**THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF NIGERIA**

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Basic Information Document

*Nigeria
COVID-19 National Longitudinal Phone Survey
(COVID-19 NLPS)*

Version 3 (updated on August 25, 2020)

ACRONYMS

BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
CATI	Computer Assisted Telephone Interview
NLPS	National Longitudinal Phone Survey
GHS-Panel	General Household Survey-Panel
LSMS-ISA	Living Standards Measurement Study – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
WB	World Bank

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1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide detailed information on Nigeria COVID-19 National Longitudinal Phone Survey (COVID-19 NLPS) implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) from April 2020. The survey is the result of a partnership that the NBS has established with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and the World Bank (WB). The Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS is a high-frequency phone survey of households and its ability to follow the same households over time makes it a powerful tool for studying and understanding socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Nigeria.

The World Bank is providing support to countries to help mitigate the spread and impact of the new coronavirus disease (COVID-19). One area of support is for data collection to inform evidence-based policies that may help mitigate the effects of this disease. Towards this end, the World Bank is leveraging the Living Standards Measurement Study - Integrated Survey on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) program to support high-frequency phone surveys on COVID-19 in 5 African countries – **Nigeria**, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, and Malawi. This effort is part of a broader first wave of World Bank-supported NLPS that can be used to help assess the economic and social implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on households and individuals. As part of this initiative, a World Bank team from the Development Data Group and the Poverty and Equity Global Practice provided technical support to NBS on implementation of the Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS.

Nigeria was among the first few countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to identify cases of COVID-19. Reported cases and fatalities have been increasing since it was first identified. The government implemented strict measures to contain the spread of this virus (such as travel restrictions, school closures and home-based work). While the Government is implementing these containment measures, it is important to understand how households in the country are affected and responding to the evolving crises, so that policy responses can be designed well and targeted effectively to reduce the negative impacts on household welfare.

The objective of Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS is to monitor the socio-economic effects of this evolving COVID-19 pandemic in real time. These data will contribute to filling critical gaps in information that could be used by the Nigerian government and stakeholders to help design policies to mitigate the negative impacts on its population. The Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS is designed to accommodate the evolving nature of the crises, including revision of the questionnaire on a monthly basis.

The households were drawn from the sample of households interviewed in 2018/2019 for Wave 4 of the General Household Survey—Panel (GHS-Panel). The extensive information collected in the GHS-Panel just over a year prior to the pandemic provides a rich set of background information on the Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS households which can be leveraged to assess the differential impacts of the pandemic in the country.

Each month, the households will be asked a set of core questions on the key channels through which individuals and households are expected to be affected by the COVID-19-related restrictions. Food security, employment, access to basic services, coping strategies, and non-labour sources of income are channels likely to be impacted. The core questionnaire is complemented by questions on selected topics that rotate each month. This provides data to the government and development partners in near real-time, supporting an evidence-based response to the crisis.

2.0 Sample and Weights

2.1 Survey Sample

Wave 4 of the GHS-Panel conducted in 2018/19 served as the frame for the Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS survey. The GHS-Panel sample includes 4,976 households that were interviewed in the post-harvest visit of the fourth wave in January/February 2019. This sample of households is representative nationally as well as across the 6 geopolitical Zones that divide up the country. In every visit of the GHS-Panel, phone numbers are collected from interviewed households for up to 4 household members and 2 reference persons who are in close contact with the household in order to assist in locating and interviewing households who may have moved in subsequent waves of the survey. This comprehensive set of phone numbers as well as the already well-established relationship between NBS and the GHS-Panel households made this an ideal frame from which to conduct the COVID-19 monitoring survey in Nigeria.

Among the 4,976 households interviewed in the post-harvest visit of the GHS-Panel in 2019, 4,934 (99.2%) provided at least one phone number. Around 90 percent of these households provided a phone number for at least one household member while the remaining 10 percent only provided a phone number for a reference person. Households with only the phone number of a reference person were expected to be more difficult to reach but were nonetheless included in the frame and deemed eligible for selection for the Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS.

To obtain a nationally representative sample for the Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS, a sample size of approximately 1,800 successfully interviewed households was targeted. However, to reach that target, a larger pool of households needed to be selected from the frame due to non-contact and non-response common for telephone surveys. Drawing from prior telephone surveys in Nigeria, a final contact plus response rate of 60% was assumed, implying that the required sample households to contact in order to reach the target is 3,000.

3,000 households were selected from the frame of 4,934 households with contact details. Given the large amount of auxiliary information available in the GHS-Panel for these households, a balanced sampling approach (using the cube method) was adopted. The balanced sampling approach enables selection of a random sample that still retains the properties of the frame across selected covariates. Balancing on these variables results in a reduction of the variance of the resulting estimates, assuming that the chosen covariates are correlated with the target variable. Calibration to the balancing variables after the data collection further reduces this

variance (Tille, 2006[1]). The sample was balanced across several important dimensions: state, sector (urban/rural), household size, per capita consumption expenditure, household head sex and education, and household ownership of a mobile phone. The first and third columns in Table 2- below present the (unweighted) characteristics of the full GHS-Panel sample and the sampled 3,000 households for the Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS. Both samples have very similar profiles.

All 3,000 households were contacted in the baseline round of the phone survey. Table 2-1 presents the interview result for the baseline sample. 69 percent of sampled households were successfully contacted. Of those contacted, 94 percent or 1,950 households were fully interviewed. These 1,950 households constitute the final successful sample and will be contacted in subsequent rounds of the survey.

Table 2-1: Result of Interview		
	# of households	% of overall sample
Contacted	*2070*	*69.0*
Complete	1950	65.0
Partially Complete	65	2.2
Refused	42	1.4
Language barrier	13	0.4
Not contacted	*930*	*31.0*
Nobody answering	82	2.7
Number does not exist	48	1.6
Phone turned off	600	20.0
Wrong number (don't know the household)	107	3.6
Reference person can't connect to household	93	3.1

2.2   Survey Weights

In order to produce national estimates from the successfully interviewed sample, weights must be applied to the information provided by sampled households. Weights for the GHS-Panel serve as the basis for the Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS, but the weights must be adjusted to reflect the selection and interviewing process. The weights for the Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS were calculated in several stages.

1. Begin with the GHS-Panel full sample household weights.
2. Apply an adjustment factor for the **selection into the frame** (GHS-Panel households that have contact details). A ratio adjustment was applied at the Zone-level (the strata for the GHS-Panel) to preserve the sum of household weights within each Zone between the full GHS-Panel sample and the NLPS frame.

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[1] Tillé, Y. (2006). *Sampling algorithms* (pp. 147 - 176). Springer New York.

3. Apply an adjustment for **selection into the NLPS sample**. The adjustment is a simple expansion factor that is the inverse of the selection probability from the frame for each sampled unit.
4. Apply an adjustment factor for **non-contact of sampled households**. This was again performed with a ratio adjustment at the Zone-level.
5. Apply an adjustment factor for **non-response of contacted households** through a ratio adjustment at the Zone-level.
6. **Calibrate the weights** (following adjustments 2-5) according to the properties of the full weighted GHS-Panel sample. This calibration step adjusts the weights such that the estimates obtained from the final NLPS sample will match the weighted means of the full GHS-Panel sample for specified characteristics. The calibration was performed using only information obtained from the GHS-Panel interview and thus will only reflect changes in the sample composition and not changes over time. The calibration applied here aims to correct for selection bias that is introduced at any point between identification of the frame and the final successfully interviewed sample. Selection bias is of particular concern in phone surveys since some segment of the population does not have access to a phone and there are more difficult barriers to successfully reach and interview households over the phone. The calibration was applied using the *ReGenesees* package in R. The characteristics that were considered in the calibration were the same factors included in the balanced sample selection described in 3.1 above. The weights were also applied to the total number of households in the population given by the GHS-Panel weights.
7. **Trim the weights**. Outlier weights were trimmed using the *ReGenesees* package in R which adjusts the weights to given bounds while minimizing the deviation from the estimates obtained from the calibration in step 6.

In subsequent rounds of the survey, steps 4, 5, and 6 will be applied to the final baseline weights.

Table 2-2 below presents the full set of weighted and unweighted estimates across the different samples. Following the weighting adjustments and calibration, the weighted estimates obtained from the GHS-Panel and NLPS samples match very closely across all dimensions.

Table 2-2: Sample Composition*					
	GHS		**Phone sample**		
			Initial sample (unweighted)	**Interviewed Sample**	
Characteristic	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**		**Unweighted**	**Weighted**
Sample size	4976	-	3000	1950	-
Characteristics					
Average household size	5.33	5.53	5.33	5.52	5.53
Female head (%)	20.1	18.6	20.2	19.1	18.6
Age of head	49.8	48.8	49.4	49.4	49.2
Head Literate (%)	72.8	74.4	72.9	79.4	74.4
Education level of head					

None	22.2	20.5	22.0	15.8	20.6
Primary	24.6	24.1	24.3	24.6	24.1
Junior Secondary	4.3	4.0	4.7	4.4	4.0
Senior Secondary	23.3	23.9	23.7	26.7	23.9
Tertiary	16.7	16.0	16.8	21.7	16.0
Religious/other	8.9	11.5	8.5	6.8	11.4
Asset ownership					
Regular mobile phone	66.1	65.4	66.5	71.1	66.0
Smart phone	26.5	26.7	26.7	32.9	26.8
Television	45.5	45.1	46.4	55.3	48.1
Refrigerator	18.0	17.3	18.4	23.4	18.7
Car	9.8	9.6	9.9	12.5	9.4
Generator	26.3	24.6	26.3	32.4	24.4

* Based on information from the GHS only.

3.0   Training of Interviewers for the Survey

Personnel were selected from the pool of NBS interviewers that have experience with the Survey Solutions platform and have previously conducted phone surveys. Prior to the start of every round of the survey, a group of main interviewers, callback interviewers, and supervisors were trained virtually (over Skype) to conduct the survey. The trainings lasted 2-3 days and focused on providing participants with detailed understanding of the survey and the Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) techniques, elucidation of important concepts and questions in the questionnaire. The trainings were led by the World Bank team with additional inputs provided by the NBS coordinators. Following the training, the interviewers carried out mock interviews in order to become more familiar with the questionnaire and interviewing techniques before interviewing respondents. After the mock interviews, a 1-day pilot was conducted with households retired from the GHS-Panel sample. Each interviewer conducted around 4 interviews during the pilot. The survey materials (presentations, manual, questionnaire and Survey Solutions assignments) were sent to trainees prior to the start of the trainings. This was to ensure that they become familiar with the materials and also have a smooth training.

4.0   Field Work

4.1   Organization of Fieldwork

Data were collected by trained NBS interviewers who individually made phone calls from their respective homes. Since the country was on lockdown during the preparation and data collection exercise for the baseline round, interviewers were not allowed to be in the office. Therefore, all interviews were conducted from interviewers' homes. Although the lockdown restrictions were partially lifted following the baseline, interviewers will continue to conduct interviews from home in subsequent rounds until it is deemed safe for them to return to the office. In addition, all other correspondence to the interviewers were made through WhatsApp, phone and emails.

4.2   Gift to Households

As a show of appreciation for the households' participation, all households that gave consent to be interviewed, were transferred 500 Naira credit to their phones (even if their interviews are only partially completed). The transfers are made to successfully interviewed households in every round. Since some of the sampled households do not have personal phone numbers, they were interviewed via a reference person's phone. Thus, starting from the third round, reference persons were also credited 500 Naira credit to their phones.

4.3   Pre-loaded Information

Basic information on every household was pre-loaded in the CATI assignments for each interviewer. The information was pre-loaded to (1) assist interviewers in calling and identifying the household and (2) ensure that each pre-loaded person is properly addressed and easily matched to the most recent interviews. Basic household information (location, household head name, phone number, etc.) was pre-loaded. The list of individuals from the previous interview and their basic characteristics were uploaded. This helped maintain the panel of individuals and ensured the status of each individual in the subsequent round of the survey.

4.4   Respondents

Each round of the Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS has ONE RESPONDENT per household. The respondent was the household head or a knowledgeable adult household member. The respondent must be a member of the household. Unlike many other household surveys, interviewers were not expected to seek out other household members to provide their own information. The respondent may still consult with other household members as needed to respond to the questions, including to provide all the necessary information on each household member.

Interviewers were instructed to make every effort to reach the same respondent in subsequent rounds of the survey, in order to maintain the consistency of the information collected. However, in cases where the previous respondent was not available, interviewers would identify another knowledgeable adult household member to interview.

4.5   Data Monitoring and Evaluation

As an additional aid to ensuring good quality data, extensive monitoring was performed throughout the fieldwork for each round of the survey. Three monitoring exercises were implemented during data collection. First, Survey Solutions' audio recording functionality was activated for 15 percent of the sample. These interview recordings were audited by 3 trained monitors, though not all recorded interviewers were able to be reviewed due to personnel constraints. On a daily basis, the monitors will listen to these recordings and fill in a structured questionnaire with their observations on interviewer performance. The feedback from these audio audits are then filtered to the respective interviewers.

The second quality check implemented were call backs to contacted households. The call backs were conducted by trained interviewers who are not part of the main data collection interviewers. Each day, up to 36 households that were contacted by the interviewing team are called by these call back interviewers. The call back interviewers conduct a short interview with the household to confirm that the interviewer did indeed conduct the interview, that certain key elements were clearly stated to the respondent, that the interviewer conducted themselves in a professional manner, and other details on the interview process. Further, the call back team asked several time-invariant questions of the respondent to further confirm the interview was fully conducted and the interviewer captured the information correctly. Feedback from call backs were routed to the respective interviewers to improve on identified areas. Further, the call back interviewers also called households that were not successfully contacted by the main interviewer. In some cases, the call back interviewer was able to reach the household. In such cases, the case was sent back to the interviewer to conduct the interview.

The third quality check was interviews with "mystery respondents". These were interviews conducted with the monitoring team without the interviewer's knowledge. Interviewers were given an assignment with pre-filled details from a household not selected for the NLPS but where the prefilled contact details routed the call to a member of the monitoring team. The mystery respondents were given pre-determined answers to questions in the questionnaire such that when the interviewer calls, they should provide those responses. A short questionnaire was also prepared for the mystery respondents to fill during or immediately after the interview to share their feedback on the interviewer's performance. The feedback from this exercise were routed to the interviewers to improve on areas highlighted by the monitoring team.

As a result of these quality checks, some of the interviewers were dropped from participating in the survey. There were also regular check-ins to address questions and issues the interviewers might have.

5.0 Data Management

5.1 Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)

The Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS exercise was conducted using Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) techniques. The household questionnaire was implemented using the CATI software, Survey Solutions. The Survey Solutions software was developed and maintained by the Data Analytics and Tools Unit within the Development Economics Data Group (DECDG) at the World Bank. Each interviewer was given two tablets, which they used to conduct the interviews. Overall, implementation of survey using Survey Solutions CATI was highly successful, as it allowed for timely availability of the data from completed interviews.

5.2   Data Communication System

The data communication system used in the Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS was highly automated. Each interviewer was given a mobile modem allowing for internet connectivity and daily synchronization of their tablet. This ensured that head office in Abuja has access to the data in real-time. Once the interview is completed and uploaded to the server, the data is first reviewed by the Supervisors, and then routed for call back or audio audit if selected. A feedback questionnaire was also designed in Survey Solutions where interviewers receive respective feedback on their tablet from the various monitoring stages. This activity is done on a daily basis throughout the duration of the data collection.

5.3   Data Cleaning

The data cleaning process was done in three main stages. The first stage was to ensure proper quality control during the fieldwork. This was achieved in part by incorporating validation and consistency checks into the Survey Solutions application used for the data collection and designed to highlight many of the errors that occurred during the fieldwork.

The second stage cleaning involved the use of Supervisors in Survey Solutions. As indicated above, once the interview is completed and uploaded to the server, the Supervisors reviewed completed interviews for inconsistencies and extreme values. Depending on the outcome, they can either approve or reject the case. If rejected, the case goes back to the respective interviewer's tablet upon synchronization. The supervisor will provide general and question-specific comments when rejecting a particular completed interview. These errors were then corrected based on another call to the household on the instruction of the supervisor. The data that had gone through this first stage of cleaning and has no issues is then approved by the Supervisor.

The third stage of cleaning involved a comprehensive review of the final raw data following the first and second stage cleaning. Every variable was examined individually for (1) consistency with other sections and variables, (2) out of range responses, and (3) formatting. Some minor errors remain in the data where the diagnosis and/or solution were unclear to the data cleaning team.

5.4   Confidential Information

For purposes of maintaining the confidentiality of the data, all names, phone numbers, and addresses have been removed from the datasets.

6.0   Using the Data

6.1   File Structure

The data should always be used in conjunction with the questionnaire and the interviewer's instruction manual. Where there are no issues of confidentiality, all the variables from the questionnaire have been included in the data sets. In some cases, there is an additional variable

which contains the "other specify" information that was written in the questionnaire. So, for example, the other specify variable will be indicated with an "_os" attached to the variable name such as q5_os containing the "other specify" information for a variable q5.

Every effort was made to keep question numbers (and thus variable names) as consistent as possible through different rounds of the survey. If questions were dropped in previous round, the numbering was preserved. If questions were added in the middle of a section, a letter was added to the question number at that space in the sequence (e.g. if added before question 2, the question number would be 2a). This was done to make utilization of the data sets across the rounds as consistent as possible.

6.2   Merging Datasets

All datasets contain a variable (*hhid*), which is a unique identifier for the household. This variable is used as the unique key variable in the merging of all household type datasets. In some of the other types of datasets, additional key variables may be required in the merging process. In the case of individual type files, the variable that uniquely identifies the individual in the household is *indiv*. In order to merge any two individual type files, both the variables *hhid* and *indiv* would be used.

Since the Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS is a panel survey, the datasets from every round can be merged. Additionally, since the GHS-Panel 2018/19 served as the frame for the Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS survey, the Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS datasets can be merged with the GHS-Panel datasets. The household's unique key variable (*hhid*) is used to merge the household type datasets and the individual's unique key variables (*hhid* and *indiv*) are used to merge any individual type files. New individuals added in the Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS will be identified with an *indiv* greater than 100. It will not be possible to merge these newly added individuals with the GHS-Panel data.

7.0 Survey Rounds

7.1   Baseline (Round 1)

7.1.1   Overview

The Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS Baseline was administered between April 20 and May 11, 2020. A total of 22 main interviewers, 3 call back interviewers, and 2 supervisors conducted the survey. All 3,000 households selected from the GHS-Panel Wave 4 sample were contacted, with 1,950 of those being fully successfully interviewed. More details on the contact/response rates can be found in section 2.1 above.

7.1.2   Weights

The weights can be found in the household-level data file (*r1_sect_a_3_4_5_6_8_9_12*). The variable name is *wt_baseline*.

7.1.3 The Survey Instruments

The Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS Baseline consists of one questionnaire. The **Household Questionnaire** was administered to all households in the sample.

Household Questionnaire: The Household Questionnaire provides information on demographics; knowledge regarding the spread of COVID-19; behaviour and social distancing; access to basic services; employment; income loss; food security; concerns; coping/shocks; and social safety nets.

The contents of questionnaire are outlined below.

Table 7-1: Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS Baseline Questionnaire

Section	Topic	Description
A	Cover	Household identifiers and enumerator identifiers
1	Interview Information and Phone Number Roster	Roster of call attempts, result and respondent of call attempt, interview consent, date and time of call back, roster of phone numbers, the information of the person that the listed phone number belongs to
2	Household Roster Update	Roster of members of the household, relationship to the household head, gender, age, marital status, reason for joining the household if new, and reason for leaving the household if left
3	Knowledge Regarding the Spread of COVID-19	Knowledge of coronavirus, measures to reduce the risk of contracting coronavirus, steps taken by the federal/state government to curb the spread of coronavirus, satisfaction at steps taken by the federal/state government and reason for not being satisfied
4	Behaviour and Social Distancing	Behaviour of adopting prevention measures (handwashing and social distancing)
5	Access to Basic Services	Household's access to medicine, soap, cleaning supplies, staple food (rice, beans, cassava, yam and sorghum), medical treatment and financial services (the bank, money agent and the ATM), reason for not being able to access the services, education or learning activities of children at home including contact with children's teachers
6	Employment	Status and information of income-generating activities (wage work, family business and farming), reason for stopped working, reason for not able to perform activities as usual, and reason for reduced revenue from family business

Section	Topic	Description
7	Income Loss	Household's sources of livelihood and their status since mid-March
8	Food Security	Household's food security status during the last 30 days
9	Concerns	Concerns over immediate family becoming seriously ill from COVID-19 and household's financial status
10	Coping/Shocks	Shocks that affected household since mid-March and their coping strategies
11	Social Safety Nets	Type, value and source of assistances that household received from social safety net programs since mid-March
12	Interview Results	Result of interview including observation notes by enumerator regarding the interview, respondent and language of interview

7.1.4 Description of Datasets

These modules were administered in the Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS Baseline survey.
- Household Roster
- Knowledge Regarding the Spread of COVID-19
- Behaviour and Social Distancing
- Access to Basic Services
- Employment
- Income Loss
- Food Security
- Concerns
- Coping/Shocks
- Social Safety Nets

Table 7-2 shows the datasets and their corresponding sections of the Questionnaire.

Table 7-2: Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS Baseline Datasets

Dataset Filename	Section(s)	Section Name(s)
r1_sect_a_3_4_5_6_8_9_12	A, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12	Cover, Knowledge Regarding the Spread of COVID-19, Behaviour and Social Distancing, Access to Basic Services, Employment, Food Security, Concerns, Interview Results
r1_sect_1	1	Interview Information
r1_sect_1b		
r1_sect_2	2	Household Roster Update
r1_sect_7	7	Income Loss
r1_sect_10	10	Coping/Shocks

r1_sect_11	11	Social Safety Nets

7.2 Round 2

7.2.1 Overview

The Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS Round 2 was administered between June 2 and June 16, 2020. A total of 19 main interviewers, 3 call back interviewers, and 2 supervisors were involved in the fieldwork.

7.2.2 Sample

Interviewers attempted to contact and interview all 1,950 households that were successfully interviewed in the baseline of the COVID-19 NLPS. As shown in Table 7-3, 1,852 households (95% of the 1,950 attempted) were contacted and 1,820 (93.3%) were successfully interviewed in the second round. Of those contacted, 22 households refused outright to be interviewed and 10 were partially interviewed.

Table 7-3: Round 2 - Result of Interview		
	# of households	% of overall sample
Total Sample	**1,950**	**100.0**
Contacted	*1,852*	*95.0*
Complete	1,820	93.3
Partially Complete	10	0.5
Refused	22	1.1
Language barrier	0	0.0
Not contacted	*98*	*5.0*
Nobody answering	38	1.9
Number does not exist	1	0.1
Phone turned off	49	2.5
Wrong number (don't know the household)	2	0.1
Reference person can't connect to household	8	0.4

7.2.2.1 Weights

The baseline weights were adjusted for noncontact and nonresponse as well as calibrated following the same procedures outlined in section 2.2 (steps 4, 5 and 6). The round 2 weights can be found in the household-level data file (*r2_sect_a_2_5_6_8_12*)*.* The variable name is ***wt_round2***.

7.2.3 The Survey Instruments

The Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS Round 2 consists of one questionnaire. The ***Household Questionnaire*** was administered to all households in the sample.

Household Questionnaire: The Household Questionnaire provides information on demographics; access to basic goods and services; employment (including non-farm enterprise and agricultural activity); other income; food security; and social safety nets.

The contents of questionnaire are outlined below.

Table 7-4: Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS Round 2 Questionnaire

Section	Topic	Description
A	Cover	Household identifiers and enumerator identifiers
1	Interview Information and Phone Number Roster	Roster of call attempts, result and respondent of call attempt, interview consent, date and time of call back, roster of phone numbers, the information of the person that the listed phone number belongs to
2	Household Roster Update	Roster of members of the household, relationship to the household head, gender, age, marital status, reason for joining the household if new, and reason for leaving the household if left
5	Access to Basic Services	Household's access to drinking water, soap and water for washing hands, medical treatment, reason for not being able to access the services, education or learning activities of children at home including contact with children's teachers
6	Employment	Status and information of income-generating activities (wage work, family business and farming), reason for stopped working, reason for not able to perform activities as usual, reason for reduced revenue from family business, changes made to family business, changes made to crop planting activities, and reasons for making the changes
7	Other Income	Household's sources of livelihood
8	Food Security	Household's food security status during the last 30 days
11	Social Safety Nets	Type, value and source of assistances that household received from social safety net programs
12	Interview Results	Result of interview including observation notes by interviewer regarding the interview, respondent and language of interview

There were some changes made in the questionnaires between Baseline and Round 2. Table 7-5 outlines these changes.

Table 7-5: Baseline to Round 2 Comparison

Section	Notes
Section A: Cover	No changes
Section 1: Interview Information and Phone Number Roster	Questions added in Round 2: Q5a-d
Section 2: Household Roster Update	Questions added in Round 2: Q0a-b
Section 3: Knowledge Regarding the Spread of COVID-19	Dropped in Round 2
Section 4: Behaviour and Social Distancing	Dropped in Round 2
Section 5: Access to Basic Services	Questions added in Round 2: Q1e-f, Q1c-d
	Questions dropped in Round 2: Q4a
	Questions re-worded or options modified in Round 2: FILTER
Section 6: Employment	Re-organized to have 3 cases based on FILTER for Employment sub-section (Q1-Q10)
	Re-organized to have 5 cases based on FILTER for non-farm enterprise sub-section (Q11-Q15b)
	New sub-section on agriculture (Q16-Q23)
Section 7: Income Loss	Section renamed as "Other Income" in Round 2
Section 7: Other Income	Section renamed from "Income Loss" in Round 2
	Questions dropped in Round 2: Q2
	Questions re-worded or options modified in Round 2: Q1
Section 8: Food Security	Questions added in Round 2: Q1, Q2, Q3, Q5, Q7
Section 9: Concerns	Dropped in Round 2
Section 10: Coping/Shocks	Dropped in Round 2
Section 11: Social Safety Nets	Questions added in Round 2: Q5, Q6
Section 12: Interview Results	No changes

7.2.4 Description of Datasets

These modules were administered in the Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS Round 2 survey.
- Household Roster
- Access to Basic Services
- Employment
- Other Income
- Food Security
- Social Safety Nets

Table 7-6 shows the datasets and their corresponding sections of the Questionnaire.

Table 7-6: Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS Round 2 Datasets

Dataset Filename	Section(s)	Section Name(s)
r2_sect_a_2_5_6_8_12	A, 2, 5, 6, 8, 12	Cover, Household Roster Update (Q0), Access to Basic Services, Employment, Food Security, Interview Results
r2_sect_1 r2_sect_1b	1	Interview Information
r2_sect_2	2	Household Roster Update
r2_sect_7	7	Other Income
r2_sect_11	11	Social Safety Nets

7.3   Round 3

7.3.1   Overview

The Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS Round 3 was administered between July 6 to July 20, 2020. A total of 19 main interviewers, 3 call back interviewers, and 3 supervisors were involved in the fieldwork.

7.3.2   Sample

Interviewers attempted to contact and interview all 1,925 households that were successfully interviewed in the Baseline of the COVID-19 NLPS, excluding 25 households that had refused2 in Round 2. Thus, the sample included households that were not successfully interviewed in Round 2, in an effort to maintain the sample size. As shown in Table 7-37, 1,837 households (95.4% of the 1,925 attempted) were contacted and 1,790 (93%) were successfully interviewed in the third round. Of those contacted, 28 households refused outright to be interviewed and 18 were partially interviewed. Of the 1,790 successfully interviewed households, 1,737 were households that have been successfully interviewed in all three rounds of the survey so far. These are the households that form a complete panel across the three rounds.

7.3.2.1   Weights

In Round 3, two different weights are provided: cross section and panel weights. The cross section weights are applicable to the entire round 3 sample while the panel weights are only applicable to round 3 sample households that have been successfully interviewed in all three rounds of the survey so far. For both of these weights, the baseline weights were adjusted for noncontact and nonresponse as well as calibrated following the same procedures outlined in section 2.2 (steps 4, 5 and 6). The round 3 weights can be found in the household-level data file (*r3_sect_a_2_5_6_12*). The cross section weight is contained in the variable named *wt_round3* while the panel weight is contained in the variable named *wt_r3panel*.

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2 22 households that refused outright and 3 households that refused mid-way through the Round 2 interview.

Table 7-7: Round 3 - Result of Interview		
	# of households	% of overall sample
Total Sample	**1,925**	**100**
Contacted	***1,837***	***95.4***
Complete	1,790	93.0
Partially Complete	18	0.9
Refused	28	1.5
Language barrier	1	0.1
Not contacted	***88***	***4.6***
Nobody answering	28	1.5
Number does not exist	1	0.1
Phone turned off	47	2.4
Wrong number (don't know the household)	4	0.2
Reference person can't connect to household	8	0.4
Panel sample (interviewed in R1, 2, & 3)	***1,737***	***90.2***

7.3.3 The Survey Instruments

The Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS Round 3 consists of one questionnaire. The *Household Questionnaire* was administered to all households in the sample.

Household Questionnaire: The Household Questionnaire provides information on demographics; access to basic goods and services; housing; employment (including non-farm enterprise and agricultural activity); other income; coping/shocks; and social safety nets.

The contents of questionnaire are outlined below.

Table 7-8: Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS Round 2 Questionnaire

Section	Topic	Description
A	Cover	Household identifiers and enumerator identifiers
1	Interview Information and Phone Number Roster	Roster of call attempts, result and respondent of call attempt, interview consent, date and time of call back, roster of phone numbers, the information of the person that the listed phone number belongs to
2	Household Roster Update	Roster of members of the household, relationship to the household head, gender, age, marital status, reason for joining the household if new, and reason for leaving the household if left
5	Access to Basic Services	Household's access to basic food items, medical treatment, vaccination/immunization for children aged 0-

Section	Topic	Description
		5 years, public transportation, reason for not being able to access the services; coronavirus self-assessment tool; use of soap, use of face coverings in public, and attendance to religious or social gatherings; education or learning activities of children at home; out-of-state travel
5A	Housing	Migration (whether the household has moved from their original place of domicile since the outbreak of the pandemic); household's ownership status of the current dwelling, and their ability to pay rent
6	Employment	Status in employment, why currently not working, job search, change in jobs, actual job, information on wage work; operating status of family business/non-farm enterprise, reason for closure, sector of family business, change in revenue; access to farm inputs
7	Other Income	Household's sources of livelihood
10	Coping/Shocks	Shocks that affected household since the baseline interview and their coping strategies
11	Social Safety Nets	Type, value and source of assistances that household received from social safety net programs
12	Interview Results	Result of interview including observation notes by interviewer regarding the interview, respondent and language of interview

There were some changes made in the questionnaires between Round 2 and Round 3. Table 7-59 outlines these changes.

Table 7-9: Round 2 to Round 3 Comparison

Section	Notes
Section A: Cover	No changes
Section 1: Interview Information and Phone Number Roster	No changes
Section 2: Household Roster Update	No changes
Section 5: Access to Basic Services	Questions added in Round 3: Q1e, Q1ai-Q1ci, FILTER2, Q3a-Q3f, Q11-Q13
	Questions dropped in Round 3: Q1a, Q1a1, Q1b, Q1b1, Q1c, Q1c1, Q1e, Q1f, Q6, Q7
Section 5A: Housing	Added in Round 3
Section 6: Employment	Questions added in Round 3: Q8f, Q8g, Q11c
	Questions dropped in Round 3: Q8d, Q8e, Q15
	Questions re-worded or options modified in Round 3: FILTER

Section	Notes
	Questions in agriculture sub-section have been renumbered in Round 3
Section 7: Other Income	No changes
Section 8: Food Security	Dropped in Round 3
Section 10: Coping/Shocks	Added in Round 3
Section 11: Social Safety Nets	No changes
Section 12: Interview Results	No changes

7.3.4 Description of Datasets

These modules were administered in the Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS Round 3 survey.
- Household Roster
- Access to Basic Services
- Housing
- Employment
- Other Income
- Coping/Shocks
- Social Safety Nets

Table 7-1010 shows the datasets and their corresponding sections of the Questionnaire.

Table 7-10: Nigeria COVID-19 NLPS Round 3 Datasets

Dataset Filename	Section(s)	Section Name(s)
r3_sect_a_2_5_5a_6_12	A, 2, 5, 5a, 6, 12	Cover, Household Roster Update (Q0), Access to Basic Services, Housing, Employment, Interview Results
r2_sect_1	1	Interview Information
r2_sect_1b		
r2_sect_2	2	Household Roster Update
r2_sect_7	7	Other Income
r3_sect_10	10	Coping/Shocks
r2_sect_11	11	Social Safety Nets

Appendix 1: How to Obtain Copies of the Data

The data are available through the NBS web site:

https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/nada/index.php/catalog/63

or through the World Bank's Microdata Library:

https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/3712

Users do not need to obtain the permission of the NBS to receive a copy of the data but will be asked to fill in a data access agreement. In this agreement, users agree to: (a) cite the National Bureau of Statistics as the collector of the data in all reports, publications and presentations; (b) provide copies of all reports publications and presentations to the National Bureau of Statistics (see address below) and the Data Production and Methods Team of the World Bank (see address below); and (c) not pass the data to any third parties for any reasons.

Biyi Fafunmi	LSMS Data Manager
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