

## User notes for PMA2014/Nigeria Round 1 Service Delivery Point data

**Disclaimer:** PMA2020 cannot provide in-depth support for data analysis or data related questions, however, to assist the end-user, explanation of some variables is provided below.

### Generic

**SIF variables:** Data and time variables are provided in both string format and as Stata Internal Format (SIF) values. The variable name of any variable that has been changed into SIF is appended with SIF (e.g. year\_open and year\_openSIF). For all questions requiring a date entry, if the respondent answered either “Do Not Know” or refused to answer the question, the date was recorded as January 1, 2020.

**Select multiple variables:** Some questions allow for the selection of multiple answers. The values for these variables are the concatenation of answer choices (e.g. if a service delivery point respondent said that the facility offers female sterilization counseling, provision, and charges for the provision, the response for the variable offered\_female\_ster would read “counseled provided charge”). Multi-select options are generally, though not always, transformed into binary variables for analysis (e.g. counseled\_female\_ster, provided\_female\_ster, etc.).

**Country specific variables:** All variables in PMA2020 have consistent values for option choices across countries (e.g. fees ==1 is equivalent to charging contraceptive fees in all countries) with the exception of the following

1. Geographic variable (e.g. region, county): geographic variable names and response options vary across countries
2. facility\_type: facility types vary across countries
3. postpartum: options of items discussed during postpartum visits vary slightly across countries

### Specific variables

**EA\_ID/ Cluster\_ID:** The primary sampling unit. In most countries, EA\_ID identifies the primary sampling unit. In Nigeria, enumeration areas were too small to serve as the primary sampling unit. In this case, EAs were clustered and the variable Cluster\_ID serves as the primary sampling unit.

**EAserved#:** Some SDPs serve more than one EA. The EAserved# variables indicate the additional EAs that a given facility serves, if any. Information regarding which EAs an SDP serves comes from the country/local government. Only public facilities are assigned to serve more than one EA.

**RE:** The resident enumerator (RE), or interviewer. RE names are masked with random numbers in the household dataset and the SDP dataset and the random numbers are consistent in the two datasets and in future rounds of datasets.

**metainstanceID:** metainstanceID is the unique ID generated by ODK for each form submitted to the central server. For PMA2020, the variable metainstanceID is unique for each SDP.

**facility\_ID:** Randomly generated values mask facility names. Values will be consistent across rounds for the same SDP. New facility IDs indicate additional facilities selected between rounds.

### GPS Variables

No GPS coordinates for either household or service delivery points will be released for any reason.

### Sampling

The PMA2014/Nigeria survey in Lagos used a two-stage cluster design. A sample of 37 index enumeration areas (EAs) in the urban stratum was drawn from the National Population Commission's master sampling frame along with a list of EAs contiguous to the index EA. The EAs in Nigeria are usually small, with approximately 48 households on average. To create clusters with a minimum of 200 households, each index EA was listed and mapped. If there were fewer than 200 households identified, the next EA in the list of contiguous EAs was listed and mapped in its entirety. If the total number of households was still less than 200, the entirety of the third EA was listed and so on. Each cluster of EAs serves as the primary sampling unit. Public facilities were included if a selected cluster fell within the catchment area. Private facilities were included if they fell within the boundaries of the cluster. Data collection was conducted between September and October, 2014. The final completed sample in Nigeria Round 1 Lagos was 87 SDPs.

The PMA2014/Nigeria survey in Kaduna used a two-stage cluster design with urban-rural as strata. A sample of 66 index enumeration areas (EAs) was drawn from the National Population Commission's master sampling frame along with a list of EAs contiguous to the index EA. The EAs in Nigeria are usually small, with approximately 48 households on average. To create clusters with a minimum of 200 households, each index EA was listed and mapped. If there were fewer than 200 households identified, the next EA in the list of contiguous EAs was listed and mapped in its entirety. If the total number of households was still less than 200, the entirety of the third EA was listed and so on. Each cluster of EAs serves as the

primarily sampling unit. Public facilities were included if a selected cluster fell within the catchment area. Private facilities were included if they fell within the boundaries of the cluster. Data collection was conducted between September and October, 2014. The final completed sample in Nigeria Round 1 Kaduna was 135 SDPs.

**Analytic sample**

PMA2020 analyses include only observations from completed SDP interviews. However, all observations are included in the dataset to allow end users to calculate response rates.

**To report errors or inconsistencies:**

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