

Survey on Quality and Integrity of Public Services in Nigeria (Corruption Survey)

Quality Control Report

Prepared for:

UNODC

By:

Practical Sampling International

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Background

In July 2017, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) jointly with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) published the report: Corruption in Nigeria. Bribery: public experience and response. It was the first comprehensive nationwide household survey on corruption to be conducted in Nigeria covering all 36 States of the Federation, plus the Federal Capital Territory, for a total of more than 33,000 interviews. The report provided valuable and reliable information and complemented other efforts aimed at deploying the use of data and statistics in understanding the nature and magnitude of corruption in Nigeria.

To measure effectively if any progress has been made, the survey was repeated in 2019, following the same methodology and geographical coverage.

The Quality Assurance Monitoring for the household corruption survey in Nigeria provided the framework to assess the overall quality of survey implementation by NBS.

It is against this background that PSI was commissioned by UNODC to provide quality assurance monitoring in 12 states where the survey was conducted. The states are Ogun, Ekiti, Cross River, Rivers, Ebonyi, Imo, Plateau, Niger, Jigawa, Sokoto, Yobe, Adamawa.

The report of the quality assurance activity is thus presented.

Objective of the Monitoring

PSI developed a quality assurance methodology for the monitoring of survey activities in line with the following objectives.

- Concrete tools/activities to assess quality of survey activities (back checking of interviews and accompaniment of interviewers during field operations)
- Qualitative and quantitative indicators that will measure quality of survey activities

Training and Briefing of the Field Teams

Two level trainings were adopted.

- Central training in Abuja where all those who trained other fieldworker at the state level attended. Also, all regional Coordinators, State Monitoring officers/Quality Control officers, Supervisors as well as the project managers and field managers also attended this training.
- State level training where all interviewers and supervisors met for training for their location/coverage.

Familiarization with the research instrument (Briefing/ Training)

In the course of the training and briefing, the following salient points were fully discussed and explained.

- The project objective
- Sampling methodologies to be adopted
- Administration of research instrument
- Interviewer's role
- Supervisor's role
- Monitoring officer/Quality Control Officer's role
- Full explanations of technical terms

Questionnaire Translations

The questionnaire was translated into Pidgin English and the three main languages spoken in the geo-political zones of Nigeria - Yoruba, Igbo and Hausa.

The translations were checked to ensure that the questions were correctly interpreted.

Organizing Fieldwork and Fieldwork Monitoring Implementation

Structure and number of field team required to implement fieldwork

Two field teams conducted the 900 interviews allocated to each state. Each team consists of 4 interviewers and 1 supervisor. The ratio 4:1 allowed for effective monitoring by the Supervisor. In each of the 12 states where PSI conducted the quality assurance monitoring, 2 PSI Project monitoring officer/quality control officers work closely with the field teams to oversee fieldwork and ensure the laid down quality control measures were implemented.

PSI also deployed field coordinators in each of six geo-political region of Nigeria. The field coordinators were responsible for monitoring fieldwork activities in the 2 states under their region where the quality control activities took place.

The breakdown of enumerators and supervisors used in each state is indicated below;

Number of team per State	Number of Interviewers Per state	Number of Supervisors per state	Field Monitoring officers/Quality control officers per state
4	16	4	2

PSI deployed the following number of staff for the survey monitoring exercise;

Category	Number
Managers	1
Coordinators	6
Project Monitoring officers/Quality Control officers	24
Total	31

Logistic for Data Collection:

The group interviewing technique (GIT) was adopted for field staff movement. This is a situation where the team members worked in close proximity to each other and complete fieldwork in one EA before moving to another EA. The advantage of this technique is that it gives the interviewer the opportunity to be near the supervisor hence interviewers can easily seek clarifications on issue and receive instruction with ease. It also enhances the overall security of the interviewers as he or she is not working alone in the area.

Quality Assurance Procedures

PSI Quality Control Measures:

In order to ensure accurate and reliable results of fieldwork the following control procedures were adopted for this survey;

- The quality control officers maintained close surveillance on both interviewers and supervisors. They were also actively involved in the day-to-day running of the job.
- The quality control officers were under strict instruction to dismiss any enumerator found to be fraudulent.

The responsibilities of quality control officers and field supervisors in this survey included:

- Reviewing and checking completed interviews for accuracy and consistency
- Spot checks of interviewers work to eliminate fraud and inaccurate recording.
- Accompanying interviewers for interviews and back-checking of interviews

Overall, 2% back check and 1% accompaniment was conducted in the 12 states of the survey.

	Total
Sample Size (Selected 12 states for QC activities)	10,800
Number of Interviews Back checked	216
Number of Interviews Accompanied	144
Total Fieldwork Quality Control Checks	360

Use of Quality Control Instrument/Project Monitoring Forms:

PSI developed quality control forms and monitoring sheet that were used to ensure that data was collected appropriately. The quality control forms were used for back checks and accompaniment of interviews (Please see appendix).

Back Check and Accompaniment Results:

Based on back check results, quality control officers took the following course of action to ensure that interviews were conducted appropriately and the right information was collected

Back check Result	Corrective Measures Taken
All responses matching back check result	Ideal
90% and above responses matching back check result	QC officer correct questionnaire errors
80% - 89% of responses matching back check result	Interviewer to go back and repeat interview
Less Than 80% of responses matching back check result	Need for complete validation of Interviewers work: QC officer also gave feedback to NBS for possible interviewer replacement.

Based on the above, the back check result by states is indicated below;

	Overall	Ogun	Ekiti	Cross River	Rivers	Ebonyi	Imo	Plateau	Niger	Jigawa	Sokoto	Yobe	Adamawa	Jigawa
Total Interview Back Checked	216	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Number of back check questions matching interview (Success Rate)	84	100	80	68	75	62	82	100	100	100	84	61	100	100
QAMO correct questionnaire errors.	14	0	20	32	15	33	18	0	0	0	11	39	0	0
Interviewer go back and repeat.	2	0	0	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Complete validation of interviewer's Job.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The back check result by region is indicated below;

Total Interview Back Checked	Total	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South West	South South
	216	36	36	36	36	36	36
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Number of back check questions matching interview (Success Rate)	84	100	79	92	71	90	72
QAMO correct questionnaire errors.	14	0	21	5	26	10	23
Interviewers go back and repeat.	2	0	0	3	3	0	5
Complete validation of interviewer's Job.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The accompaniment result by region is indicated below;

	Total	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South West	South South
	144	12	12	12	12	12	12
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Does the interviewer has the necessary supplies and field materials?	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
The Interviewer is experienced/can conduct interviews.	99	100	100	100	96	100	100
Interviewer can speak and explain questions in required local languages fluently	98	97	100	100	96	100	92
Interviewer understand the questionnaire, especially instructions and Routing	98	91	100	100	96	100	100
Interviewer understand selection criteria for both household and respondent	98	94	100	93	100	100	100
Does the interviewer make sure respondents understand the questions?	98	97	97	100	100	100	92
the interviewer accurately recording answers according to instructions	99	100	100	100	96	100	100
Is the Interviewing listening carefully and without judgment?	97	91	100	96	96	100	100
How is the respondent recruited? Do you feel there's any bias in the selection?	6	3	0	12	4	0	0
Is the interviewer having trouble expressing his/herself/reading the instrument?	7	0	3	12	8	4	0

Cases and Issues

Substitution

There were replacements of listed households due to relocation, death of respondent, inaccessibility, refusal and non availability. Generally, incidence of replacement occurred in 10% of quality control check.

Language

Challenge communicating in local languages was largely overcome by translating the questionnaires to the 4 main languages (Pidgin, Hausa, Igbo, and Yoruba).

Conclusion and Suggestion for Improvement in future

Generally, result showed that interviewer understanding of the questionnaire, routing, instructions and quality of the interviewing is above average as evident from the quality control accompaniment results

While 84% of interviews back checked in total had all the questions matching respondent's answers, it is observed that 5 states (namely Ogun, Plateau, Niger, Jigawa and Adamawa) recorded 100% success rate on back check interviews.

Accompaniment result indicate 100% success rate in Ogun, Jigawa and Yobe. Across locations, it was observed that all the 12 states recorded 100% success on provision of correct field materials to enumerators for the fieldwork. All the states also recorded over 80% success rate on all other measurement parameters for accompaniment.

Regional variations showed that the North Central recorded the highest success rate on back check result, while the South West, North East and North West recorded better results across the accompaniment measurement parameters

NBS was advised to take corrective measures to address some challenges noticed during fieldwork, this include providing additional list of households to the field teams from the sample frame where household list had been exhausted and providing charging device/powerbank to the field team to charge data collection device when battery was running down during fieldwork.

APPENDIX 1: PSI QC BACK CHECK FORM

APPENDIX 2: PSI QC ACCOMPANIMENT FORM
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NATIONAL SURVEY ON QUALITY AND INTEGRITY OF PUBLIC SERVICES 2019 QUALITY ASSURANCE MONITORING QUESTIONNAIRE

A.0 Respondent Unique ID number		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	A7. Sector (Urban =1, Rural =2.	<input type="text"/>
A1. Zone.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		A8. HH Listed	<input type="text"/>
A2. State	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		A9. HH Selected.	<input type="text"/>
A3. LGA.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		A10. HH No.	<input type="text"/>
A4. E A.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>
A5. RIC.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		A12. Address:	
Team number (Team 1, Team 2, Team 3, Team 4)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		Interviewer's code (Interviewer 1, Interviewer 2, Interviewer 3, Interviewer 4)	<input type="text"/>
A13. Respondent Name _____					
A14. Interview Subject to backcheck by PSI Yes-----1 No-----2					
A15. Interviewer Name/Team Nos _____					
A16. Supervisor Name/Team Nos _____					

**BACKCHECK – (2% of the total sample for the state)
(QAMO to randomly backcheck 10 questions below)**

CHECKLIST FOR ACTIVITY 1 – FORM A									
S/N	Question Nos	Question	Response as recorded by NBS interviewers		QAMO Backcheck Results		Comparison		Remarks
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Matched	Did Not Match	
SECTION D. Experience with public services									
1.	D1	. In the last 12 months (since June 2018), have you had contact with any of the following public officials, including through an intermediary?							
		Civil servants/public and private officials	Yes	No	Yes	No	Matched	Did Not Match	Remarks
			1	2	1	2	1	2	
	1	Public utilities officers (electricity, water, sanitation, etc)	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	3	Other Health workers (record officer, messenger etc. – from public sector)	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	6	Vehicle Inspection Officer (VIO) including State Traffic Management Authority where it exists	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	7	Police Officers	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	8	Elected representatives from Local/State government (Governor, Chairman LGA, Councillor etc.)	1	2	1	2	1	2	
2.	D2	In the last 12 months (since June 2018): did it happen that you had to give to any of them a gift, a counterfavour or some extra-money, including through an intermediary (with the exclusion of the correct amount of official fees)?							
		Civil servants/public and private officials	Yes	No	Yes	No	Matched	Did not Match	Remarks
			1	2	1	2	1	2	
	1	Public utilities officers (electricity, water, sanitation, etc)	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	3	Other Health workers (record officer, messenger etc. – from public sector)	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	6	Vehicle Inspection Officer (VIO) including State Traffic Management Authority where it exists	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	7	Police Officers	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	8	Elected representatives from Local/State government (Governor, Chairman LGA, Councillor etc.)	1	2	1	2	1	2	
3.	D3	Now think about the <TYPE OF OFFICIAL > :							
		In the last 12 months (since June 2018): How many times was a gift, a counterfavour or some extra-money given?							
		Civil servants/public and private officials	Yes	No	Yes	No	Matched	Did not Match	Remarks
			1	2	1	2	1	2	
	1	Public utilities officers (electricity, water, sanitation, etc)	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	3	Other Health workers (record officer, messenger etc. – from public sector)	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	6	Vehicle Inspection Officer (VIO) including State Traffic Management Authority where it exists	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	7	Police Officers	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	8	Elected representatives from Local/State government (Governor, Chairman LGA, Councillor etc.)	1	2	1	2	1	2	
4.	D6	The last time you had to make such extra payment or gift, what was the sex of the official who received it?	Male	1	Male	1	1	2	
		Female	2	Female	2				
		Don't Know	3	Don't Know	3				

S/ N	Question Nos	Question	Response as recorded by NBS interviewers			QAMO Backcheck Results			Comparison		Remarks
									Matched	Did not Match	
5.	D7	The last time you had to make such extra payment or gift (the most recent event), what did you give? <i>(Please mark all that apply)</i>	Yes	No		Yes	No		Matched	Did not Match	Remarks
	A	Food and drinks	1	2		1	2		1	2	
	B	Valuables (gold, jewellery, phones, etc.) or other goods	1	2		1	2		1	2	
	C	Money	1	2		1	2		1	2	
	D	Exchange with another service or favour	1	2		1	2		1	2	
	E	Don't know(Do Not Read Out)	1	2		1	2		1	2	
6.	D18	During the last 12 months, was there any occasion where a public official, directly or indirectly, asked you to give extra money or a gift for a particular issue or procedure related to his/her function but you did <u>not</u> give anything in relation to that issue or procedure?	Yes	No → (Go to D21)	Don't Know → (Go to D21)	Yes	No → (Go to D21)	Don't Know → (Go to D21)	Matched	Did not Match	Remarks
			1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	
7	D21	During the last 12 months, was there any occasion where you offered, directly or indirectly, to give extra money or a gift to a public official (in addition to the correct amount of official fees) for an issue or procedure related to his/her function but the public official <u>refused the offer</u> ?	Yes	No → (Go to D23)	Don't Know → (Go to D23)	Yes	No → (Go to D23)	Don't Know → (Go to D23)	Matched	Did not Match	Remarks
			1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	
8	D26a	In the last 12 months (since June 2018), have you had contact with any of the following persons in their role as employees of a PRIVATE SECTOR BUSINESS ENTITY, including through an intermediary? << INT.: If the answer is "yes" go to D26b for the same item. If the answer is "no" go to the next item in the list>> (please mark each row)	Yes	No		Yes	No		Matched	Did not Match	Remarks
			1	2		1	2		1	2	
9	D49	On occasions of elections, some candidates may offer favours, some money or goods in exchange of the vote. Before the last <u>national or state election</u> , did it happen that you or another member of your household have been asked to vote for somebody/some political party in exchange of a favour or some money/goods? <<INT: Please choose one>>	Yes, I have been personally offered money		1	Yes, I have been personally offered money		1	1	2	
			Yes, I have been personally offered some other favours		2	Yes, I have been personally offered some other favours		2	1	2	
			Not personally, but another member of my household has been offered money or goods		3	Not personally, but another member of my household has been offered money or goods		3	1	2	
			Don't know (Don't Read Out)		4	Don't know (Don't Read Out)		4	1	2	

S/ N	Que st Nos	Question	Response as recorded by NBS interviewers			QAMO Backcheck Results			Comparison		Remarks
									Matched	Did not Match	
SECTION F: CRIME VICTIM QUESTIONS											
10	F1	Over the past 3 years (since June 2016), has anyone taken something from you, by using force or by threatening you, or did anyone <u>try</u> to steal something from you by using or threatening force?	Yes	No → (go to F7)	Don't Know → (go to F7)	Yes	No → (go to F7)	Don't Know → (go to F7)	Matched	Did not Match	Remarks
			1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	
11	F6	The last time this happened did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?	Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know	Matched	Did not Match	Remarks
			1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	
12	F16a	People may sometimes be approached in a way that puts them in an uncomfortable situation, either by someone they know or by a stranger. In the past 3 years, have you experienced any of the following behaviours directed against you?(Please mark all that apply)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Matched	Did not Match	Remarks		
		1	Unwanted gestures like whistling, touching, hugging or kissing	1	2	1	2	1	2		
		2	Unwanted messages, e-mails or calls of sexual nature that offended you	1	2	1	2	1	2		
		3	Embarrassing and sexually explicit messages or photos of you on the internet	1	2	1	2	1	2		
		4	Unwanted sexual proposals or pressure for dates	1	2	1	2	1	2		
		5	Unwanted sexual comments about your physical appearance or body	1	2	1	2	1	2		
		6	Receiving unwanted gifts of sexual nature (for example underwear)	1	2	1	2	1	2		
		7	Somebody indecently exposing themselves to you	1	2	1	2	1	2		
13	F16e	Apart from the behaviours already mentioned about sexual harassment, people sometimes may be physically harassed. In the past 3 years, have you experienced any of the following behaviours directed against you? (exclude incidents already mentioned in the previous question) << INT:If all answers are "No" skip to F17, otherwise proceed to F16f>>	Yes	No	Yes	No	Matched	Did not Match	Remarks		
		1	Unwanted messages, e-mails or calls of non-sexual nature that were offensive or threatening	1	2	1	2	1	2		
		2	Somebody made offensive, threatening or humiliating comments to you in person such as insulting you or calling you names	1	2	1	2	1	2		
		3	Somebody threatened you with violence in person	1	2	1	2	1	2		
		4	Somebody made offensive gestures at you or stared at you inappropriately	1	2	1	2	1	2		
		5	Somebody posted offensive or embarrassing comments or photos of you on the internet?	1	2	1	2	1	2		
		6	Somebody followed you against your will and made you feel uncomfortable	1	2	1	2	1	2		
14	F17	During the past 3 years (since June 2016), have you or any member of your household been taken away and held against will for the purpose of obtaining ransom money or any other benefit in exchange for the release?	Yes	No → (go to F28)	Don't know→ (go to F28)	Yes	No → (go to F28)	Don't know→ (go to F28)	Matched	Did not Match	Remarks
			1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	

S/ N	Que Nos	Question	Response as recorded by NBS interviewers			QAMO Backcheck Results			Comparison		Remarks
									Matched	Did not Match	
SECTION H: FEELINGS OF SECURITY											
15	H3	Is your house protected by the following: <i>(Please mark all that apply)</i>									
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Matched	Did not Match	Remarks		
	A	Special door locks	1	2	1	2	1	2			
	B	Special window/door grills	1	2	1	2	1	2			
	C	High fence, hedge, wall, etc.	1	2	1	2	1	2			
	D	A burglar alarm	1	2	1	2	1	2			
	E	A dog that would detect intruders	1	2	1	2	1	2			
	F	Organized neighborhood watch scheme or community policing	1	2	1	2	1	2			
	G	Security guard	1	2	1	2	1	2			
	H	Friendly arrangements with neighbours to watch each other's houses	1	2	1	2	1	2			
	I	Closed circuit television (CCTV)	1	2	1	2	1	2			
J	Other protection	1	2	1	2	1	2				
K	No protection	1	2	1	2	1	2				
SECTION I: ACCESS TO JUSTICE											
16	I2	People are sometimes involved in interpersonal, commercial or administrative disputes. Please think carefully, in the past five years (since June 2014), have you personally or has any member of your household been involved in any interpersonal, commercial or administrative dispute or any legal problem among the following list? <<INT.: MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED>>PLEASE MARK EACH ROW									
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Matched	Did not Match	Remarks		
	B	Dispute with a government institution to obtain official documents (for example, certificates, identity documents, marriage/divorce papers)	1	2	1	2	1	2			
	C	Dispute with a government institution to receive financial/monetary entitlements (for example compensation for damages suffered or cash transfers)	1	2	1	2	1	2			
	E	Commercial dispute (for example, enforcement of business agreement, repayment of loans, excluding land disputes and disputes with family members or government)	1	2	1	2	1	2			
	f	Occupational dispute (employment-related problems like being dismissed unfairly or difficulty obtaining wages)	1	2	1	2	1	2			
17	I7	Apart from interpersonal, commercial or administrative disputes, people sometimes are the victims of criminal offences or are witnesses of such offences or are accused (rightly or wrongly) of criminal offences. Please think carefully, in the past five years (since June 2014), have you personally or has any member of your household been involved in any criminal case (either as victim, witness or accused) among the following: <i>(Please mark each row)</i>									
		Type of Offence	Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know	Matched	Did not Match	Remarks
	c	Financial crime, fraud or corruption (including embezzlement of common/cooperative funds)	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	
	d	Drug offence (possession or trafficking of illicit drugs)	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	
	e	Public order offence (public drunkenness, illegal demonstration, tax offences, illegal gambling, smuggling of goods, etc.)	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	

S/ N	Que stion Nos	Question	Response as recorded by NBS interviewers		QAMO Backcheck Results		Comparison		Remarks
							Matched	Did not Match	
SECTION J. GENERAL INFORMATION									
18	J8	Could you please tell me in which monthly expenditure category your household falls? Please consider usual expenses on housing, utilities, transport, food, clothes, telephone etc..?	Less than 14,999	1	Less than 14,999	1	1	2	
			From 15,000 to N24,999	2	From 15,000 to N24,999	2	1	2	
			From N25,000 to N49,999	3	From N25,000 to N49,999	3	1	2	
			From N50,000 to N99,999	4	From N50,000 to N99,999	4	1	2	
			From N100,000 to N199,999	5	From N100,000 to N199,999	5	1	2	
			From N200,000 to N499,999	6	From N200,000 to N499,999	6	1	2	
			From N500,000 to N999,999	7	From N500,000 to N999,999	7	1	2	
			From N1,000,000 and above	8	From N1,000,000 and above	8	1	2	
			Don't know	9	Don't know	9	1	2	

INDICATOR/SCORING

- Total Matched
- 90% and above ➡ QAMO to correct questionnaire errors.
- 80% - 89% ➡ Interviewer to go back and repeat.
- Less than 80% ➡ Need for complete validation of more of interviewer's Job.
- QAMOs are to give feedback (whether positive or Negative) in a constructive manner.

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NATIONAL SURVEY ON QUALITY AND INTEGRITY OF PUBLIC SERVICES 2019 QUALITY ASSURANCE MONITORING QUESTIONNAIRE FORM B

ACCOMPANIMENT (1%of the total sample for the state)

Checklist For Activity 2 Form B - Accompaniment (Things to be watchfull for during accompaniment)			Scoring			
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Does the interviewer has the necessary supplies and field materials?	1	2	10	0	
2	The Interviewer is experienced/can conduct interviews.	1	2	10	0	
3	Interviewer can speak and explain questions in required local languages fluently.	1	2	10	0	
4	Interviewer understand the questionnaire, especially instructions and Routing	1	2	10	0	
5	Interviewer understand selection criteria for both household and respondent	1	2	10	0	
6	Does the interviewer make sure respondents understand the questions?	1	2	10	0	
7	Is the interviewer accurately recording answers according to instructions?	1	2	10	0	
8	Is the Interviewing listening carefully and without judgment?	1	2	10	0	
9	How is the respondent recruited? Do you feel there's any bias in the selection?	1	2	0	10	
10	Is the interviewer having trouble expressing his/herself/reading the instrument?	1	2	0	10	

SCORING

Yes = (1-8) = 10

No (1-8)= 0 , (9-10) = 10

Total Score

Very Satisfied	1	100%
Somewhat Satisfied	2	80%-90%
Neither Satisfied Nor Disatisfied	3	50%-70%
Somewhat disatisfied	4	30%-40%
Very Disatisfied	5	0%-20%

Quality Control Report

2ND CORRUPTION SURVEY IN NIGERIA, 2019
Technical Report on the Quality Assurance Monitoring
(QAM)

Submitted by

Adebusuyi Isaac Adeniran

On behalf of a consortium of quality assurance/survey research experts in the Nigerian federal public university system (University of Ibadan, University of Ilorin and Obafemi Awolowo University)

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1. Introduction

The Quality Assurance Monitoring (QAM) component of the 2nd household-based corruption survey in Nigeria (2019) had primarily provided the context for evaluating the integrity and the general compliance to approved survey implementation plans by the implementing partner – the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in the 10 states that were selected for monitoring. These states cut across all of the six geo-political zones of the country: North-Central (Kwara and Nasarawa States), North-East (Bauchi State), North-West (Kano and Zamfara States), South-East (Enugu State), South-South (Delta and Bayelsa States) and South-West (Lagos and Osun States).

The QAM did apply a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approach, which put into cognizance the suitability and the functionality of all of the techniques, systems, resources and procedures that were deployed in the process of data collection. Enablement of assurance about the caution and control with which the survey was conducted was focused.

The QAM exercise did typically focus on:

- the training and competence of interviewers and supervisors who were involved in the main survey
- the responsibilities and conducts of the engaged interviewers and supervisors
- transparent project planning and integrity of the survey implementation plans
- appropriateness and functionality of research facilities and equipment (especially, the computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) program and the process of translating the research instrument into other indigenous Nigerian languages
- documentation of procedures and methods of the survey
- research records
- the handling of samples and materials

The main survey was preceded by the state-level trainings, which were held concurrently in all states in the country from May 27 to 29, 2019. The frameworks of the state-level trainings were used to provide the interviewers and the supervisors with the capabilities of conducting a seamless fieldwork. Significantly, the deployment of the CAPI device, how to make replacement at the household levels, how to have a hitch-free community entry/acceptable mode of self-presentation and actual conduct on the field were focused. Equally, how to successfully handle seeming clumsy/sensitive questions by the interviewers and the supervisors were functionally demonstrated in the course of the training. For instance, as obtainable in questions D8, L1 and L2.

The two designated NBS trainers in each of the states were deemed adequate and they were, indeed, able to handle all components of the training efficiently. Obviously, details of the interviewers' guide were strictly adhered to by the trainers across the states that were monitored.

Meanwhile, the main survey, which was originally planned to be executed from May 30 to June 13, 2019 had to be extended to June 15, 2019 due to 2-days of public holiday declared by the Nigerian government, which incidentally fell within the range of the fieldwork. To a considerable extent, the extension did not have any noticeable impact on the outcomes of data collection.

The QAM was conducted simultaneously from June 6 to 15, 2019 in 10 states: Bauchi, Bayelsa, Delta, Enugu, Kano, Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, Osun and Zamfara.

Bauchi state is one of the six states that constitute the North-East region of Nigeria. According to the 2018 Nigerian population estimate, the state has a total population of 6,997,314 inhabitants. Hausa is the predominant language in the state while farming and trading are the most common occupations among the people. The state had adopted Sharia law in June 2001 as the basis for its legal system.

Bayelsa state is one of the six states that constitute the oil-rich South-South region of Nigeria. As of 2018, a total population of 2,413,989 inhabitants has been attributed to the state. Ijaw is widely spoken across the state, while 'Pidgin English' is also a popular language. Though the state has one of the largest crude oil and natural gas deposit in Nigeria, fishing has remained the most sustainable economic engagement of the inhabitants of the state. The legal system in the state is predicated upon the provisions of the Nigerian Constitution.

Delta state is also situated in the oil-rich South-South region of Nigeria and is one of the six states that make up the region. It is a major oil-producing state in the country and has a total population of 6,037,667 inhabitants as at 2018. While 'Pidgin English' is widely spoken in the state, other indigenous languages like Ijaw, Urhobo, Isoko, Itsekiri and Ukwani are very popular in the state. Agriculture is the most common economic activity of the indigenes. The legal system in the state is predicated upon the provisions of the Nigerian Constitution.

Enugu state is one of the 5 states that constitute the South-East region of Nigeria. According to the 2018 population estimate in Nigeria, it has a total population of 4,683,887 inhabitants. Igbo and 'Pidgin English' are the most widely spoken languages in the state while trading is the most popular profession among the people. The legal system in the state is predicated upon the provisions of the Nigerian Constitution.

Kano state is one of the 7 states in North-West Nigeria. As derived from the 2018 Nigerian population estimate, the state has a total population of 13,380,098 people; making it the most populous state in the country. Hausa is widely spoken in the state. Due to the cosmopolitan status of the state capital, trading, manufacturing and service provisioning are among the most common economic engagements of inhabitants of the urban centers while farming is the most common profession in the rural areas. The Nigerian Constitution is the framework for the state's legal system though Sharia law is equally permitted in specific family matters.

Kwara state is located in the North-Central region of Nigeria and is one of the six states within the geo-political zone. As extracted from the 2018 population estimate for the country, the state has a total population of 3,390,330 people. While Yoruba is the major ethnic group in the state, Nupe, Bariba and Fulani ethnic groups are noticeably present. Trading and farming are popular among the inhabitants of the state. The Nigerian Constitution is the framework for the state's legal system while Sharia law is also applied in specific family cases.

Lagos state is one of the six states in the South-West region of Nigeria. With a total population of 13,380,098 as at 2018, it is the second most populous state in Nigeria. Being an agglomeration of numerous nationalities, different languages are spoken in Lagos, but English and Yoruba are officially recognized by the government. Both languages are commonly engaged in process of interpersonal interaction in the state. Being the most economically vibrant space in the country, it has the highest concentration of industrial production and unmatched rate of urbanization. The legal system in the state is predicated upon the provisions of the Nigerian Constitution.

Nasarawa state is situated in the North-Central region of Nigeria among five other states. It has a total population of 2,679,433 inhabitants according to the 2018 population estimate for Nigeria. Agriculture is the most prominent occupation of the people. The major ethnic groups in Nasarawa state include Alago, Afo, Agatu, Gbagyi, Jukun and Tiv. Hausa is the most common language in the state. The legal system operable in the state is predicated upon the provisions of the Nigerian Constitution.

Osun state is one of the 6 states that constitute the Nigeria's South-West region. According to the 2018 Nigerian population estimate, the state has a total of 5,016,593 inhabitants. While trading is a common vocation in the urban centers in the state, farming is the most visible profession of the

people in the rural agrarian areas. The legal system in the state is predicated upon the provisions of the Nigerian Constitution.

Zamfara state is one of the seven states that constitute the Nigerian North-West region. It has a total population of 4,683,887 according to the 2018 population estimate for Nigeria. Both Sharia law and the Nigerian Constitution serve as the legal frameworks for administering the state. Agriculture is the mainstay of the state's economy in both urban and rural spaces. Hausa and Fulani are the major ethnic groups in the state.

2. Sample design

The 2-stage cluster sample design that was adopted for the main survey was observed to be appropriate. However, in certain cases, as recorded in Enumeration Area (EA) 'Kolade Nyiam Water', Household (HH) 'Taiye Onguwala' in Karu Local Government Area (LGA) of Nasarawa State on Wednesday, June 12, 2019, the inability of the enumerators to locate few of the listed households did constitute significant problem for timely completion of the study within the EA. In such situations, undue recourse was made to replacement of HHs and respondents.

The first stage of the sampling process entailed the selection of the primary sampling units, which were the EAs. The total number of selected EAs per state (comprising of both rural and urban EAs) was 60 (i.e. 4 teams x 15 EAs). A total of 20 EAs was randomly selected for the QAM exercise in each of the 10 monitored states; making a grand total of 200 EAs that was covered for the entire QAM exercise.

The second stage of the sampling process involved the selection of the secondary sampling units, which were the households (HHs). The total number of selected HHs in each of the selected states was 900 (i.e. 4 teams x 15 EAs x 15 HHs). At this point, fifteen (15) households were systematically selected from each of the initially selected EAs (rural and urban). In total, 398 HHs were monitored for quality assurance during the main survey, comprising of 2 HHs in each of the 200 selected EAs (with the exception of both Okipiri and Isele-Ogomo EAs in Bayelsa, where interviews did not hold due to prevalent intracommunal crisis during the period of the survey).

3. Interviewers and supervisors: selection and training

Four teams of fieldworkers (supervisors and interviewers) were constituted in each of the ten states where the QAM was conducted. Each of the teams was made up of 1 supervisor and 3 interviewers. 15 EAs consisting of 15 HHs apiece (of both urban and rural attributes) were assigned to each of the four teams. These distributions were considered adequate. The entire fieldwork lasted for 17 days (from May 30 to June 15, 2019) though most of the states in southern part of the country were able to complete collection of data within 15 days (from May 30 to June 13, 2019).

Training on administration of the questionnaire and the deployment of the CAPI device was conducted at the first-level 'Training of Trainers' (TOT) program held in Abuja from May 21 to 23, 2019. It was generally acknowledged as a well-organized event. Participants at this TOT included trainers, monitors, coordinators, UNODC and DFID officials.

The second-level of the training program was monitored from May 27 to 29, 2019 in the 10 states that were selected for the QAM: Bauchi (North-East), Bayelsa (South-South), Delta (South-South), Enugu (South-East), Kano (North-West), Kwara (North-Central), Lagos (South-West), Osun (South-West), Nasarawa (North-Central) and Zamfara (North-West). Participants in the training included interviewers, supervisors, NBS state officers, NBS zonal controllers, recruited QAM experts and the UNODC consultant who monitored the training sessions across the states.

At both the TOT and the state-level trainings, it was noted that specific emphasis was laid on the significance of strict adherence to the details of the 'interviewers' guide' by the trainers and the UNODC officials present. It was, however, heartwarming that related rules and regulations were

largely observed in the course of the main survey by the supervisors, the interviewers and respective monitoring officials.

All of the survey personnel (supervisors, interviewers and monitors) were seen conducting their work with conspicuous means of identification all through the period of the main survey. They equally aligned with the instruction given to them on the need to present themselves for introduction to the community leaders in various EAs of their coverage upon arrival. Apparently, this step made their community entry process less problematic.

While the field deployment of the CAPI device did present limited difficulties; for instance, as observed in the aspects of synchronization and battery replacement in early part of the data collection, it was noted that the fieldworkers had been provided with necessary capabilities to surmount related challenges. As such, the process of data collection was not noticeably hindered all through the period of the main survey.

To a considerable extent, the outcomes of the pilot study, which was held between February 2 and 8, 2019, had provided the desired flexibility for conducting a relatively crisis-free main survey across the states.

For the QAM exercise, four teams of quality assurance experts in QAM were sourced from the Nigerian federal public university system. Each team was made up of 3 experts (with each of the expert having capability in at least one of the Nigerian languages that was engaged in the survey aside from English, which was common to all). Each of the teams was managed by a coordinator, who is a QAM expert of minimum of the rank of a Senior Lecturer/Senior Research Fellow. Aside from undertaking routine monitoring task, the coordinators concurrently offered oversight functions for the entire QAM process (within their respective jurisdictions). As such, they provided the entire process a double-layered check, which is imperative for eventual reliability of the QAM outcomes. They did not only make the entire process relatively seamless, but did ensure that all probable loopholes were functionally attended to in a timely manner.

Each of the four teams covered a minimum of 2 states and a maximum of 3 states. A total of 5 states was drawn from the Northern region and the Southern region apiece (making a grand total of 10 states). Each of the teams spent maximum of 3 days in each of the assigned states to conduct the QAM tasks.

4. Organization of fieldwork

On a general note, the stipulations of the ‘interviewers’ guide’ were adhered to on the field by the interviewers and the supervisors across the 10 states that were monitored for quality assurance. However, there were few exceptions in both Enugu and Nasarawa states where relevant guidelines were not strictly followed by fieldworkers. For example, the NBS supervisor who worked at the ‘Coal Camp’ EA in Enugu, Enugu state on Thursday, June 13, 2019 did not use the provided replacement list to replace HHs within the EA and also unduly replaced respondents at will. In certain situations, the head of HHs were routinely transformed into the respondents. But, with timely interventions of the deployed QAM experts and the NBS officials, appropriate amendments were made. The problem might have been generated by poor training that was offered at the state-level or by recruitment of unprofessional/unqualified fieldworkers by the NBS.

The face-to-face approach engaged in the conduct of the interviews via the CAPI device was perfectly fitting. In most cases, relevant indigenous languages were utilized in conducting interviews across the states. In Bauchi state (North-East), the interviews were conducted predominantly in Hausa; in Bayelsa state (South-South), Ijaw, Nembe, Ogbia and Kolokuma were interchangeably used; in Delta state (South-South), ‘Pidgin English’, Ijaw, Urhobo, Isoko, Itsekiri and Ukwani were variously engaged in conducting the interviews; in Enugu (South-East), the interviews were conducted in both Igbo and ‘Pidgin English’; in Lagos state (South-West), interviews were conducted mainly in both English and Yoruba; in Kano state (North-West), the interviews were mostly conducted in Hausa; in Kwara state (North-Central), Yoruba was the usual language of the interviews; in Osun state (South-West), the interviews were held in

Yoruba; in Nasarawa state, Alago, Afo, Agatu, Gbagyi and Hausa were engaged and in Zamfara, Hausa was used all through the period of the survey.

Generally, there was no difficulty in accessing the translated versions of the instrument on the CAPI by the interviewers. But there were situations where the English version of the CAPI was used while the actual interviews were conducted in the applicable indigenous languages. This scenario has been perfectly apt in understanding the claim of application of the English version of the CAPI across the states, whereas the actual interviews have been conducted in relevant indigenous languages.

It was observed that flexibility that trailed the selection of languages of interview did not only make the process of data gathering relatively efficient, but also facilitated prompt acceptability of the fieldworkers in various study locations.

Although different reasons were attributed to non-availability of respondents for the interviews in some cases across the 10 states that were monitored, two recurrent factors have been 'change of residence' and 'demand of work' (in both formal and informal sectors). However, the cases of both Okipiri and Isele-Ogomo EAs in Bayelsa state were particularly exceptional. All of the selected respondents (and other inhabitants of these two EAs) had relocated to unknown destinations before the commencement of the main survey due to inherent intracommunal conflict. As such, no interview was conducted in both EAs. Meanwhile, in other situations across the 10 states (especially in Kano state), upon completion of three rounds of visit to some selected respondents' households, the interviewers were still unable to track down the would-be respondents. In such situations, replacement was inevitable.

It was noted that, in most cases, replacements were made by the fieldworkers with appropriate recourse to provided guidelines. Nevertheless, there were few cases across the 10 states wherein interviewers had to select respondents without following due process.

The response rate, on the basis of the initially selected households, varied across the 10 monitored states. It fluctuated from 68% (i.e. 41/60 (100)) in Kano state to 93% (i.e. 54/60 (100)) in Lagos state), which marked a significant improvement in relation to the rate derived from the pilot study. Expressed willingness to participate in the study and functional resolution of the crisis, which obsolete household listing had generated during the pilot study, were largely responsible.

The telephone hotline that was set up by the NBS was largely useful in connecting the supervisors and the interviewers with the NBS programmer for purpose of resolving emergencies, which the deployment of the CAPI generated in the course of the fieldwork.

The mean number of visits per respondent varied across the 10 monitored states. In Bauchi state, it was 1.85; in Bayelsa state, it was 1.15; in Delta state, it was 1.25; in Enugu state; it was 1.09; in Lagos state, it was 1.01; in Kano state, it was 1.76; in Kwara, it was 1.11; in Nasarawa, it was 1.70, in Osun state, it was 1.20 and in Zamfara state, it was as high as 1.94. One major factor that was responsible for relative high mean number of visits per respondent in most of the northern states was that the period of the survey coincided with the peak of the farming season. As such, most of the respondents, in both urban and rural EAs, were in the peak of the farming. As such, they were routinely off to their respective farmsteads and were unavailable for the scheduled interviews.

Meanwhile, the basic determinant that has been implicated in respect of the high mean number of visits per respondent in the northern states (that is, peak of the farming season) has been ironically responsible for relative low mean number of visits per respondent in most of the southern states. Most of the respondents were available for the interviews because they were not engaged with any farming activity during the period of the main survey and due to prior alignment of the interview schedules with the period of their availability.

Back-checking was used as the primary technique for monitoring the conduct of interviews. During the QAM exercise, interviews were subjected to back-check (and control) in the selected

EAs and HHs. This was done through direct monitoring during interviews and through conduct of second interviews with selected respondents in specific cases. Meanwhile, responses that were gathered from most second interviews were not particularly dissimilar from the initially collected responses. However, there were noticeable exceptions in how few questions were interpreted by few of the respondents. For instance, as noted in questions C8, L1 and L2, which were deemed cumbersome for most respondents to comprehend. But, this development did not have any remarkable impact on the quality of the collected data.

5. Description of difficulties

Various hinderances that were experienced in the course of preparation and conduct of the main study are categorized and presented as general (which are common across board) and specific (which are applicable to each of the 10 states that were selected for the QM exercise).

General

i. Problem with Synchronization of collected data via CAPI

Inability to effect timely synchronization of collected data in certain cases was very rampant at the beginning of the survey. However, improvement in connectivity and availability of the NBS programmer did ensure that this problem became obliterated as the survey progressed.

ii. Non-existing EAs/HHs

There were instances where either the listed EAs or HHs could not be located by the fieldworkers. While the assigned replaceable EAs and HHs were handy in most cases, the problem became more worrisome in situations where the number of replaceable EAs and HHs is exhausted. Nevertheless, prompt interventions from the NBS head office were hugely useful in resolving the crisis.

iii. Non-utilization of the Interviewers' Guide

Though this misnomer was not really rampant across the states, its occurrence in few situations did put the objective orientation of the survey into questioning. Interventions from the assigned QAM experts were functionally useful in correcting the problems.

iv. National Holiday

The 2-days of public holiday that coincided with the period of the survey did cause delay in majority of the states. The extension of the completion date of the survey was sufficient to take good care of this challenge.

v. Problem with Logistics

Notably, transportation delays were experienced in all of the 10 states that were monitored. The delays were usually obvious in connecting hinterland EAs, which are in most cases impassable for vehicles. In such situations, cancelled interview appointments and repeated visits to sampled households were very rampant.

Specific

i. Bauchi State

Transportation to rural, hinterland EAs was the major problem that threatened timely collection of data in Bauchi state. With prompt extension of the deadline, the problem was completely addressed. Also, poor conduct of few interviews by the interviewers and the supervisors, in certain cases, did warrant conduct of second round of interviews by the QAM teams as a form of backchecking.

ii. Bayelsa State

Intracommunal conflicts in some parts of the state, particularly in both Okipiri and Isele-Ogomo EAs, hindered the conduct of scheduled interviews. In such situations, none of the selected respondents could be located by the fieldworkers when their HHs were visited because they had relocated to other parts of the state. This problem could not be surmounted till the end of the survey.

iii. Delta State

A major problem in this state was the inability of a some fieldworkers to correctly interpret numerous questions correctly to the respondents. Also, high level of illiteracy on the parts of the respondents did complicate the problem further. However, with the aid of the assigned QAM experts, this problem was addressed through backchecking.

iv. Enugu State

Seeming bulkiness of the survey instrument, as reflected by average of one hour, which was spent on an interview, was of concern to most respondents. Besides, the unprofessional conduct of a supervisor who was assigned to 'Coal Camp' EA in Enugu state did constitute a clog to objective execution of the survey. With appropriate interventions by the NBS and the QAM team on ground, the challenge was addressed in good time.

v. Kano State

The overlapping of the farming season and the survey period was the most visible difficulty experienced. Of all states that were monitored, Kano state had the highest number of repeated and cancelled visits. As such, the need for incessant replacement of households and respondents was inevitable.

vi. Kwara State

The professional conduct of the fieldworkers had made errors in the administration of the interviews limited. Meanwhile, in most urban EAs, a good number of selected respondents did prove uncooperative because of their disinterestedness/lack of confidence in the survey exercise.

vii. Lagos State

Delayed synchronization was the only major challenge that was experienced in this state all through the period of the survey. However, within a couple of days of commencement of the survey, the problem fizzled out because of prompt intervention from the NBS head office.

viii. Nasarawa State

Non-existing EAs and HHs was the major problem in this state in spite of recent listing that was conducted by the NBS (between the pilot study and the main survey). In this regard, recourse to undue replacements became inevitable.

ix. Osun State

Inability of few of the respondents to correctly understand few seeming technical questions (e.g. L1 and L2) was particularly challenging. But, with repeated interviews by the QAM team, initial responses were reconciled with those derived from the second interviews without any significant variation in most cases.

x. Zamfara State

Activeness of armed bandits in the state and vastness of the state's land space were the most significant difficulties experienced during the period of the main survey. Expectedly, delays were inevitable in securing interviews. Nevertheless, with the extension granted, all scheduled interviews were completed.

Recommendations for future implementations of similar modules

General

- i. Aside from pre-testing the CAPI program for functionality, it is advised that all of the CAPI devices to be deployed for future surveys should be linked to a common network for reliable connectivity while the fieldwork is on. As such, crisis of delayed synchronization will be proactively resolved.
- ii. A double-layered quality assurance process should be devised for subsequent EAs/HHs' listing exercise. As such, the inability to locate some EAs and HHs, despite updated listing, will be addressed.
- iii. The centrality of the interviewers' guide to the success of the entire survey exercise should be stressed in subsequent TOT and state-level training programs.
- iv. The scheduling of subsequent survey exercise should be sensitive to public holiday schedules in the country. Such will be useful for timely completion of data collection.
- v. Distinct logistic arrangements should be provided for different study locations. For instance, provisions should be made for alternative transportation means, such as motorcycles and bicycles, to convey supervisors and interviewers to most of the hard-to-reach hinterland EAs in the country. Also, additional travel days should be allotted to EAs that would require transportation by waterways to reach.

Specific

- i. Special transportation arrangements should be provided for fieldworkers in Bauchi state in subsequent surveys.
- ii. State of security/insecurity in Bayelsa state should be of a paramount significance while scheduling subsequent interview sessions in the state.
- iii. Pool of local manpower should not be the primary source of recruiting fieldworkers in Delta state. Interactive training, especially on how to gain community entry and on how to interpret all forms of questions, should be provided for would-be fieldworkers in this state.
- iv. A well-structured sensitization exercise should be conducted for the general public in Enugu state in subsequent survey activities. Equally, the survey facilitators should be adequately tutored on how to engage the contents of the interviewers' guide in subsequent studies in the state.
- v. In future surveys, the prioritization of the farming season above all other activities by the majority of the working population in Kano State should be factored into consideration. In this regard, incessant replacement of households and respondents, which are in most cases avoidable, would be taken care of.
- vi. Significant sensitization programs on the usefulness of the surveys should be enabled for mostly educated urban dwellers in Kwara State in subsequent investigations.
- vii. As derived from the experience with Lagos state, pre-testing of the CAPI device and enablement of a common internet connectivity for all of the deployed CAPI devices should be facilitated in future research.
- viii. As noted in the case of Nasarawa state, a reliable quality assurance process should be activated during any new EA and HH listings that would precede any subsequent investigations.
- ix. As few of the interview sessions have revealed in the case of Osun state, it is expedient to simplify the language of research instrument in subsequent questionnaire development/research design.
- x. Special logistic arrangements are desirable in the case of Zamfara State during future investigations, especially regarding transportation from urban centers to rural EAs. Also, prevalent state of security in the state should be explored before fieldworkers are deployed for subsequent investigations.

6. Data checking, entry and editing

The CAPI program did not give space for manual checking of data collection, data entry and data editing processes. Data that were generated from the field were synchronized directly to the NBS database, which was domiciled at its head office in Abuja. However, assigned QAM experts were able to apply relevant checks on the collected data through intermittent conduct of second interviews with selected respondents to seek for possible variations in responses to specific questions. Meanwhile, in most cases, there were no significant difference between the first and the second interview sessions.

7. Points for improvement

- i. Replacement/Upgrading of the CAPI device
The recommendation that was made on the CAPI program in the technical report on the pilot study had been neglected. Most of the CAPI devices that were deployed during the main survey in the monitored states were obsolete. As such, there is need to replace them, or at least, upgrade them from current 4.0 version to 5.0 version.
- ii. Duration and focus of training
The three days that were allotted to the TOT and the state-level trainings should be sustained in future survey projects. The technical component of the trainings, which provided the participants with appropriate knowledge on how to deploy the CAPI program, has benefitted from the added days. The introduction of the field manual (that is, the interviewers' guide) has been particularly useful for communicating the details of the study to the interviewers, the supervisors and the QAM experts.
- iii. Pre-testing and enablement of common connectivity platform for the CAPI device

The functionality of the CAPI program and enablement of a common connectivity platform for the device should be operable prior to the commencement of subsequent TOT and state-level trainings. Against this background, any possible errors would be identified before the device is introduced for training purposes, and indeed, before its final deployment for data collection.

iv. Ensuring double-layered quality assurance procedure for household listing

While updating of existing household frame is deemed essential prior to mobilization of interviewers and supervisors to the field in future studies, it is much more desirable to facilitate a double-layered quality assurance plan for such household listing. Aside from minimization of sampling error, it would ensure coherent data collection process.

v. Sampling Procedure

Interviewers/supervisors should be monitored for consistency in the sampling process. Respondents should not be sampled spontaneously. Rather, household rosters should be the bases for drawing random samples.

vi. Consideration for spatial dynamics

Prevalent existential undercurrents in the country, such as noticeable within the political and occupational realms, should be factored into consideration before the final mobilization of fieldworkers in future studies. This is to ensure that there would be limitation to the number of repeated visits to sampled households or in the volume of delays experienced.

vii. Prior communication with field contacts

At specific points, it is necessary to discuss the feasibility of mobilization of fieldworkers for data collection with the identified field contacts, who in most cases would be the community heads. This is considered essential in order to mitigate certain security risks and non-cooperation that might be applicable in specific EAs.

viii. Translation of research instrument

The availability of the research instrument in different Nigerian languages should be sustained in subsequent studies. This is against the background of preference for the indigenous languages by both interviewers and respondents. Even, when English version of the CAPI was used, most interviewers had applied indigenous languages in asking questions. However, complete compliance should be ensured in future studies in terms of the need to conduct interviews by using appropriate languages vis-à-vis the CAPI programs

ix. Specific logistic considerations

In order to make the process of data collection less cumbersome, it is imperative to make different logistic arrangements for various categories of fieldworkers who would be assigned to different EAs, especially in the aspect of transportation.

x. Scope of study

The implementation of the survey in all states of the Federation and in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) should be sustained in future surveys for sake of representativeness of the drawn samples.

Conclusion

In spite of the initial challenges that were encountered, the main survey in the 10 monitored states (of Bauchi, Bayelsa, Delta, Enugu, Kano, Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, Osun and Zamfara) had considerably followed the laid down rules and regulations as contained in the interviewers' guide. The QAM exercises in the 10 monitored states have affirmed the genuineness and the propriety of the collected data as veritable bases for conducting the data analysis component of the 2nd Corruption Survey in Nigeria.