

# Child Wellbeing Survey in Ethiopia **2014**

## *Brief Status Report*

**Istanbul**

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**ACPF**



- **Activities Prior to Survey Implementation**
- **Activities During and After the Data Collection**

# Activities Prior to the Survey Implementation

## ■ Preparation

### Translation and piloting

- ✓ The three sets of questionnaires were initially developed in English and **translated** into Amharic for data collection
- ✓ Amharic questionnaires were piloted and revisions were made especially on the wording of the questions

### Back translation

- ✓ Questionnaires again **translated back** into English to check consistency

# Activities Prior to the Survey Implementation

## ■ Survey Methodology

- ✓ Probability sampling method was adopted for the survey
- ✓ involved a three-stage sampling
  - 1<sup>st</sup> stage, 50 districts randomly selected across the country using probability proportional to size (PPS)
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> stage, two schools randomly selected from each District (totalled 100 schools from the 50 Districts)
  - The 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of sampling involved systematic random selection of children from each of the three categories of grades.
    - School rosters used for the selection
    - A sample of 10 students from each grade
    - Gender balance has been considered & equal number of boys and girls included

# Activities Prior to the Survey Implementation

## Number of districts, primary schools and enrolled students by region

Region/Stratum	Number of districts	Total number of primary schools	Enrolled students			Number of Sample districts distributed based on student size	Number of sample schools covered
			Male	Female	Total		
Addis Ababa	20	515	166,598	193,633	360,231	1	2
Afar	31	218	38,584	31,062	69,646	1	2
Amhara	152	4,005	1,584,400	1,599,258	3,183,658	12	24
Benshangul-Gumuz	21	248	74,908	58,039	132,947	1	2
Dire Dawa	1	80	30,163	26,525	56,688	1	2
Gambella	14	129	36,980	29,698	66,678	1	2
Harari	9	40	15,093	12,890	27,983	1	2
Oromiya	300	6,362	2,509,488	2,257,180	4,766,668	17	34
SNNP	158	2,313	1,366,881	1,237,802	2,604,683	10	20
Somali	59	372	156,832	113,778	270,610	1	2
Tigray	49	1,260	419,805	427,028	846,833	4	8
<b>All</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>15,542</b>	<b>6,399,732</b>	<b>5,986,893</b>	<b>12,386,625</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100*</b>

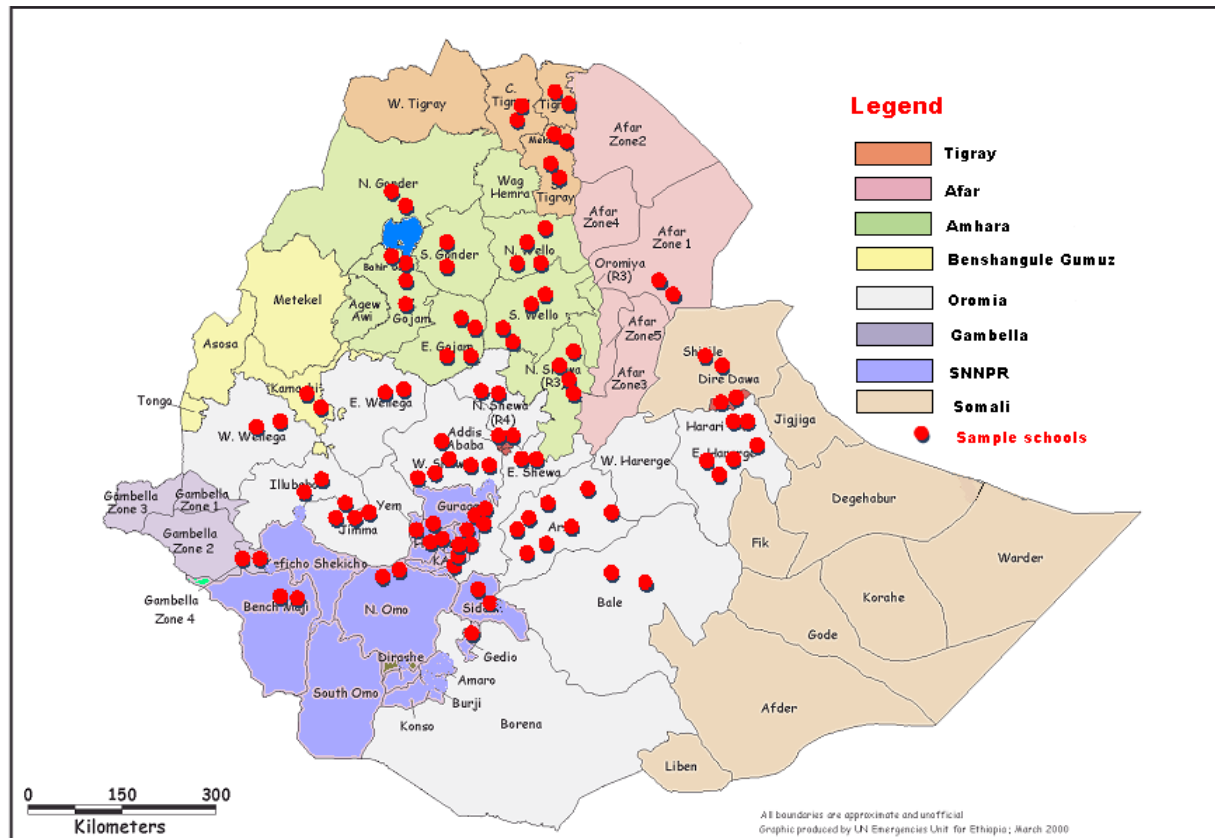
Based on data from the Ministry of Education

- \* 32 schools are from urban areas  
68 schools are from rural areas



# Activities Prior to the Survey Implementation

## Geographic distribution of sample schools across regions



# Activities Prior to the Survey Implementation

## ■ Training and Deployment



- ✓ Recruitment of the field staff was made by ACPF
- ✓ The survey coordinator and all the interviewers were professionals with extensive experience in data collection such as DHS and other household surveys
- ✓ A two and half days training was organised
- ✓ A total of 34 field staff (including one coordinator and three reserves) participated in the training
- ✓ The training was facilitated by a team of researchers from ACPF
- ✓ The classroom training was also supported by practical sessions (trainees interview each other) to gain familiarity with the questions



# Activities Prior to the Survey Implementation

- ✓ After the conduct of the training, 17 teams were formed (composed of one to three data collectors)
- ✓ Four vehicles were made available for the deployment
- ✓ Public transport was also used for deployment





# Activities During and After Data Collection

## ■ Fieldwork

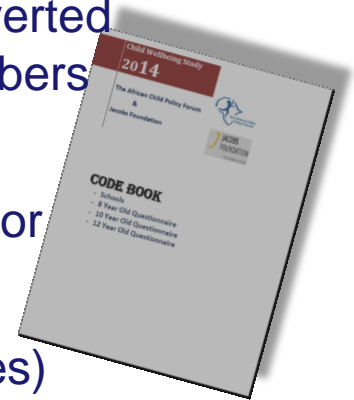
- ✓ Information about the survey districts and schools gathered before the field work
- ✓ The information obtained helped a lot to facilitate the data collection
- ✓ The fieldwork commenced on the 10<sup>th</sup> of February 2014 and completed on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of March 2014
- ✓ Field spot checking was done by the researchers from ACPF and survey coordinator to ensure the quality of the data



# Activities During and After Data Collection

## ■ Data Coding

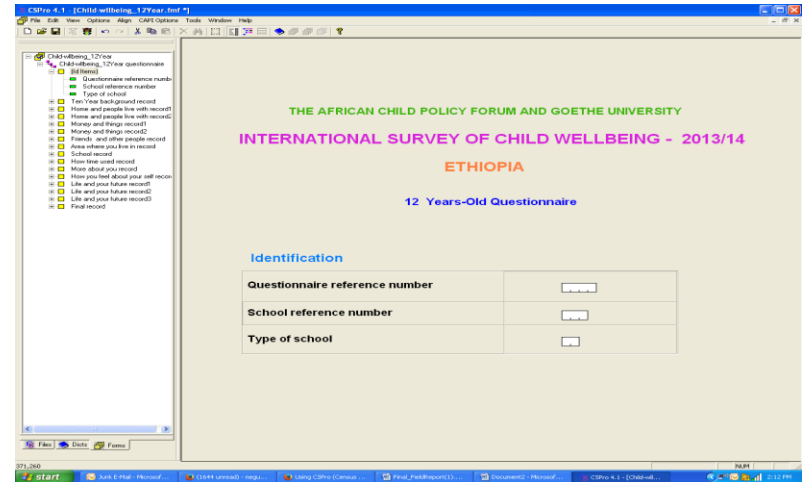
- ✓ Coding is the process by which verbal data are converted into variables and categories of variables using numbers
- ✓ A **Codebook** that includes the **list of schools** with respective codes, **answer options** and their codes for each of the questions
- ✓ Six of the data collectors (two females and four males) were identified and conducted the coding
- ✓ The average performing rate was 45-50 questionnaires per person per day
- ✓ The research team at ACPF randomly checked some of the coded questionnaires to ensure the quality of the work



# Activities During and After Data Collection

## ■ Data Entry

- ✓ Data entry template was prepared using CPro (Census and Survey Processing System)
- ✓ The software was developed jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau and Macro International, with main funding from the US AID
- ✓ CPro provides a useful **Export** feature that transfers the data a variety of statistical packages such as STATA, SPSS and SAS
- ✓ The data entry was carried out by three experienced data entry operators
- ✓ Using the feature we generated the syntax that contain the instructions for reading the data and for labelling the variables and run to convert the data to SPSS format



# Challenges

- It was challenging to obtain a cooperation letter and ethical clearance from the relevant government offices which delayed the commencement of the survey to some extent
- Identifying experienced data collectors who were willing to stay about a month in the field was difficult and it took longer time than expected
- The questionnaires were prepared in Amharic language and in some regions (where other local languages are spoken) students were not able to comprehend and facilitators/interviewers needed to translate into local languages ( and in some cases hired translators)



# Challenges

- Some of sample schools in rural areas were not easily accessible and data collectors were obliged to travel long distances
- Cell phone reception was poor and/or non-existent in some areas that made the communication between teams and survey coordinator difficult
- The questionnaires were a bit long and students have shown a sign of exhaustion/fatigue

# Conclusion

- 100 schools and a total of 3000 questionnaires were completed successfully (That is, the response rate was 100%)
- All the data entered into computer, converted to SPSS format, and shared with the coordinator of the international survey and other relevant persons
- We have received some queries from Gwyther and we are organizing the responses to these queries

# Conclusion

## Distribution of school children as covered by the survey

Region/Stratum	12 years Quest.			10 years Quest.			8 years Quest.			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Not stated	Total
Addis Ababa	11	9	20	10	10	20	11	9		20
Afar	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10		20
Amhara	122	118	240	119	121	240	119	121		240
Benshangule-Gumuz	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	9	1	20
Harari	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10		20
Gambella	10	10	20	10	10	20	9	11		20
Dire Dawa	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10		20
Oromiya	172	168	340	171	169	340	171	168	1	340
Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples (SNNP)	101	99	200	101	99	200	100	99	1	200
Somali	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10		20
Tigray	40	40	80	40	40	80	40	40		80
<b>Total</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1000</b>

Source: Survey data



# Conclusion

- The field staff have made their utmost efforts for the success of the survey
- The cooperation government offices local leaders, teachers and students was enormous





# The way forward

- Decision on the content of country report including tabulations
- Timeline for the country report
- Dissemination strategies

