

**FGN/UNICEF PROGRAMME OF COOPERATION (2002 -2007)
MICS I and MICS 2 in Nigeria
(Results and Challenges)**

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NBS/UNICEF National Roll-out meeting on MICS3
Rockview Hotel, Abuja, 19th October, 2006

OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- Introduction

- Rounds of MICS in Nigeria

- Features of MICS 1 & 2

- Major Problems of Previous MICS

- Key lessons learned

Introduction

- MICS conceptualised to monitor and measure
 - Progress toward the goals and objectives set at the World Summit for children in 1990
 - Progress of CSDPP programmes
 - Output, outcome and impact of implementation of country programmes of cooperation

- UNICEF in coordination with WHO, UNDP and other international organisations developed a core set of 75 indicators of specific aspects of situation of children

- Data on these indicators are collected through Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey globally

Rounds of MICS in Nigeria

- Two key rounds in Nigeria
 - First round in 1995 (MICS 1)

 - Second round in 1999 (MICS 2)

Features of MICS 1 & 2

□ Common features:

- Implementations by the then FOS now NBS
- Technical support provided by UNICEF
- Implemented as a module of NISH
- Adapted model questionnaires
- Used two types of questionnaires – Household and children
- Used FOS female staff as interviewers and Supervisors (male supervisors in some states)

Features of MICS 1 & 2 (Contd.)

- Use of Roving teams – Team: Two interviewers and one supervisor
- Carried out as national surveys – all states of the federation
- Designed for providing information to monitor mid-decade and decade goals
- Estimates based on State and National levels
- Reports published and widely circulated

Uncommon features – Improvement on MICS 2

- Questionnaires translation in three major Nigerian languages – Yoruba, Igbo, Hausa
- Addition of editors (male or female) into the team – a team comprising. 2 interviewers, 1 supervisor and 1 editor
- Formation of MIT – MICS Inter-Sectoral Task force members – took part in instrumentation monitoring and data processing
- Hiring of consultant for data processing
- Hiring of consultant for calculation of mortality estimates
- More modules added in MICS 2 e.g Prenatal/Child birth/Obstetrics, Maternal mortality, vitamin A, child's Rights and Anthropometry
- Estimates reported at national, states and zonal levels

Major Problems of Past MICS

□ Wrong adaptation of model questionnaires

- Two questionnaires were used instead of three. Household questionnaire was combined with women questionnaire to form a single household questionnaire
- Structure different from the recommended three questionnaires for the global MICS: Household, Individual Women and children under five.

□ Linkage Problem

- Due to inclusion of women questionnaire in the household questionnaire.
- Production of database for women became complex
- Missing women line number in some women modules e.g Tetanus Toxoid, Mortality, Maternal mortality, Contraceptive, made linkages among various files difficult.
- Non-compliance to specific age limits for some modules e.g where age limit should be women aged 15-49 years, women above age 49 years were interviewed, this caused inconsistencies between number of eligible women interviewed.

- Non inclusion of women aged 15-49 years without children in the analysis thereby reducing the response rate for eligible women.

Key Lessons Learned

- Adaptation of three separate questionnaires i.e Household, Individual women and children under five of eligible respondents

- Specific instructions on age range to be interviewed for each relevant module. For example, women age 15-49 years should be interviewed for some modules Tetanus Toxoid, Maternal Mortality etc.
- Need for compliance to global standard on MICS to facilitate data processing and enhance comparative analysis

FGN/UNICEF PROGRAMME OF COOPERATION (2002 - 2007)
GLOBAL QUESTIONNAIRE AND ADAPTATION

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- Introduction

- Global Questionnaire and Modules

- Adapting MICS 3 Questionnaires and Modules – UNICEF Recommendations and Guidelines

- Adaptation – NBS Efforts.

INTRODUCTION

- MICS 3 Global Questionnaire
 - Collects data that can be used to plan, improve programmes and report on progress towards global goals.
 - Built upon 1995 and 1999/2000 rounds of MICS to provide additional and optional modules to monitor newly agreed upon indicators
 - Comprise of 18 core modules, 6 additional modules and 11 optional modules
 - All modules of MICS 3 global questionnaires would be able to collect information on at least 99 internationally agreed upon indicators.

Global Questionnaires and modules

- 3 Types of Global Questionnaires:
 - ✓ Household
 - ✓ Individual Women
 - ✓ Children Under Five

Adapting MICS 3 Questionnaires

- Recommendations and guidelines
 - Decide on the indicators that are needed to collect data on and identification of modules to be included in the questionnaire.
 - Retain core modules as much as possible e.g. MDG indicators applicable to the country.
 - Make a thorough assessment if the country is affected by issues in the additional modules. e.g. countries where Malaria module, ITN module
 - Consult other stakeholders and development partners before putting the optional modules in the questionnaires
 - Questionnaires should not be overloaded.

- Retain the order of modules and questions unless there is a very good reason to do otherwise.

Adapting MICS 3 Questionnaires cont...

- Retain standard characteristics
 - ✓ Standardization of question numbers
 - ✓ use of certain response codes
 - ✓ formatting features e.g. use of lower case or uppercase letters
- Number assigned to the new questions should not replace the number already in the module questionnaire.
- utmost care should be taken to make sure that the number assigned to the new questions do not replace the numbers already in the model questionnaire.
- new response category should not take up the numeric or letter code of a response category already used in the model questionnaire.
- important that eligibility criteria usually expressed in age ranges should not be changed
- participating countries share their questionnaire with UNICEF Regional offices and UNICEF Headquarters

Adaptation of MICS 3 Questionnaire - NBS Efforts

- Constituted in-house technical committees comprising of representatives of relevant departments e.g. CSD, CMIS, FSM.
- 3 Sub Committees
 - To review the global questionnaires and adapt them to Nigerian situations.
 - To convert the questionnaires into scannable forms.
 - To prepare MICS 3 project document for the survey.
- reports – outcomes of various sub-meetings with UNICEF in attendance discussed with agreed actions

DROPPED MODULES

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

- Security of Tenure and Durability
- Source and Cost of Supplies for ITN.
- Child Discipline.
- Disability.

INDIVIDUAL WOMEN QUESTIONNAIRE:

- Marriage/Union.
- Contraception.
- Security of Tenure.
- Attitude Towards Domestic Violence.

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE QUESTIONNAIRE: None.

SURVEY DESIGN

Foluso b. Ladejobi, mni

HEAD (FIELD SERVICES & METHODOLOGY DEPARTMENTNBS))

Outline of Presentation

- Introduction
- Coverage
- Scope
- Sample Design
- Survey Instruments
- Survey Equipment
- Pretest
- Training for Fieldwork
- Arrangement for Fieldwork
- Fieldwork Monitoring/Quality Checks
- Retrieval of Records
- Time – Line for MICS 3

Introduction

- Consequent on 1990 World Summit for Children (WSC), MICS was designed to measure progress towards achievement of the decade goals.

- Two rounds of MICS already conducted
 - MICS 1 (1995) - to assess progress towards achievement of end-decade goals
 - MICS 2 (1999) - to assess achievement of end-decade goals

- Current round is MICS 3, designed to
 - provide data for monitoring progress towards achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

 - provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Nigeria.

 - generally, contribute to improvement of data for monitoring socio-economic activities of the Nigerian population

Coverage

- MICS 3 will cover all states of Federation and FCT, Abuja

- Both urban and rural areas will be canvassed.

- Target populations include Households, Individual Women and U5 Children.

Scope

- ❑ MICS will collect data at 3 levels
 - HH and Individual HH member level.
 - Individual Women level
 - U5 Children level

 - ❑ Household/HH member Level
 - Demographic Characteristics
 - Education
 - Water and Sanitation
 - Household Characteristics
 - Security of Tenure/Durability of Housing
 - Insecticide Treated Net (ITN)

 - Children Orphaned and made Vulnerable by HIV/AIDS
 - Child Labour
 - Child Discipline
 - Disability
 - Maternal Mortality
 - Salt Iodization
-
- ❑ U5 Children Level
 - Birth Registration and Early Learning
 - Child Development
 - Vitamin A
 - Breastfeeding
 - Care of Illness
 - Malaria
 - Immunization
 - Anthropometry

Sample Design

- ❑ Reporting domain for MICS 3 is state
- ❑ Data will be aggregated to give Zonal and National estimates
- ❑ Two - stage cluster sample design will be adopted in each state
 - EAs form first stage or primary sampling units (PSUs)
 - Housing Units (HUs) form second stage or ultimate sampling units (USUs)
 - EAs demarcated for 1991 Population Census will serve as first stage sampling frame
 - Household listing will be conducted in selected first stage units to provide second stage sampling frame
- ❑ *Sample sizes*
 - At state level, 750 HUs will be drawn from 30 EAs

 - At National level, 27,750 Housing Units will be drawn from 1,110 EAs

Survey Instruments

- ❑ Main survey instruments include
 - Survey Questionnaires
 - Survey Manuals

- ❑ Survey Questionnaires
 - HH questionnaire
 - ✓ Collects information on members of HH
 - ✓ Collects information for identification of target groups
 - ✓ Type of data detailed under "Scope"

 - Individual Women Questionnaire
 - ✓ To be administered on women age 15 to 49
 - ✓ Type of data detailed under "Scope"

 - Under 5 Children Questionnaire
 - ✓ Administered to mothers/caretakers of U5s
 - ✓ Mothers/caretakers to provide info on their U5 children/wards
 - ✓ Type of data detailed under "Scope"

 - Survey instruments appropriately designed to facilitate data linkage

- ❑ Survey Manuals
 - Include interviewer's and supervisor's manual
 - Both will serve as
 - ✓ Instructional documents during training
 - ✓ Reference manuals during fieldwork

 - The manuals will, amongst others, document
 - ✓ Survey Design
 - ✓ Data collection techniques
 - ✓ Details on how to get questionnaires completed
 - ✓ Role of survey personnel
 - ✓ Field edit check procedure, etc

Survey Equipment

- ❑ Mother and Child Scale (for weights)
- ❑ Measuring Boards (for heights)
- ❑ Salt Iodization test kit
- ❑ Each team will be provided with a set of scale, measuring board and test kit

Pretest

- ❑ Objectives
 - to test adequacy of survey instruments
 - to test administration of the questionnaire
 - to test data processing arrangement (system development, data processing capability, analysis and tabulation)

- ❑ Pre-test will be conducted in 4 states
 - One state each will be selected to represent the Northern, Central, Western and Eastern areas of the Country

- Two EAs per state (1 rural, 1 urban)
- Twenty five HUs per EA
- 200 HUs/HHs to be studied for the pre-test

Training for Fieldwork

- ❑ Selection of survey personnel
 - Supervisors will be NBS staff with experience and familiarization with local terrain.
 - Enumerators to be sourced internally and externally of NBS
 - Female enumerators to be engaged at state level
 - Supervisors and editors could be either male or female
 - Enumerators must be fluent in local language
- ❑ Levels of training
 - Training will be conducted at 2 levels
- ❑ Headquarters level training
 - Mainly for trainers at 2nd level (TOT)
 - NBS Hqtrs senior staff and Zonal Controllers form pool of trainers
 - Selection of trainers for 2nd level based on merit
 - Training will last for 5 days
- ❑ Zonal level training
 - Mainly for interviewers, editors and supervisors
 - NBS Zonal Controllers and state officers also to participate
 - Training to be conducted simultaneously at all zonal headquarters
 - Each location to have 2 training centers
 - Training will last for 10 days
- ❑ Training at Headquarters and Zonal levels will cover
 - Survey design and roles of survey personnel
 - Classroom sessions on questionnaires and manuals
 - Mock interviews and role playing
 - Questionnaire editing
 - Field Practice
- ❑ Difference in training content at the two levels is in details

Arrangement for Fieldwork

- ❑ Two roving teams will be engaged for data collection per state
- ❑ A team comprises 6 persons (1 supervisor, 1 editor and 4 enumerators)
- ❑ Roles clearly defined and delineated
- ❑ Vehicles to be provided for each team
- ❑ Data collection will last for 30 days
- ❑ Sensitization of LG chairpersons and community leaders to be done before end of 2nd level training.

Fieldwork Monitoring and Quality Checks

- Primary objective of monitoring/quality checks is to assure collection of good quality data
- Main focus on control of sampling and non sampling errors
- Monitoring and quality checks will be conducted at 2 levels
- First level monitoring at National level by NBS Headquarters staff and members of Central Technical Committee
- Second level monitoring at state level by NBS Zonal Controllers, State Officers and other member of State Steering Committee

Retrieval of Records

- Retrieval to be done 3 times
- Retrieval will be from states to Zonal offices
- Retrieval schedule to enhance data processing arrangement

Time line for mics 3

Activity	Time Line
■ Planning/Preparation	Sept.5 th - Oct.13 th ,2006
■ Roll-out Meetings	
■ National	October 19 th 2006
■ NW (Kaduna)	November 2 nd 2006
■ NC (Jos)	November 6 th 2006
■ NE (Maiduguri)	November 9 th 2006
■ SW (Ibadan)	November 2 nd 2006
■ SS (Calabar)	November 6 th 2006
■ SE (Enugu)	November 9 th 2006
<input type="checkbox"/> Planning/Preparation	Sept.5 2006 - Jan. 2 ,2007
<input type="checkbox"/> Roll-out Meetings	November 2-15, 2006
<input type="checkbox"/> Pretest	Dec. 12-30, 2006
<input type="checkbox"/> Household Listing	Jan.15 – 30, 2007
<input type="checkbox"/> Finalization of Questionnaire	Jan.15 – 19, 2007
<input type="checkbox"/> Production of questionnaire etc.	Jan 22 - 31, 2007
<input type="checkbox"/> Training for Fieldwork	Feb 22 – March 7, 2007
<input type="checkbox"/> Data collection	March 9 – April 7,2007
<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring	Feb19 - March 20,2007
<input type="checkbox"/> Data processing/Analysis	Oct 2006 – June 2007
<input type="checkbox"/> Report Writing	June/July 2007

FGN/UNICEF PROGRAMME OF COOPERATION (2002 - 2007)

DATA PROCESSING

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Outline of presentation

- Introduction
- Software Package
- Systems Developments
- Training
- Questionnaires "A", "B", "C"
- Data Entry at the Zones
- Monitoring the Data Entry Centers
- Computer Editing of Data
- Analysis/Tabulation
- Archiving of Data

INTRODUCTION TO DATA PROCESSING OF MICS3

- The MICS3 data-processing system is designed to deliver the first results of a survey within Eight weeks. It includes:
 - Prepare for processing the data
 - Set up a system for managing data processing
 - Carry out data entry
 - Edit the data and create a "clean" data file for analysis
 - Produce tabulations with the Indicators
 - Archive and disseminate data

SOFTWARE PACKAGES

- Standard Programs for MICS3 Survey were developed in CPro and SPSS
- CPro has been used to process both Surveys and Censuses
- CPro was developed collaboratively by US Censuses Bureau, ORC Macro International and SerPro Ltd.
- CPro is free and can be down loaded from <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/CPro>
- SPSS is a commercial software package
- SPSS can be made available through UNICEF or Commercial Software Suppliers.

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENTS

- Data capture will be achieved using CPro (Censuses and Survey Processing Systems)
- There are multiple screens for each of the Questionnaire namely.
 - (a) Household Questionnaire
 - (b) Individual Women Questionnaire
 - (c) Children under 5 Questionnaire
- The three Questionnaires must have unique identification variable (Cluster Number)
- Can merge any two of the Questionnaires using the Cluster Number.

TRAINING

- Training on Documentation of Questionnaires retrieved
- Manual Editing of Questionnaires
- Data Entry
- Computer Editing

“A” HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRES

- Household Information
- Household Listing Form
- Education Module
- Water and Sanitation Module
- Household Characteristics Module
- ITN Module
- Children made Orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS
- Child Labour Module
- Maternal Mortality Module
- Salt Iodization Module

“B” WOMEN QUESTIONNAIRE

- Women Information
- Child Mortality Module
- Tetanus Toxioid (TT) Module
- Maternal and new born health module
- Contraception and unmet need
- Female genital mutilation/cutting module
- HIV/AIDS module
- Sexual behaviour module

“C” CHILDREN UNDER 5 QUESTIONNAIRE

- Under five child information
- Birth Registration and early learning module
- Child Development Module
- Vitamin “A” Module
- Breastfeeding Module
- Care of illness Module
- Malaria Module
- Immunization Module
- Anthropometry Module

DATA ENTRY AT THE ZONES

- Data Entry will be implemented at the Zonal HQTS – Kaduna, Maiduguri, Jos, Ibadan, Enugu and Calabar
- Each zone has been equipped with 8 Computers
- 10 skilled Data entry, operators
- Computer staff as a supervisor
- Zonal controller in charge of the zone.

MONITORING OF DATA PROCESSING AT THE ZONES

- Visiting the processing centers in each of the zones
- Validate available records entered
- Check the Log books
- Copy and transfer records to the headquarters for preliminary analysis
- Ask questions on CSPro (if any)
- Document records transferred

COMPUTER EDITING OF QUESTIONNAIRES

- Checking of Questionnaires entered
- Compare with the LOG-in Records
- Verify a sample of the Questionnaires
- Run a frequency table of all the variables
- Use the table to check for:
 - (a) Omissions
 - (b) Range checks and
 - (c) Inconsistencies

ANALYSIS AND TABULATION

- Merge Household records with women records
- Merge women with children records
- Merge household with children records
- Compute Indicators accordingly using either CSPro or SPSS

ARCHIEVING OF DATA

- Analyzed data will be stored
 - Report will be disseminated
- Survey instruments, Data Sets, & Reports will be archived using relevant Software Package (Microdata Management Toolkit).

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey MICS 3

What will be different

Presented by Unicef

MICS 3 Rollout Meeting, Rockview Hotel, Abuja, 19 October 2006

Background

- MICS developed by UNICEF in collaboration with other UN Agencies and the WB
- Successfully used for estimating mid-decade (1995) and end-decade (1999) goals of the WSC
- The 2006 survey (MICS3) covers data needs in the context of
 - MDGs
 - World Fit for Children, and
 - Other international commitments, e.g. Abuja targets for malaria and the UNGASS on HIV/AIDS

- The wider scope, particularly its ability to estimate 20 MDG indicators, will
 - satisfy the data needs of a wider circle of data users, and
 - enhance collaboration of FGN with UN Agencies, international partners and NGOs

Guiding Principles for MICS3

- ✓ Ownership
 - National and zonal sensitization workshops
 - National Technical Committee to oversee MICS3
 - State Steering Committees to manage operations
 - Local enumerators
- ✓ Quality of data
 - Female enumerators (women questionnaire)
 - Intensive training of field staff
 - Close monitoring and supervision
 - Improved data entry and analysis
 - Well-planned logistics

Strategy: Quality & Ownership of Data

- ✓ A Central Technical Committee (CTC) of Federal ministries, Parastatals, Academia, UN Agencies & Donors
 - ✓ Overall quality control
 - ✓ Oversees the technical aspects (sample, questionnaires, training)
 - ✓ Monitors implementation, data entry & analysis

- ✓ Approves the survey reports; and
- ✓ Leads the dissemination of the report

Strategy: Quality & Ownership of Data

- ✓ State Steering Committees (comprising relevant state ministries and others) will
 - ✓ Oversee the welfare of enumerators,
 - ✓ Ensure proper logistical arrangements for the survey,
 - ✓ Monitor questionnaire administration;
 - ✓ Ensure timely receipt & dispatch of the completed questionnaires
 - ✓ Participate in the dissemination of the report at state level

Other Strategies

- Capacity building with an appropriate mix of internal and external training and technical assistance
- Provision of the necessary equipment, software and materials to the National Bureau of Statistics
- Advocacy with the Federal and State Government Authorities to buy into MICS3

Other Strategies

- To enable rapid completion of field work and to enhance quality of data
 - There will be two teams of survey staff in each state
 - Each team will comprise
 - four interviewers
 - one supervisor
 - one editor

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey MICS 3

Coordination and Funding Arrangement

Presented by Unicef
MICS 3 Rollout Meeting

Rockview Hotel, Abuja, 19 October 2006

Coordination

- There will be three levels of coordination
- National level: Central Technical Committee chaired by NBS and others including UNICEF to coordinate national activities
 - National rollout meeting
 - Approval of survey instruments and logistics
 - Monitoring of field work
 - Analysis of data and report writing
 - Approval of draft and final reports
 - Dissemination of reports at national level
- Zonal level to be led by NBS Zonal Offices and others including UNICEF to coordinate zonal activities
 - Zonal rollout meeting
 - Monitoring of field work
 - Zonal retrieval of questionnaires
 - Zonal dissemination of final results
- State Steering Committee coordinate state level activities
 - Welfare of survey field staff (interviewers, supervisors and editors)
 - Training of field staff
 - Monitoring of field work
 - Retrieval of questionnaires from EAs

Funding

- Funds will be disbursed through NBS
 - National: UNICEF Abuja will support NBS Headquarters for national activities
 - Zonal: UNICEF Field Offices to NBS zonal offices for zonal activities
 - State: UNICEF FO to NBS state offices for state level activities
- NBS offices to be registered as partners with UNICEF
 - Provide necessary documentation
 - Develop activity proposal
- Retirement of Cash Advances will be to the relevant UNICEF office