National Population Commission, Abuja, Nigeria MEASURE DHS, ICF International. Calverton, Maryland, USA
 Date 2013-10-01
 Country Nigeria
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Wall Chart

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Wall Chart (in HAUSA)

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 Author(s) The DHS Program
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 Country Nigeria
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Wall Chart (in IGBO)

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 Author(s) The DHS Program
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 Country Nigeria
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Wall Chart (in YORUBA)

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Gender in Nigeria

Title	Gender in Nigeria
Author(s)	The DHS Program
Date	2014-06-01
Country	Nigeria
Language	English
Description	This report summarizes the gender-related findings of the 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), implemented by the National Population Commission (NPC).
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Fast Facts from The 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey

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 Author(s) The DHS Program
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What does the life of a Nigerian woman look like?

Title What does the life of a Nigerian woman look like?
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2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, Fact Sheet

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2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: South West Fact Sheet

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2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: North West Fact Sheet

Title 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: North West Fact Sheet
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2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: North Central Fact Sheet

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2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: North East Fact Sheet

Title 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: North East Fact Sheet
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2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: South East Fact Sheet

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 Author(s) The DHS Program
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 Filename <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/OF23/OF23SE.pdf>

2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: South South Fact Sheet

Title 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: South South Fact Sheet
 Author(s) The DHS Program
 Date 2014-06-01
 Country Nigeria
 Language English
 Filename <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/OF23/OF23SS.pdf>

2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: South West Fact Sheet (in YORUBA)

Title 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: South West Fact Sheet (in YORUBA)
 Author(s) The DHS Program
 Date 2014-06-01
 Country Nigeria
 Filename <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/OF23/OF23.SW.Yoruba.pdf>

2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: North Central Fact Sheet (in HAUSA)

Title 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: North Central Fact Sheet (in HAUSA)
 Author(s) The DHS Program
 Date 2014-06-01
 Country Nigeria
 Filename <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/OF23/OF23.NC.Hausa.pdf>

2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: North East Fact Sheet (in HAUSA)

Title 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: North East Fact Sheet (in HAUSA)
 Author(s) The DHS Program

Date 2014-06-01
 Country Nigeria
 Filename <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/OF23/OF23.NE.Hausa.pdf>

2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: South East Fact Sheet (in IGBO)

Title 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: South East Fact Sheet (in IGBO)
 Author(s) The DHS Program
 Date 2014-06-01
 Country Nigeria
 Filename <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/OF23/OF23.SE.Igbo.pdf>

2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: North West Fact Sheet (in HAUSA)

Title 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: North West Fact Sheet (in HAUSA)
 Author(s) The DHS Program
 Date 2014-06-01
 Country Nigeria
 Filename <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/OF23/OF23.NW.hausa.pdf>

Technical documents

Description of the Demographic and Health Surveys Individual Recode Data File, DHS VI

Title Description of the Demographic and Health Surveys Individual Recode Data File, DHS VI
 subtitle Version 1.0
 Author(s) The DHS Program
 Date 2013-05-22
 Language English
 Description This document describes the standard recode defined for the sixth round of DHS surveys (DHS VI). Recode structures are defined for households, women and men.
 Filename http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/DHSG4/Recode6_DHS_22March2013_DHSG4.pdf

Recode VI Map (Data Dictionary)

Title Recode VI Map (Data Dictionary)
 Author(s) The DHS Program
 Date 2012-01-26
 Language English
 Filename http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/DHSG4/Recode6_Map_22March2013_DHSG4.pdf

Other materials

Reading and Understanding DHS Tables

Title Reading and Understanding DHS Tables
 Author(s) The DHS Program
 Date 2014-06-01
 Country Nigeria
 Language English

Filename <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/DM50/DM50.pdf>
