

Nigeria - Nigeria Living Standard Survey 2003, First round

National Bureau of Statistics - Federal Government of Nigeria

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

NGA-NBS-NLSS-2003-v1.2

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

version 1.2

PRODUCTION DATE

2008-08-30

Overview

ABSTRACT

The national initiatives at poverty tracking started in Nigeria in the early 1990s between Federal Office of Statistics and the World Bank. At the inception, the National Consumer Surveys data set series for 1980-1996 were analysed which charted the profile of poverty in Nigeria. This culminated in a Poverty Profile for Nigeria Report (1980-1996) which has since served as bench-mark for monitoring and evaluation of various government anti-government poverty and policies. The Poverty Profile for Nigeria 2004 is the latest and a good follow-up to the previous one.

With the recognition by the Nigerian Government of the multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional nature of poverty, a number of coordinated programmes and policies had been formulated to combat poverty in all its ramifications. Among the programmes are National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP), the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) and the Millennium Development Goals of the government which are aimed basically at poverty reduction. These programmes require a framework for poverty statistics production, management and tracking.

The Nigeria Living Standard Survey institutionalised by the Federal Office of Statistics provided a major survey mechanism framework for regular production, management and tracking of poverty programmes and policies. The recent Profile of Poverty for Nigeria as elucidated in this report is a commendable effort in providing current, timely and highly relevant poverty statistics and indicators for monitoring and evaluation of anti-poverty programmes and policies. The findings of the report chronicled the magnitude, nature, character and dimensions of poverty in Nigeria in 2004.

I have to give special thanks to the key stakeholders who contributed immensely to the success of the survey and the report. The stakeholders are the European Union, World Bank, Department for International Development and National Planning Commission.

I have to commend the professional competence and commitment of Federal Office of Statistics, the National Statistical Agency and for the provision of survey mechanism, infrastructures and personnels to implement the survey successfully.

Professor Ode Ojowu

Economic Adviser to the President of

Federal Republic of Nigeria.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Household and individual

Scope

NOTES

Survey was designed to collect household characteristics and demographic, education, health, migration, characteristics for poverty analysis.

Also consumption information was use for CPI rebasing

TOPICS

| Topic | Vocabulary | URI |
|---|-------------------|---|
| consumption/consumer behaviour [1.1] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| economic conditions and indicators [1.2] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| income, property and investment/saving [1.5] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| rural economics [1.6] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| employment [3.1] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| in-job training [3.2] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| unemployment [3.5] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| working conditions [3.6] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| conflict, security and peace [4.1] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| government, political systems and organisations [4.4] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| crime [5.1] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| law enforcement [5.2] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| legal systems [5.3] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| compulsory and pre-school education [6.2] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| vocational education [6.7] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| childbearing, family planning and abortion [8.2] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| general health [8.4] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| health care and medical treatment [8.5] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| housing [10.1] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| children [12.1] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| gender and gender roles [12.6] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| elderly [12.2] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| family life and marriage [12.5] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| social and occupational mobility [12.8] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| youth [12.10] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| community, urban and rural life [13.1] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| cultural and national identity [13.3] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| religion and values [13.5] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| social behaviour and attitudes [13.6] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| social conditions and indicators [13.8] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| time use [13.9] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| fertility [14.2] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| migration [14.3] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |

| Topic | Vocabulary | URI |
|--|------------|---|
| social welfare systems/structures [15.2] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |
| information technology [16.2] | CESSDA | http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common |

KEYWORDS

Age, sex, education, literacy, health, employment, agriculture, non-farm enterprise, consumption, expenditure, harvest, crop, occupation, income, revenue, hivaisds, expenses, migration, vaccination

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE (1)

National

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE (2)

Zone

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE (3)

State

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE (4)

Lga

UNIVERSE

Household members

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

| Name | Affiliation |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| National Bureau of Statistics | Federal Government of Nigeria |

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

| Name | Affiliation | Role |
|---|-------------|----------------------|
| World Bank | | funding |
| Department of International Development | | funding |
| European Union | | funding |
| The Bristish Council | | Technical Assistance |

FUNDING

| Name | Abbreviation | Role |
|---|--------------|---------|
| Federal Government of Nigeria | FGN | Funding |
| World Bank | WB | Funding |
| Department of International Development | DFID | Funding |
| European Union | EU | Funding |

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

| Name | Affiliation | Role |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| The Bristish Council | DFID | Technical Assistance |

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

| Name | Abbreviation | Affiliation | Role |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| National Bureau of Statistics | NBS | Federal Republic of Nigeria | Major Producer of Statistics |

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2008-09-03

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.2

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-NGA-NBS-NLSS-2003-v1.2

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling designs for the NLSS was meant to give estimates at National, Zonal and State levels. The first stage was a duster of housing units called Enumeration Area (EA), while the second stage was the housing unit.

SAMPLE SIZE

One hundred and twenty (120 EAs) were selected and sensitized in each state while sixty enumeration areas were selected at the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). Ten E.As with five housing units were studied per month. This meant that fifty housing units were canvassed per month in each state and twenty-five housing units in Abuja.

One hundred and twenty (120) EAs were selected in 12 replicates in each State from the NISH master sample frame in replicates (4-15). However, 60 EAs were selected in the Federal Capital Territory. Five (5) housing units (HUs) were scientifically selected in each of the selected EAs. One replicate consisting of 10 EAs in the State and 5 EAs in the Federal Capital Territory were covered every month. Fifty (50) HUs were covered in each State and 25 HUs in the Federal Capital Territory per month. This implied that the survey had an anticipated national sample size of twenty-one thousand and nine hundred (21,900) HUs for the country for the 12-month survey period. Each State had a sample size of 600 HUs, while the Federal Capital Territory had a sample size of 300. The sample size is robust enough to provide reasonable estimates at national and sub-national (State) levels.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE The following statistical notations were used:

N = the number of EAs in each State

n_i = Size of replicates r_{th}

r = number of replicates in a State

H = number of housing units listed in the i_{th} selected EA.

X_{hj} = number of housing units selected from i_{th} selected EA.

W_{rij} = weight of the replicate = $\frac{1}{n_i} \times \frac{N}{r}$

Y_{rij} = total value of variable from the i_{th} HU of i_{th} selected EA.

Replicate Estimate (Monthly Estimate) $\bar{y}_{wri} = \frac{1}{n_i} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} Y_{rij}$

Annual State Estimate $\bar{Y}_i = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{j=1}^r \bar{y}_{wri}$

NOTE

See page 91 and 92 of the report

Deviations from Sample Design

Sampling Error (Variance) Estimate The Jackknife indefinite method of variance estimation was used for the survey because the method required replication and clustering. An estimate of State variance was first obtained. Cluster estimate is \bar{y}_{wri}

mean variance is $\bar{V}_{wri} = \frac{1}{n_i} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (\bar{y}_{wri} - \bar{y}_{wri})^2$

where $\bar{y}_{wri} = \frac{1}{n_i} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} Y_{rij}$

NOTE

See page 93 of the report

Response Rate

The response rate was very high

Weighting

The NLSS, like most household surveys, is based on NISH frame. The NISH design is a two-stage design with EA's as first stage units and households as second stage units. Ten enumeration areas (EAs) were randomly selected each month and five household were systematically selected from the household listing of each selected EAs. Population level estimates are made by multiplying the data for each household by two factors, one equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting that household from the total list of households in its EA, and one equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting that EA from the list of EAs in its state. The selections can be done by treating every unit as the same and using simple random selection

or, if the data is available, a more efficient sample can be selected using some size variable known for every unit of the population thought to be correlated with the variables of interest for measurement. So the weighting factor is at the EA level in each state:

where

N_h = the total number of EAs in state h .

n_h = the number of sampled EAs in state h .

M_{hi} = the number of listed households in i th EA of state h .

n_{hi} = the number of sampled households in i th EA of state h .

X_{hij} = the number of persons in the j th household in i th EA of state h .

P_{hij} = the poverty score for the j th household in i th EA of state h .

So the above will apply to all the individual members in order to give the population. However, the above weighting factor will be multiplied by average household size, when there is need to take the household aggregates to the population.

Questionnaires

Overview

The questionnaire is a structured questionnaire developed as a joint effort of the National Bureau of Statistics, the World Bank and National Planning Commission. After series of meeting and two consultative workshops, seven survey instruments were developed:

Household Diary Record Book.

Questionnaire Part A: Household Questionnaire.

Questionnaire Part B: Household Consumption Questionnaire.

The interviewer's manuals .

Supervisor's manuals.

Occupation and Industry Code Booklets .

Prices Questionnaire.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

| Start | End | Cycle |
|-------|------|-----------|
| 2003 | 2004 | 12 months |

Time Periods

| Start | End | Cycle |
|-------|-----|-----------|
| 2003 | | 12 months |

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

The FOS permanent Field staff who were resident in the enumeration areas were responsible for data collection during the survey. These interviewers conducted interviews with the households. There were seven interviewer visits to each selected household at a minimum of four-day interval in a cycle of 30 days. A diary of daily consumption and expenditure was used to support the interviews.

Composition of the Team for data Collection

Every State had 20 roving teams, while FCT, Abuja operated with 10 teams. A team was made up of one supervisor and one enumerator.

The teams were structured into two groups, which worked alternatively each month to cover the selected EA.

Supervision and Quality Control

Supervision and Quality Control A number of measures were put in place to ensure that the NLSS data were of good and acceptable quality. For instance, a supervisor was attached to each team to observe interviews and confirm the pre-selected households. He was to verify and edit completed questionnaires. The State officers and zonal controllers conducted regular monitoring visits to the EAs. Headquarters monitoring groups also visited states on quarterly basis, for on-the-spot assessment of the quality of work. An independent firm was engaged to monitor the fieldwork in the States from the commencement to the end of the survey. A World Bank Mission team from Washington also took part in the monitoring exercise.

Retrieval

Completed Questionnaires were sent to zonal offices from the States for onward transmission to the NBS headquarters for data extraction and data processing. The retrieval of records was done on a monthly basis.

Data Collectors

| Name | Abbreviation | Affiliation |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| National Bureau of Statistics | NBS | Federal Government of Nigeria |

SUPERVISION

The most important of the supervisor's responsibilities is to ensure that the quality of the data collected and entered is unquestionable. To this end, a number of specific tasks have been assigned.

(i) Publicity: You must supervise the delivery of the letters of introduction to the local authorities and chiefs in the rural areas and, to the households in

the urban areas. You will introduce the team and explain the purpose of the survey in each selected cluster.

Finding The Selected Household: You should help the interviewers find the selected households, using the maps and information established during the

pre-survey stage. You should correct the maps where necessary. Also, help the interviewers to persuade reluctant households to participate. For

those households which persist in refusing or those which cannot be traced, it is your responsibility to replace these households with others from

the list of replacement households.

If the selected household has left the dwelling, and a new household now lives there, then you should select the new household as the replacement

household. If the dwelling is now vacant, then you should take the next "replacement" household on your sample list.

(iii) Verification Of Questionnaires: At the end of every visit, you will have to check that the questionnaires have been

correctly completed before the

team leaves the field. If necessary, you will have to ask the interviewer to go back to the household to complete the questionnaire.

(iv) Observing Interviews: At least thrice every cycle during the survey, you must accompany each interviewer to observe his interview techniques.

(v) Verification of Interview: Every day, you should visit at random, one of the households interviewed on the previous day to ascertain whether the interviewer actually visited the house to conduct an interview.

(vi) Sending the completed questionnaires to the Data Entry Operator. The first round data cover sections 1-8 and the second covers 8-13. At the end of

the third visit, when data in sections 1-6 will have been collected, you should send the completed part of the questionnaire to the Data Entry

Operator. And at the end of the cycle (seventh visit) you should send the second part (sections 8-13) of the questionnaire to the Data Entry Operator

so that she/he enters the data while you leave the cluster.

(vii) Checking The Printouts: After data for each round have been entered in the computer, you should compare the printout with the data on the

questionnaires. You should also look for any errors made by the interviewer, using tests for coherence in the computer programme. You

will have to mark in red ink, on the printout and on the questionnaire all errors detected by the data entry operator so that the interviewer and the

data entry operator can clarify these as soon as possible.

In addition, you will be responsible for collecting information on the localities surveyed (community questionnaire) and also supervise or help

collect information on prices. You are also responsible for ALL the industry codes in the questionnaire. As soon as the interviewer finishes

administering a section, you should do the coding before sending the questionnaires to the data entry operator. The various tasks and

responsibilities for you are explained in detail in the following sections.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Headquarters Training of Trainers (TOT) The first level of training at the headquarter consisted of three categories of officers, namely, the trainers at the zonal level, fieldwork monitoring officers and data processing officers who were crucial to the successful implementation of the survey.

The intensive and extensive training lasted for five days. Zonal Level Training The training took place in the six zonal FOS [now NBS] offices representing the six geo-political zones of the country. These are Ibadan (South West) Enugu (South East), Calabar (South South), Jos (North Central), Maiduguri (North East) and Kaduna (North West).

The composition of the team from each State to the six different zones were the State officer, one scrutiny officer and two field officers, making four persons per state. Two resource persons from the headquarters did the training with the zonal controllers participating and contributing during the five-day regimented and intensive training. State Level Training

The third level training was at the State level. A total of 40 officers were trained, comprising 20 enumerators, 10 editing staff and 10 supervisors.

The State Statistical Agencies, as a matter policy, contributed 5-10 enumerators. The ten-day exercise was also regimented, intensive and extensive because the enumerators were also crucial for effective implementation of data collection.

Other Processing

There were five levels of computer edits before analysis took place. This was critical to ensuring the quality and acceptability of the data. Level 1: Control Edits:

These were to ensure the sample integrity. The total households captured must match with master sample list. Level 2: Inter-Questionnaire Structure:

These were required in order to compute the Standard of Living (SOL), quintile distribution or compute per capita value. Mismatches and duplicates were reconciled.

Level 3: Intra-Questionnaire: This was required for sectoral analysis. Information from the roster (age and sex) was matched with respective sections in the questionnaire. Since the household roster was the primary source for computing the universe of subsequent sections, these had to be consistent. Mismatches and duplicates of household members' identification were rectified. Level 4: Edits: These checks monitor the intra-record consistency. It was important that logical responses and skip patterns were followed. Level 5: General Edits: This checked for outliers and corrections were made through static or dynamic imputation.

Data Analysis The Staff of Computer Management and Information Services (CMIS) of the NBS carried out the data entry of the edited questionnaire and ran programmes to further detect inconsistencies and other related errors as part of the final editing. Tables were then generated from the analyses. Also at the request of the then Federal Office of Statistics, under the British Council Economic Management Capacity Building (EMCAP) Project, a DFID Consultant came to Nigeria to provide technical assistance in the evaluation of dataset.

Data Appraisal

No content available

Related Materials

Questionnaires

Questionnaire Part A

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Title | Questionnaire Part A |
| Author(s) | National Bureau of Statistics, Abuja |
| Date | 2008-07-22T10:30 |
| Country | Nigeria |
| Language | English |
| Publisher(s) | National Bureau of Statistics (Nbs) |
| Description | Household Questionnaire Part A Household Questionnaire Part A Survey information Summary of survey results Observation and comments Household roster Section 1: Household roster for each persons |
| Table of contents | Section 2: Education Section 3: Health Section 4: Employment and time used Section 5: Migration Section 6: Identification of respondents for sections 9 to 11 Section 7: Housing respondent Section 8: Social capital and community participation |
| Filename | NLSS_docs/PARTA.pdf |

Questionnaire Part B

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Title | Questionnaire Part B |
| Author(s) | National Bureau of Statistics, Abuja |
| Date | 2008-07-22T00:10 |
| Country | Nigeria |
| Language | English |
| Publisher(s) | National Bureau of Statistics (Nbs) |
| Description | Household Expenditure Part B Household consumption Survey information Summary of survey results Observation and comments Household roster |
| Table of contents | Section 9: Agriculture Section 10: Household expenditure Section 11: Non-farm enterprises Section 12: Credit, assets and savings Section 13a: Income transfers and miscellaneous income and expenditures Section 13a: Household income secedule |
| Filename | NLSS_docs/PARTB.pdf |

Reports

Tables and reports

Title Tables and reports
 Author(s) National Bureau of Statistics, Abuja
 Date 2008-07-22T00:15
 Country Nigeria
 Language English
 Publisher(s) National Bureau of Statistics (Nbs)
 Description The Tables and reports
 Filename NLSS_docs/report.zip

Final Report

Title Final Report
 Author(s) NBS
 Date 2003
 Country Nigeria
 Language English
 Publisher(s) NBS
 Filename report.zip

Other materials

Nigeria Map

Title Nigeria Map
 Author(s) National Bureau of Statistics, Abuja
 Date 2008-07-22T00:30
 Country Nigeria
 Language English
 Publisher(s) National Bureau of Statistics (Nbs)
 Description Household map
 Filename NLSS_docs/NLSSMaps.pdf

Interviewer's Manual

Title Interviewer's Manual
 Author(s) National Bureau of Statistics, Abuja
 Date 2008-07-22T00:35
 Country Nigeria
 Language English
 Publisher(s) National Bureau of Statistics (Nbs)
 Description Interviewer's Manual

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| Filename | NLSS_docs/intermanual.pdf |

Supervisor's Manual

| | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Title | Supervisor's Manual |
| Author(s) | National Bureau of Statistics, Abuja |
| Date | 2008-07-22T10:50 |
| Country | Nigeria |
| Language | English |
| Publisher(s) | National Bureau of Statistics (Nbs) |
| Description | NLSS Supervisor's Manual |

| | |
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| | 25. Editing Guideline 21 |
| Filename | NLSS_docs/supmanual.pdf |

Study Documentation

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Title | Study Documentation |
| Author(s) | NBS ICT Documentation and Archiving team |
| Date | 2008-07-22 |
| Country | Nigeria |
| Language | English |
| Publisher(s) | National Bureau of Statistics (Nbs) |
| Description | Documentation of NLSS metadata using Microdata Management Toolkit |
| Filename | NLSS_docs/NLSSStudy-Doc.pdf |
