

Namibia - Namibia Intercensal Demographic Survey 2016

Namibia Statistics Agency

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
NIDS2016-V01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
NIDS2016-V1

PRODUCTION DATE
2017-08-14

NOTES
This is version 1.

Overview

ABSTRACT

The Namibia Intercensal Demographic Survey (NIDS) of 2016 is the first of its kind to be conducted by Namibia Statistics Agency since its establishment in April 2012, while the first and second were conducted by the central Bureau of Statistics (1996 & 2006). It is a sample survey taken between the censuses, the 2011 census and the proposed 2021 census with the main objective of providing updated information on Demographic, socio-economics and housing characteristics of the population. The survey collected information from persons in households and their housing units. The NIDS coverage was limited to persons in private households excluding those in institutions.

The survey is intended to support evidence based planning and decision making in Namibia. The survey information at a national level, will provide crucial information for development planning and programme implementation. While at the international level, the information will be used to monitor progress towards Namibia's achievement of international targets, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The population characteristics include spatial distribution, age and sex composition, marital status, education, literacy, orphan hood and disability. The household and housing conditions include household size, housing amenities, ownership and the quality of housing.

The sample design was a stratified two-stage cluster sample, where the first stage units were the PSUs and the second stage units were the households.

The data processing methodology that was used is the Computer Assisted Personal Interview method (CAPI)

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Individual/Household; National; Urban,Rural and regions

Scope

NOTES
Individual characteristics: has information on demographic and social characteristics pertaining to an individual.

Household and housing characteristics: has information pertaining to household condition

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Collected information on individual household members	Person/individual characteristics	www.nsa.org.na
Collected information of household and housing characteristics	Household and housing characteristics	www.nsa.org.na

KEYWORDS

All interviews must relate to SRN. The reference night was the night of 30 October 2016., A private household is defined as one or more persons, related or unrelated, who live together in one (or part of one) or more than one dwelling unit and have common catering arrangements and answerable to the same head of household. A person who lives alone and caters for himself/herself forms a one-person household., Refers to all people who were actually present in the household on the survey reference night, including visitors, employees on night shift and resident domestic servants and their families., A de-facto method enumerates all persons found within the borders of a particular country at a particular point in time (i.e. SRN). For example every person is enumerated at a place or household where he/she spent the SRN. This is the approach that has been adopted for 2016 NIDS.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Information is at National, Urban, Rural and Regional levels.

UNIVERSE

Namibian private households and it's household members. Institutions (institutional population) were excluded from this survey. However, private households within institutions were covered.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Namibia Statistics Agency	Ministry of Economic Planning and National Planning Commission

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Namibia Statistics Agency	Ministry of Economic Planning and National Planning Commission	Producers of statistics

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Government of the Republic of Namibia	GRN	Finacial Assistance
United Nation Population Fund	UNFPA	Finacial Assistance

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Namibia Statistics Agency		Contributed to make NIDS as well as the production of survey report a success
Stakeholders (ministries and research institutions)		Contributed by making inputs on the types of information to collect data on

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Namibia Statistics Agency	NSA	Ministry of Economic Planning and National Planning Commission	Producers of statistics

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2017-08-14

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
DDI_NAM_NSA_NIDS_2016_v01

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NAM-NSA-NIDS_2016_v01

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The sample design was a stratified two-stage cluster sample, where the first stage units were the PSUs and the second stage units were the households. Sample sizes were determined to give reliable estimates of the population characteristics at the regional level (i.e. lowest domain of estimation). A total of 12480 households constituted the sample from all 14 regions and from a sample of 624 PSUs.

Response Rate

98.1%

Weighting

Population figures were estimated by applying calibrated weight while the household figures were estimated by applying the design weights.

The design/base weight

Design weights were calculated based on the probabilities of selection at each stage. The first stage weights were calculated using the sample selection information from the sampling frame and the second stage weights were calculated based on the sample selection information of the household listing.

Weight Calibration

Weight calibration is a post survey weight adjustment method that is used when auxiliary information related to the population of interest is available. This auxiliary information generally is in the form of population totals for various categories of the unit of interest e.g. age groups, sex of respondents etc. Assuming the auxiliary information is true and correct, this information can be used to benchmark the survey estimates to sum up to these known population totals (within each categories) but more importantly, will improve the quality of the survey estimates. Weight calibration is generally applied as a final step in the development of the survey weights at the person level. The weight calibration was achieved using a GREGWT macro implemented in the Statistical Analysis Software (SAS) package.

Questionnaires

Overview

The NID questionnaire had the following sections:

Section A: Identification section of the household

Section B: Information on all members of the household

Section C: Child Protection, for all persons aged 0 - 18 years

Section D: Early Childhood Development for children aged 0 to 5 years and Literacy and Education for persons aged 6 years and above

Section E: Labour Force for all household members that are aged 8 years and above

Section F: Fertility information for all women aged 8 - 54 years

Section G: Mortality/Deaths in the household in the last 12 month

Section H: Housing Characteristics for each household

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2016-10-17	2016-11-11	N/A

Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2016-10-17	2016-11-11	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face to face interviews using Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI).

Data Collection Notes

In the undertaking of the NIDS 2016, a number of trainings took place namely the master training, training of trainers and the main training.

The master training: is the first stage of training conducted for all NSA staff who will be part of the survey to acquaint them with the survey methodologies and instruments. This intensive training was done for a period of one week.

The second stage of the training: comprised of a large number of staff from the head office, regional statisticians, and field staff who were involved in the pilot field work and this training was called the Pilot Training.

In preparation for the main training, a group of staff who were involved in the pilot survey, IT Field Technicians (ITF) and the Assistant Regional Statisticians (ARS) attended a one week refresher training before they were deployed to different training centers to carry out the main training of the field staff.

The main training of all the field staffs was conducted at three (3) different centers namely Ongwediva, Otjiwarongo and Rundu. All staff that were involved in the survey undertaking went through an intensive training program covering the survey methodology, questionnaire, concepts and definitions and the use of data capturing applications. In addition, all trainees were subjected to various assessments and only the top candidates were selected to be part of the main survey field work.

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
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Supervision

The main survey consisted of field teams operating within a region under the regional supervisor a position held by the NSA Regional Statisticians (RS).

Each regional supervisor was supported by an IT technician who provided IT support to the regional field team. There were in total 15 IT technicians employed during the survey field work period, 14 for the regions and one IT technician based at the NSA head office to oversee data transmission and management.

The IT Technicians worked closely with Regional supervisors and also assisted them with administrative issues and field logistics.

The field teams consisted of a team supervisor and two interviewers. Field personnel were recruited from their own areas since they needed to be familiar with the local terrain/locality and to facilitate interviews in local languages. In Total 491 field staffs were deployed for the fieldwork for a period of approximately one month (30 days). The work plan was designed to include the first two weeks for listing of private households within the selected PSUs and the last two weeks to administer the questionnaire to the sampled 20 private households per PSU.

Field visits were made by staff from the head office to oversee the data collection process (interviews), feedback were given to the enumerators through the team supervisors.

With regard to ensuring the quality of the data, edits checks were built in CAPI to verify the data that is being entered by enumerators.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Data entry application was built with many consistency checks, skipping patterns and other validations such as maximum and minimum acceptance range per variable. Supervisors were given minimum variables to check on a day to day basis, especially for other's specify (notes) variables. As a result, data consistency checks, coding and validation was done at field level. This minimized the time spent on post data cleaning, validation and editing process.

Numerous batch programs were developed to run through the data to sort and fix inconsistencies. Main programs developed were:

1. Case specific edits program - this program allows to implement edits which are specific to a case (household), these edits are provided by subject matter after checking/ investigating each household.
2. General edits program - this program fix any data inconsistency found during the run. Standardize data program - removes deleted persons and ensure that the head of household is on the first row for each household. In the end, only valid person lines are remaining in the data file.
3. Recode variables program - this program recode variable values from the notes (Other specify) to different values based on the input from subject matter (SM). An excel sheet is provided to SM to put the correct value for each case and variable for recoding, then program convert the excel sheet to CSpro data file and implements the changes.
4. Add weight program - the weight is also applied through the CSpro post data processing program. Sampling team design weight (both individual and household) based on the completeness of survey interviews by PSU. Once the weight is applied to the dataset Data Processing (DP) runs the final Merge flatten program, which convert and flatten the multi select answers into more human readable data.
5. The final step is to drop the person identification information such as the person name from the dataset, this is done via an Anonymize data program.

Other Processing

The data cleaning before analysis was done in STATA through the technical assistance by ILO Department of STATISTICS. The process involves developing STATA do-files programs to automate the checking of all variables and flag violations of edit (e.g. skipping) rules, invalid geo-codes, missing data values, incorrect data values, monotonic data values; and cases and section with missing values etc.

Data Appraisal

No content available